Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,091. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: THREATENING, perhaps SHOWERY, followed by CLEARER.

Stock market opened buoyantly, but closed weak.

Wheat, 83¾; corn, 32¼; cotton, 7 15-16.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Society.—Page 10.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 15.

Amusements.—Page 11.

Court Calendars.—Page 15.

Business troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 20.

National Guard notes.—Page 11.

Sporting News.—Pages 6 and 14.

Chairman Butler says the election of Bryan is assured.—Page 13.

The total registration for New-York City is 331,214, for Brooklyn 207,333.

Mr. Bryan spoke fifteen times to large crowds in Michigan yesterday.—Page 3.

Senator Jones is said to have abandoned hope of carrying Illinois for Bryan.—Page 5.

The condition of his voice still prevents Speaker Reed from making campaign speeches.—Page 16.

Richard Ralch, a twelve-year-old boy, was accidentally killed by a shot from his companion's gun.—Page 11.

The Williams men were voted down at the meeting of the Massachusetts Democratic Committee.—Page 3.

The British Admiralty has of late been devoting unusual attention to the question of naval defense.—Page 17.

Henry E. Abbey, the well-known theatrical and operatic manager, died in this city early yesterday morning.—Page 9.

Read Admiral R. A. Roe, United States Navy, favors an alliance of the United States and Great Britain.—Page 17.

Arrangements have been completed for the great sound-money water demonstration on next Saturday evening.—Page 17.

The steamship Paris was sighted off the Scilly Islands yesterday. It is expected that she will reach Southampton this morning.

The Bryan managers are much worried over the attitude of "Tom" Watson, and many conferences are expected soon.—Page 3.

The President has removed from office Henry D. Clayton, an Alabama District Attorney, who is running for Congress.—Page 16.

Judge Herrick has declared Mr. Sherman the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Oneida-Herkimer district.—Page 16.

C. C. Shayne spoke for Major McKinley in Wheeling, West Va., last night to an audience containing many former Democrats.—Page 5.

Pillsbury lost a game in the international chess tourney at Buda-Pesth yesterday. He has scant chance now of winning the match.—Page 11.

A great stir has been caused in the European wine trade by the sudden throwing on the market of large quantities of champagne.—Page 20

Major McKinley received twenty-five delegations yesterday, composed of 30,000 persons in the aggregate. He made eighteen speeches.—Page 5.

From his observations in this country Mr. Lloyd, editor of The London Statist, concludes that sound money will win the election.—Page 16.

Attention has been attracted in Europe by a sudden outburst of strong anti-British feeling by German newspapers of all parties.—Page 17.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore lectured yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History. His subject was "British Columbia and Alaska."—Page 10.

Conceding the claims of the Democratic Congressional Committee the Republican National Committee figures out a big victory for McKinley.—Page 3.

John G. Fisher, Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday decided the contest on county nominations in favor of the National Democratic Party.—Page 20.

The First Brigade of the National Guard paraded yesterday afternoon, Gen. Fitzgerald commanding. Mayor Strong reviewed it at the Washington Arch.—Page 16.

The price of December wheat mounted still higher yesterday. It reached 81¾ cents per bushel. May wheat advanced to 84⅞ cents. Corn went up to 33⅜ cents.—Page 4.

The new chapel of St. Luke's Hospital and the various pavilions were consecrated yesterday by Bishop Potter. Many prominent clergymen were present.—Page 16.

The steamship Lucania, which arrived here Friday night, brought over more than $1,000,000 in gold. A new scheme of speculation in gold has been devised by a Wall Street firm.—Page 16.

Helena F. Siebel is about to enter suit to compel Charles F. Ruh, a prominent lawyer of Union Hill, N. J., to acknowledge her as his wife. She says she was married to him in 1887.—Page 13.

The construction of the New-York Life Building and the Central National Bank Building, near each other on Broadway, has led to an interesting race between the men who are constructing them.—Page 20.

The statue of "Patriotism," presented by Gen. George H. Sharpe to his old regiment, the One Hundred and Twentieth New-York Volunteers, was unveiled and dedicated at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday.—Page 4.

Chicago police arrested seven men yesterday who are accused of having conducted for five years a pretended agency for the Royal Spanish Lottery Company, Madrid. Branch agencies are said to have existed all over the country.—Page 16.

Cardinal Satolli started for Italy yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm. A delegation of friends escorted him down the bay on a steamboat. Just prior to the steamship's departure Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland met. They shook hands and chatted with cordiality.—Page 13.

Burglars at Mariners' Harbor.

MARINERS' HARBOR, S. I., Oct. 17.—Several weeks ago a gang of burglars chloroformed one family and robbed about half a dozen residences in this village. The thieves paid the place another visit last night. They tried to get into six houses, but they were frightened away. The police refused to give any information. The police said they were on the trail of the thieves, and that the gang came from New-Jersey.

Thought to be in a Cuban Prison.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Secretary of State has ordered the American Consuls in Cuba to try to find Matthew Kersey, who, it is alleged, is held a prisoner in some one of the Spanish prisons. Mr. Kersey sailed from Alexandria, Va., on the Mascot, as engineer, last November, since which time nothing has been heard from him. His friends here know that he sympathized with the Cubans, and on their representations this proceeding was initiated.

First Snow at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—It snowed hard here this morning, the earliest snow fall in many years.

LONDON FORGETS ROSEBERY

His Place as Leader of the Liberals Filled Easily and Instantly.

GERMAN EDITORS IN A WILD RAGE

They Denounce the English for the Crime of Winning the Aid of Russia, France, and Italy.

THE VENEZUELAN PROBLEM IS SOLVED

So, at Least, Says a Trusted Authority—Effect of Dr. Benson's Peace Policy on the English Church.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Lord Rosebery's coup has not been even a nine days' wonder. To speak accurately, it evaporated on the sixth day, and it is extremely safe to promise that a week hence not an echo of it will disturb the political atmosphere. It is true that, for the first three days or so, a tremendous hullabaloo was raised over his Lordship's resignation of the Liberal leadership, and many timid people were frightened into believing that the party was dead beyond recovery unless he could be induced to withdraw it. This, however, was merely because the little group of place-seekers and Whig snobs who had staked everything on Lord Rosebery's favor, promptly raised a howl so strenuous as to confuse the public judgment. When this interested wail subsided, the voices of the real party fighters began to be heard, and then it was a matter of a few hours for the situation to clear itself. Under the earlier impression that the shouts of Lord Rosebery's squad of retainers had unnerved the whole party, a hurried emergency meeting of the National Liberal Federation managers was summoned. They raced to London, imagining that it would be an easy matter to hustle the Liberal Party into a penitential sheet and lead it out, candle in hand, to implore his Lordship to forget and forgive. To their amazement they found seven Liberal members of Parliament out of every ten saying that it was a good riddance, and two more wavering toward the same opinion. The managers met, exchanged scared confidences, passed a wholly noncommittal resolution, and hurriedly dispersed. With their departure Roseberyism faded away like a wreath of mist. That it will not reappear is too much to say. Snobbery and political cowardice are inherent in the human breast, and the Liberal Party of England has more than its share of both, but I doubt if precisely the same unworthy game can ever be played again.

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Harcourt and Rosebery Contrasted.

Only two months ago all England was talking of one of the most remarkable sessions, then just ended, in modern English Parliamentary history. A Ministry marshaling the largest majority known since the time of the Reform bill had fought from February to August, and had sustained an almost all-round defeat. Of ten contested measures which it had brought in, only two had been carried through. On its chief measure, the Education bill, it had been literally routed from the field. No one dared to deny that the hero of this extraordinary session was Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. Though nearing his seventieth year, he had never left his post for an hour, even when the sessions had lasted through the night and till noon next day. His leadership was as superb and unquestioned on the intellectual as on the physical side. He emerged from the final contest like a giant refreshed, and the Liberals, who had entered the session dismayed and utterly hopeless, came out behind him, dumfounded at the scope of the triumphs through which he had led them. In that hour of victory one never heard Lord Rosebery's name mentioned, except by way of wondering how most easily to get rid of him. He had contributed absolutely nothing to his party's triumphs, and no one thought of him except as an incumbrance to be unloaded when the convenient time came.

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No Doubt as to the Next Leader.

As soon as the session ended, however, the party managers began trying to minimize Sir William Harcourt's work and to arrange occasions for bringing Lord Rosebery forward again as their chief. The party itself took this with indifference until it suddenly discovered a wrong note in Lord Rosebery's talk about Armenia. It listened then more attentively, and began to get angry. Then Mr. Gladstone swooped down and laid bare to the party's gaze what Lord Rosebery was trying to do. Thereafter there was no course open for him except to get out. As I have said, those who were too deeply committed to Lord Rosebery's fortunes to change sides at an hour's notice set up a noisy clamor, but that has died away, and nothing remains now of the conspiracy of 1893 except a bad taste in the Liberal mouth. By the time Parliament meets again Sir William Harcourt's position as leader of the Liberal Party will be no more questioned than is his natural captaincy of its forces in the House of Commons.

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New Rumors About Gladstone.

There is still a lingering doubt in the minds of the Liberals as to whether Gladstone is quite certain not to be seized by a whim for returning to Parliament himself, and thus complicating everything. Any number of seats would, of course, be at his disposal if he wanted one. Mr. Pritchard Morgan has been reported as intending to resign for Merthyr Tydvil in order to offer Mr. Gladstone his place, but what he is really going to do is to hold a meeting of his constituents on Wednesday, and let them say whether they would like to have this done or not.

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An Anglo-German War—in the Papers.

All at once, and without any warning, the English and the Germans find themselves engaged in a violent newspaper war, which threatens to be at least as embittered in spirit and as extravagant in tone as that over the Transvaal affair, in January last. One cannot say that it was precipitated from a clear sky, because the European heavens have been blackly overhung in every direction during the whole of this troubled year, but it takes people by surprise none the less. These journalistic combats, as a rule, impress Englishmen hardly at all, because the British have always been abused somewhere and are used to it. With the Germans, however, it is the exception to be made the object of attack. Since the row of last Winter, Englishmen have been rather anxious than otherwise to take offense in that quarter, and the present concerted onslaught of the German "reptile press" on England, although deliberately provoked by Thursday's London Times, is treated here with almost as much gravity as if the Kaiser were writing the attacks with his own hand. This very swiftness to umbrage on the one side only inflames the rage of the other, but while the German press can always be called off by the German Foreign Office, that is not at all true of the English press. On the contrary, any sincere and vehement outburst of journalistic passion here not only carries the people along with it, but generally the Government as well.

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Even Italy Snubs Germany.

This fierce anti-British demonstration is most important for the moment, however, as throwing light on certain obscure places in the diplomatic situation. From the tone of The London Times and the fury it has evoked one gathers that England has really arranged some line of joint action with Russia and France. The very vehemence of the German protests that such a thing is impossible, and that both the Russians and the French are incapable of being such idiots as to forget that England is their chief rival and enemy, shows how scared Berlin is over what it knows has happened or is happening. To make the matter worse, the inspired German editors declare that England has been intriguing at Rome to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance. That is old news to the readers of these dispatches, but the Germans do not add—what is really true—that these intrigues have been more than half successful. It was announced a month ago, for instance, that Emperor William would personally attend the marriage of the Prince of Naples to Princess Helene of Montenegro, ten days hence, and plans for his reception in Rome had even been drawn up. Now it is learned that William was notified last week by the King of Italy, as the marriage is to be a purely family affair, no foreign guests are expected. The news of this affront reached the Germans by way of Balmoral, and it is this that served as the spark in the powder magazine.

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Venezuela Matter Said to be Settled.

Advice comes to me from a very good quarter to-day that the Venezuelan matter has been settled. No reasons for the statement are given. Indeed, it is said that there are none which could be defined, but that, all the same, it is true.

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Dr. Benson's One Claim to Fame.

For some unexplained reason all the precedents that had been accumulating since the Reformation were set aside in the burial of Archbishop Benson in Canterbury Cathedral. None of his predecessors of Protestant creation lies there to bear him company. At the time of the great upheaval the spoliation of Becket's magnificent and then surpassingly rich shrine at Canterbury produced a deep impression in England. The early Archbishops of the new order, though they bore the Canterbury title and insisted on their apostolic succession, wisely managed to see as little as possible of Canterbury itself, and would not have dared to seek sepulture there. This grew into a habit, and why, after 350 years, the rule is broken now, no one seems to know. It is certain enough, however, that, a few years hence, this fact, that Dr. Benson, in his burial, set a new fashion, will be about the only thing remembered of him. The gushing floods of eulogy in the press do not conceal from anybody the truth that he was a very paltry kind of a prelate. Perhaps the Queen's description of him as "the dear, kind, excellent Archbishop" best hits off the popular conception of him. His trimming instincts led Dr. Benson to patch up a peace between the various factions of the Church, and especially to make the Ritualists and Evangelicals pretend to shake hands and be friends. This oily smothering of differences produced a semblance of harmony inside the Establishment, but it was at a heavy cost of intellectuality and spiritual vigor. Dr. Benson leaves the English Church, to the eye, more prosperous and contented than he found it, but with a sorely weakened hold upon the liking and respect of Englishmen as a whole. Speculation as to Dr. Benson's successor revolves around a few names—those of the Bishops of Winchester, Rochester, Peterborough, and Ripon—but the question is really all in the dark. It might not be impossible to argue out what Lord Salisbury's choice would be, but these are matters on which the Queen is very tenacious of her prerogatives, and where her fancy may alight Heaven only knows. There have been numerous indications, lately, of friction between the Queen and Lord Salisbury on personal selections of this sort. At least one of the two does not grow more pliable with age, and this fact alone would render the matter one of pure guesswork.

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Neuralgia Again Troubles Bismarck.

It is understood in Germany, as I gather from private letters, that Bismarck's health is again in a rather alarming state. Of a serious disorder there is no hint, but the Prince has once more been attacked by a faceache which keeps him awake at night. When Bismarck does not sleep well he always thinks he is going to die, and he then gets into a state of depression which gives the doctors their chief anxiety.

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Making Fun of the British Matron.

The annual gauntlet which the music-hall proprietors of London have publicly to run, between rows of elderly British matrons armed with umbrellas, afforded the usual amount of popular entertainment this week, but it was lacking in that spice of danger to the show people which it had in the three previous years. It was well known that the existing County Council committee takes a lenient, not to say generous, view of "art" as practiced in the halls, and there was no danger that the licenses would be withheld. The lawyers defending these licenses were, therefore, quite genial with their Puritan assailants and utilized the cross-examinations solely in the interest of sport. The licenses were, of course, all renewed. The prolonged rainy weather has made a wonderful season for indoor entertainments of all sorts, but most of all for the music halls, and for light, silly, musical farces. They all continue to coin money, as well in London as in the provinces.

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Gen. Trochu's View of Eugenie.

The memoirs which Gen. Trochu left are ready for the printer, and will appear without much delay. They will be interesting mainly for their violent attacks on the Empress Eugénie. Trochu went to his grave with the solemn conviction that she was the instrument used by Providence to chastise sinful France, and he says so plainly, besides giving a great deal of testimony, some of it new, to support this attitude. It seems that the Empress distrusted the General on account of a belief that he was secretly devoted to the Orleanist Princes, and that she allowed this baseless suspicion fatally to handicap him in his efforts to save the Empire. It is a curious comment on time's whirligig that Eugénie now should be believed in France to be hand in glove with the Orleanist intriguers. Recognized Bonapartists told me, when I was in Paris last week, that they knew this to be true. They say little about the prospects of their own little party, but are keeping a hopeful eye on Prince Louis Bonaparte, whom the Czar promoted to a General's rank while he was in Paris, giving the first news of this fact to the young man's aunt, the Princess Mathilde, when she lunched at the Russian Embassy on the 7th inst.

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The Memoirs of Augustus Hare.

Augustus Hare's memoirs, or the first half of them, rather, will contain a large number of mildly flavored plums which will be very useful to reviewers, but the latter are unkind enough to explain that in order to get these plums out they had to dig through great masses of extremely dull stuff. It seems to be the consensus of critical opinion that the book should have been boiled down to half its present size, but, at the same time, the glimpses of it given by the published extracts are undoubtedly entertaining.

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New Books in Huge Piles.

Vast editions are becoming more and more the rule as the area of England's new novel-reading class expands. Unwin throws 35,000 copies of Crockett's "Gray Man" into the market in a lump, and Skeffington got 36,000 of Marie Corelli's ridiculous "Murder of Delicia" subscribed in advance of publication. By combining English and American subscriptions we get, too, a first edition of 45,000 for Ian Maclaren's "Kate Carnegie." These figures, a few years ago, would have been regarded as incredible; now they scarcely attract attention.

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"The Other House," by Henry James.

With scarcely an exception, the popular novels of the past year have appeared from the outset in the single-volume form. The old three-volume system seemed to be dead and buried, and yet Henry James's new tale, "The Other House," makes its appearance in the library edition in two volumes. This is all the odder because he used to be the single-volume exception to the prevalent rule. In any form, however, "The Other House" must take a powerful grip on readers of intelligence. It is quite outside his usual method. A terrible story is told in the terms of comedy, almost to the end, and the climax is of unique force.

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End of Munkacsy's Career.

Munkacsy did after all, it seems, send down roots during his long sojourn in Paris, and the pulling up of them has hurt him, perhaps to death. The painter left for his native land last Spring, with glowing plans for a renewed career as the greatest man in Hungary. Buda-Pesth was eager to do its share in realizing this vision, but at the start there was a cruel hitch. Munkacsy's health gave way as soon as he entered Hungary. He was forced to go to Baden-Baden for the Summer, without receiving much benefit, and now the Hungarian papers report that he is worse and unlikely ever to paint again. H. F.

Duke Abbruzzi Presented.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Olney presented to the President to-day the Duke Abbruzzi, a nephew of the King of Italy. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, was also present. The Duke is a Lieutenant on the Italian cruiser Christoforo Colombo, now at Baltimore.

OUR BIG REGISTRATION

GRAND TOTAL OF 331,214, AN INCREASE OF 21,523.

Great Interest Shown in the Coming Election—Political Clubs Got Out Their Full Voting Strength—Increase Thought to Foreshadow a Vote of 300,000—Indifference Manifested in Tammany Districts.

Registration for the November election closed last night at 10 o'clock.

The last day passed very quietly, and there was not much enthusiasm shown in the registration. Evidently the politicians had exhausted their efforts in the first three days and considered that most of those who will vote had already registered.

Early in the morning several vacancies among election officers were reported, and immediately filled.

The first arrest for illegal registration was made Friday night. Thomas Murray, who gave his residence as the Shelbourne Hotel, a lodging house on the Bowery, was found to have registered in the Fifth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District without being qualified by long enough residence. He was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, who held him in $1,000 bail.

William O'Leary was arrested yesterday for false registration in the First Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District. It was found that he had lived in the district only six days.

The following table shows the registration in this city yesterday in all Assembly districts, together with the registration for the fourth and last day in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and the aggregate for the whole city in each of these years, compared with the total for 1896:

The result shows a grand total of 331,214 registered voters, or an increase of 21,523 over the largest registration in previous years, that of 1892.

The significance of this is apparent. It means a greater interest in the public questions to be settled by the November election. There will, consequently, be a big vote, or at least 300,000 in this city.

The Republicans claim that the large gains are in their favor, and point to the indifference shown in some of the Tammany districts.

Ass'y Dist.	4th Day, 1892.	4th Day, 1893.	4th Day, 1894.	4th Day, 1895.	4th Day, 1896.
1	1,333	1,969	1,207	915	935
2	2,209	3,071	1,759	1,321	1,300
3	1,359	1,880	1,328	1,333	1,509
4	1,094	1,750	1,259	1,381	1,233
5	1,183	1,785	1,415	1,269	1,287
6	1,217	2,002	1,431	1,521	1,598
7	1,767	2,379	1,787	1,352	1,496
8	1,675	2,565	1,735	905	824
9	1,427	2,180	1,641	1,329	1,511
10	1,359	1,995	1,531	1,361	1,316
11	1,186	1,546	1,246	1,176	1,287
12	1,124	1,902	1,303	1,197	1,082
13	1,291	1,984	1,519	1,128	1,167
14	1,291	1,841	1,417	1,274	1,353
15	1,308	2,055	1,507	1,078	1,118
16	1,294	1,937	1,549	1,346	1,230
17	1,003	1,603	1,220	1,126	1,187
18	995	1,478	1,211	1,370	1,353
19	1,240	1,928	1,604	1,430	1,546
20	937	1,350	1,147	1,297	1,474
21	972	1,709	1,254	1,527	1,692
22	986	1,601	1,191	1,300	1,408
23	1,257	2,297	1,685	1,517	1,568
24	1,067	1,809	1,289	1,127	1,268
25	1,030	1,620	1,470	1,348	1,424
26	1,326	2,246	1,699	985	979
27	1,402	2,436	1,756	1,102	1,132
28	992	1,765	1,412	1,122	1,166
29	1,191	1,954	1,703	1,421	1,246
30	957	1,579	1,211	1,417	1,480
31	....	....	....	1,416	1,447
32	....	....	....	1,489	1,691
33	....	....	....	1,322	1,330
34	....	....	....	2,110	2,397
35	....	....	....	2,359	2,685
Annexed Dis.	....	....	....	504	637
Total 4th day	37,402	58,216	43,665	47,176	49,435
Total 1st day	92,682	68,994	102,812	89,315	39,259
Total 2d day	109,940	76,633	98,878	82,456	71,065
Total 3d day	69,667	62,106	63,338	62,060	71,455
Grand total	309,691	265,949	308,693	281,007	331,214

BROOKLYN'S GREATEST TOTAL.

Registration Exceeds That of Any Other Year.

The total registration in Brooklyn yesterday, the last day, was 29,601, making the grand aggregate for the four days 207,333, which is the largest total ever reached.

The following table gives comparisons of the four days' registration in Brooklyn since 1892:

FOURTH DAY'S REGISTRATION.

Wards.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	661	646	493	604	437
Second	260	217	211	212	174
Third	532	586	406	503	354
Fourth	525	426	359	439	292
Fifth	577	514	412	403	353
Sixth	1,127	962	829	1,271	771
Seventh	982	1,030	791	1,002	609
Eighth	1,271	1,028	806	997	566
Ninth	994	961	836	893	586
Tenth	1,156	981	845	1,001	688
Eleventh	653	507	497	697	458
Twelfth	970	1,054	1,092	1,374	742
Thirteenth	865	721	671	814	523
Fourteenth	842	635	607	654	504
Fifteenth	699	637	589	658	512
Sixteenth	1,157	1,093	971	923	726
Seventeenth	1,356	1,129	908	1,746	602
Eighteenth	755	525	436	500	274
Nineteenth	1,028	950	770	937	619
Twentieth	666	672	506	649	418
Twenty-first	1,481	901	1,190	1,347	961
Twenty-second	1,485	1,562	1,128	1,242	854
Twenty-third	1,272	1,379	1,157	1,804	877
Twenty-fourth	596	582	477	611	528
Twenty-fifth	1,133	967	1,011	998	554
Twenty-sixth	1,429	1,324	1,115	1,170	720
Twenty-seventh	1,194	891	798	932	502
Twenty-eighth	1,911	1,731	1,271	1,204	1,206
Twenty-ninth	521	373	332	..	..
Thirtieth	577	443	396	..	..
Thirty-first	391	263	182	..	..
Thirty-second	232	..	..	..	..
Total	29,601	27,692	22,691	39,745	26,662

BROOKLYN'S TOTAL REGISTRATION FOR THE FOUR DAYS.

	1896.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First day	90,394	59,863	76,146	62,368	67,733
Second day	43,234	54,716	55,638	53,060	62,278
Third day	44,506	41,553	37,831	38,956	35,381
Fourth day	29,601	27,692	22,691	39,745	26,662
Grand total	207,333	183,824	192,506	194,129	192,054

UP THE STATE.

Large Increases over Preceding Years Reported.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Returns from the various towns in Saratoga County show a total registration of 14,721, or nearly every voter. In this village the registration is greatly in excess of the total vote cast last year.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration in Newburg this year is 6,096, as against 5,824 two years ago.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration in Poughkeepsie is 6,174, an increase of 313 over 1892 and 685 over last year.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration in this city is 6,478, an increase of 381 over 1894 and 529 over 1892.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The total registration in Middletown is 3,500 even, against 3,179 in 1894.

GERMAN TROOPS REVOLT.

They Defy Their Officers and Shout for France.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Observer will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin stating that a party of recruits who were proceeding by train to Darmstadt mutinied during the journey.

When Rastadt was reached, they left the train and greatly damaged the station. They also threw stones at and wrecked the windows of a passing express train. It is stated that during the trouble the recruits shouted "Long live France." For a time their officers were unable to control them in any way, and a report of the mutiny was telegraphed to Darmstadt.

Before the train reached Darmstadt, however, the officers succeeded in restoring order among their men. When the party reached its destination, it found a battery of artillery drawn up to receive it, but by this time all signs of insubordination had disappeared.

MRS. CASTLE'S SAD MALADY.

Affidavits Regarding It Have Been Sent to London.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The friends in this city of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle, the San Francisco couple charged with pilfering from a London furrier, have forwarded to London affidavits containing facts calculated to prove the disordered state of mind of Mrs. Castle, a condition which has been a pathetic secret among her acquaintances for many years.

The affidavits show that from her youth she has suffered greatly from the distressing affliction and her mental condition is such that she is not accountable for her conduct. She frequently brought home from shopping or marketing trips an extraordinary collection of utterly useless articles which she had picked up in various places.

The trash was invariably returned to the place from which it was taken, and no attention was paid to her eccentricities by those who knew her. Withal, this lady, who begged old clothes, took vegetables from the stalls, evaded car fare, and begged for trinkets, was both generous and charitable. She was taken to Europe by her husband in the hope that the change might benefit her, but it seems to have only aggravated her malady.

CARELESSLY KICKED $12,200.

A Conductor Thought the Package Contained Overshoes.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Conductor Frank Maltby of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad received a telegram dated Buffalo, N. Y., from a woman passenger en route to an Eastern city, to look out for a package containing $12,200 which she had lost in a sleeping car on his train.

He remembered seeing a package similar to the one described and which he thought contained a pair of overshoes wrapped in a paper, and had played football with it, kicking it under a car seat.

Upon receipt of the telegram, Mr. Maltby recovered the package and sent it by express to the owner, whose name he refused to divulge.

Murderous Bandits Located.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 17.—The three bandits who killed President Goodwin and dangerously wounded Cashier Adair, in their attempt to rob the bank at Warren, Ark., Feb. 25 last, have been located by Sheriff Clay of Bradley County, and their capture is regarded as a foregone conclusion. They are living on the border of the Indian Territory, near the Texas line.

The Paris Nearing Southampton.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The American Line steamer Paris, which sailed from New-York Oct. 7 for Southampton, and has been making the passage with one screw, her starboard engine having been disabled, passed the Scilly Islands at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At the rate she has been traveling, she should reach Southampton about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

To Extend Westchester Trolleys.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Arrangements will probably be made very soon to have the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains trolley road run its cars from Elmsford to Tarrytown, and thus connect White Plains with the Hudson River towns. This will prove a great convenience to those who reside along the river front of Westchester County.

Business Loss Causes Suicide.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—P. H. Pink, a well-known farmer, committed suicide Friday with paris green. He had shipped 300 barrels of apples to England, and upon receiving returns found that he had lost $140. He had been offered $200 for his crop, and the disappointment drove him insane.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day are threatening weather, perhaps showers, followed by clearing.

The barometer has risen in the central valleys and lake region, New-England, and the Middle Atlantic States, fallen slightly on the South Atlantic coast and decidedly in the Northwest and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer is highest over the Indian Territory and lowest off the North Carolina coast.

It is colder except along the Gulf and South Atlantic coast and at Southern Rocky Mountain stations. The weather has been fair except in the Upper Ohio Valley, lake region, and Southern Florida, where local showers are reported. Cloudiness continues generally throughout the Northern States east of the Mississippi. Generally fair weather will prevail in the central valleys, upper lake region, and Southern States. Cloudiness will continue on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coast, with conditions favorable for local showers.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	—TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	56	48	50
6 A. M.	52	47	49
9 A. M.	50	48	50
12 M.	54	48	51
4 P. M.	54	49	51
6 P. M.	53	49	51
9 P. M.	51	49	51
12 P. M.	48	..	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	Not given
Corresponding date 1895	53
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 2.

ALTGELD'S DOCTRINE TOLD

Cooper Union Filled with a Huge Crowd.

A BIG GATHERING STANDS OUTSIDE

The Illinois Leader's Reception at the Mass Meeting Last Night of the German-American Democracy.

GREAT APPLAUSE FOR HIS REMARKS

Meetings at Four Stands Outside, Where Thousands Patiently Waited to Hear Gov. Altgeld.

Twenty-five hundred people, among whom were nearly 200 uniformed policemen and not a few gold men, listened to Gov. John P. Altgeld at Cooper Union last evening. They came from far and near, and represented all classes and creeds. Their one desire was to hear and see that famous citizen of Illinois, who has been called everything from an Anarchist to a statesman.

As early as 6 o'clock last evening the crowds began to arrive at the Cooper Union Building, and from then until the doors were opened they pushed and yelled, but were always kept in hand by the police, who were on the scene early. When the doors

Gov. John P. Altgeld.

to the big hall were finally opened at 7 o'clock the crush and rush that followed would discount the efforts of the best football team in the land.

There were some women in the crowds, but little mercy was shown them in the rush, and they were probably content to take their chances with the men.

The Crowd That Listened.

The meeting was supposed to be held under the auspices of the German Democracy of New-York, and most of those who had anything to do with the meeting and its formation were Germans, out the crowd! There were all kinds, and no one nationality seemed to predominate, at least in the body of the hall. With few exceptions the crowd on the platform was distinctively German.

While the crowds were pushing and pulling in their efforts to gain seats, a band stationed at the right of the slate played patriotic and popular airs. It took the crowd about twenty minutes to fill the big hall, and by 7:30 every seat in the place was taken and people were fighting for standing room.

Inspector O'Keefe and his policemen were posted about the aisles, and prevented the crowds from obstructing the passageway, but they could not prevent the people from yelling, and this they did at frequent intervals, until Gov. Altgeld arrived. When a popular favorite would make his appearance on the platform, the crowd would take advantage of the occasion to exercise by climbing up into their chairs and cheering until a reaction set in, and they found it necessary to resume the seats.

Not a Disorderly Crowd.

It was not a disorderly crowd. Just an easy-going, good-natured gathering which seemed ready and willing to cheer at anything or anybody that they could understand.

Most of the cheering was led by a black-faced young man in the rear of the hall, whohad a far-reaching foghorn voice. First this young man amused himself by yelling:

"Three cheers for Bryan!"

This received such a hearty response that he kept it up whenever there was an opportunity, and in this way he led the cheering first for Bryan, and then, going down the line of lesser Popocrats, he yelled for Sulzer, Altgeld, Henry George, and Sewall. Then he changed his cry and yelled for Dr. Parkhurst.

This was greeted with a series of hisses and groans. This encouraged the young man, whose foghorn voice was beginning to show the effects of wear and tear. Then he wanted to know what was troubling Mr. Hanna, and the result fairly startled him. There was a prolonged groan, followed by a lot of hisses.

Looking at the Stage.

By the time the crowd was seated and in order it was possible to see that the stage was decorated with American flags hung with a picture of W. J. Bryan in the centre and pictures of Altgeld on each side and about the hall.

Another feature was a corps of American District Messenger boys, who were passing about the crowds distributing campaign literature, some of which was in German and some in English. It was not all free-silver reading, either, but few in the crowd noticed this. They grabbed the pamphlets and put them away to read later.

By this time another young man made his appearance in the crowd, much after the famous circus peanut vendor, and began to cry for sale the speech made in the Chicago Convention by Mr. Bryan. The price was 5 cents, but he did not do a rushing business for some reason or other.

The first important arrival on the platform occurred when Henry George made his appearance. The moment the crowd

saw him, they began to yell and cheer, and the enthusiasm became so intense that men fairly climbed over each other in their efforts to make themselves heard. At last Mr. George was compelled to step forward, and as the cheering continued he began to speak.

When he was able to make himself heard, he said:

"My friends, I have come half way across the country, not to speak, but to hear Gov. Altgeld, a man whom I believe to be the greatest man in his own State."

At this point Mr. Altgeld arrived outside, and the cheers which followed his appearance drowned all that Mr. George might have said.

Gov. Altgeld Arrives.

Henry George never finished his speech. At the Fourth Avenue entrance a party of men were seen trying to shoulder their way through the crowd. The audience cheered and the band started "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

The party slowly reached the platform and appeared on the stage. As they separated at the entrance a man stepped into view. The applause in the vast hall ceased the instant he appeared. For a moment 5,000 eyes studied this man of whom so much had been said. They saw a man below average height, dressed in a simple black cutaway suit of clothes. His hair was closely clipped, and his face was covered with a straggling pointed beard. His eyes were sunken, but brilliant, and his nose was long and pointed. In an instant they took in all these details. Then some one shouted "That's Altgeld!" As one man they rose and for three minutes the air was thick with waving flags, hats, and canes, while through the gray arches of the hall rolled one continuous roar of welcome. During this time the man made no sign of acknowledgement or appreciation. He stood cool and unconcernedly looking at the howling enthusiasts.

A chair was provided for him and he sat resting his elbows on the arms with his hands clasped across. He appeared to study the crowd curiously. Not the twitching of a muscle betrayed the slightest interest in all that was going on around him.

When the people subsided after the appearance of Gov. Altgeld, Frederick Schraub, candidate for Governor on the Populist ticket, was elected Chairman. He responded in a short speech and ended by introducing William Sulzer.

Mr. Sulzer electrified the crowd by one of his characteristic addresses, and introduced the speaker of the evening.

When William Sulzer introduced Gov. Altgeld there was another burst of applause. This had no effect upon him. He coolly arranged his bulky manuscript upon the reading desk before him. After a moment he raised his hand to still the noise. When silence was restored he began.

Gov. Altgeld Reads His Speech.

Gov. Altgeld is no orator, and he made no pretense at oratory. For two hours he slowly and laboriously read his words. His voice was not loud, but he gave singular emphasis to every syllable. He spoke straight ahead at the same pitch, his voice without expression.

Gov. Altgeld's gestures are very few and very simple. He used his right hand at first, bringing it clenched in front of him. Toward the close of his address he gestured less frequently. He traced the words of his manuscript with the index finger of his left hand.

Whenever applause prevented his speaking further, he would study his manuscript. Not once during the entire evening did his eyes light up or his voice rise in inflection. He had come to vindicate his course, and he wished it known that he weighed his words.

He seemed at all times a weary man, utterly tired out by great exertions. Toward the last his voice broke, and he had to clear his throat. Once, for a moment, he turned his eyes away from the reading stand. It was when he spoke of judicial criticism. His lips came together then in a hard line as he finished the sentence. That was the only diversion during the evening. It might have been a judicial opinion delivered to a bar of lawyers by Judge Altgeld, rather than a political speech by John P. Altgeld, the radical leader.

A Message from Bryan.

Before Gov. Altgeld began his speech Chairman Schraub read a telegram which had been received from Mr. Bryan, sending greetings to the meeting. It was dated at Big Rapids, Mich., and was as follows:

"A cordial greeting to the German-Americans. Free coinage at 16 to 1 without waiting for other nations will furnish a sounder currency than is possible under a gold standard, and will, in the language of Bismarck, exert a most salutary influence in restoring bimetallism throughout the world."

This was read in both English and German, and was greeted with rounds of cheers, which were only stilled when Sulzer stepped forward and began to speak.

At the conclusion of Gov. Altgeld's speech there were cries among the crowd for Mary Elizabeth Lease, who had taken a seat on the platform while Altgeld was speaking. These cries were continued during the reading of the resolutions, and there were possibly not 100 persons who had any clear idea of what the resolutions declared for.

When they were passed with a rising vote, the cries for Mrs. Lease were renewed, and she at last consented to speak, and for half an hour she belabored the goldbugs, much to the satisfaction of the crowd. She was greeted with cheers when the meeting broke up.

Among the well-known Popocrats on the platform were Chairman Danforth, Treasurer St. John, John C. Sheehan, Otto Kempner, and Col. Asa Bird Gardner.

WHAT ALTGELD SAID.

He Explains His Principles and Denounces the Government.

Gov. Altgeld spoke in part as follows:

"I have come to bring to the patriotic people of New-York and of the East the greeting of the great Mississippi Valley; of that hardy yeomanry of the Central and Western States that has always rallied to the support of the American flag in times of danger, and that supports and maintains our institutions in times of peace. Those great toiling and producing masses who make our civilization possible feel that their destiny is linked with that of the sons of liberty who inhabit the East. We are unwilling to believe out in the West that patriotism has died east of the Alleghanies and that Mammon is the only god at whose shrine Eastern people bow.

"We are unwilling to believe that the few men in your large cities who use government as a convenience to make fortunes; who use our Republic as a mere foraging ground to amass wealth; who cringe to European aristocracy, and who wave the American flag with one hand while robbing the public with the other, represent the sentiment of that section of the country that was the cradle of American liberty. We do not believe that because you have in your midst men who value the privilege of taking breakfast with the Prince of Wales more than they do the blessings of free government; that because you have in your midst men who are ready to undermine and to overthrow republican institutions in our land in order to gain a temporary personal advantage for themselves, that therefore the fires of liberty which for more than a century burned upon your hilltops and illumined the world are extinct. We believe that the hearts of a majority of your people are loyal to the institutions of the fathers, and that they beat in unison with the hearts of the great people of the South and West, who believe that the time has not come for converting this Republic into an oligarchy.

Gold the Cause of All Evil.

"At present there is, in addition to the gold standard a quartet of blighting sisters in our land, respectively called:

"Federal interference in local affairs.

"Government by injunction.

"Usurpation by the United States Supreme Court, and fourth, corruption.

"All four are clothed in pharisaism and pretense, and all recognize the gold standard as their natural or foster mother. We believe that these blighting sisters, whose smile means paralysis and whose embrace means death, have no more admirers among your people than they have among ours.

"This campaign is to decide, not only whether we shall perpetuate the experiment of this English financial system, which is prostrating our Nation, but also whether we shall permanently adopt these four sisters into our household and make them the ruling members of the family.

"The mask has been torn from the gold standard. Our people are beginning to understand that the attempt to introduce it throughout the commercial world is a disastrous experiment; that down to 1873 the world used not only all the gold and all the silver as money, but so great was the world's business that every dollar was loaded with twenty times as much credit; that all the great achievements of mankind were accomplished under the bimetallic system; that under this system everything that makes the civilization of this century was done, and that since the introduction of the universal gold standard, the wheels of progress have stood still. Our people are beginning to understand that formerly there was added every year to the world's stock of money nearly all the gold and silver that was mined, which in a measure kept pace with the increase of population, but that since 1873 only the gold has been added; that is, only half as much has been added each year as there formerly was, while the population has increased more rapidly than ever, and that this fact alone must produce a continuous fall in prices.

"Our people are beginning to understand that making money scarce makes money dear, that dear money means low prices for property, for the products of the earth, and for the products of labor. They further understand that as taxes and debts were not reduced low prices have destroyed the purchasing power of the farming and producing classes, so that they can no longer buy the products of the factory and the mill as they formerly did, in consequence of which the factory and the mill had to partially or wholly shut down, thus in turn destroying the purchasing power of the laborer, and that in this manner the gold standard has spread paralysis not only over America, but over Europe and the civilized world. Our people understand that when the Governments of the earth forced the world off of the bimetallic standard of prices down onto the low gold standard prices, they practically doubled the burden of all debtors.

Silver in the Dollar Worth a Dollar.

"They understand that the bullion in one of the so-called 'fifty-cent dollars'—treated as bullion with the stamp of the Government erased—has substantially the same purchasing power and will buy as much property, as much of the products of the earth and of labor as had or did any of the dollars which the Englishmen gave us for our bonds. They understand that the gold dollar has been forced up to where it will buy twice as much property and products as it formerly did; that the Governments by destroying silver reduced the world's supply of money, and by making gold alone do the world's work they increased the demand of it, thus interfering with the law of supply and demand, and that as soon as this legislation is wiped out gold will of necessity come down to its former position. Our people understand that it will be impossible to open the mills and restore prosperity to the world until the purchasing power of the farming and the great producing classes of the earth is restored, and that this can only be done by putting an end to this gold standard experiment and restoring bimetallism.

"Let us look at 'Federal Interference and Government by Injunction,' and to illustrate how the Constitution and the laws can be trampled upon and every principle of free government brushed away with a mere wave of the hand, I will cite the action of the Federal Government and the Federal courts during the railroad strike in 1894. I am aware that by persistent vilification and deliberate misrepresentation the partisan press has made the impression upon the minds of many good citizens that I, as Governor of Illinois, during the railroad disturbances of two years ago, did not do my duty and did not make the proper effort to protect life and property in Chicago, but sympathized with lawlessness and disorder; that Federal interference was necessary to save the city. If there were even a semblance of truth in this, then no condemnation could be too severe, for a Government that will not promptly and thoroughly protect life and property and preserve law and order is an abomination and should be wiped off of the earth.

"During the several months immediately prior to the beginning of the railroad strike there prevailed in all of the coal mining States a great coal miners' strike, which was so serious that it stopped production and in some localities caused a coal famine. During that long strike order was maintained everywhere, railroad trains were moved, and in those instances where depredations had been committed stealthily the offenders were all arrested and immediately lodged in jail and were punished.

The Great Railroad Strike.

"No sooner was this coal strike over than the great railroad strike began, and the operatives or trainmen of nearly all the great railroads of the country stopped work. This left the railroads helpless. In addition to Chicago there are more than a dozen railroad centres scattered over the State. The railroad operatives, partly out of respect for the law and partly because they felt that violence would injure their cause, were orderly, but in centres of population, where there were great numbers of idle men drawn together by the excitement, a vicious element sometimes became demonstrative, and after the roads succeeded in getting new men to man some of their trains there were efforts made by the mob to prevent the moving of Pullman cars, and this in some cases precipitated trouble. Under the laws of Illinois, whenever, the civil authorities are not able to maintain order or enforce the law, the Governor can order out troops for their assistance.

"Early in this railroad strike and before there had been any serious disturbances in Chicago, applications for assistance were made by the local civil officers of five or six different railroad centres throughout the State and troops were promptly sent to their assistance, always arriving on the ground within a few hours after they had been applied for."

Gov. Altgeld here read a number of dispatches sent by him to Sheriffs relative to the protection of the railways. He then continued:

Olney's Position Was Right.

"While the coal strike was pending, the Hon. William J. Allen, United States District Judge at Springfield, Ill., finding that the Marshal was having trouble to carry out some of the orders of his court, wrote to the Attorney General at Washington upon the subject of receiving assistance from Federal troops to enforce the orders of the United States Court, and the Attorney General sent the following dispatch:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1894.

"'Allen, United States Judge, Springfield, Ill.:

"'I understand the State of Illinois is willing to protect property against lawless violence with military force if necessary. Please advise receivers to take proper steps to procure protection by civil authorities of the State. If such protection proves inadequate, the Governor should be applied to for military assistance. OLNEY,

"'Attorney General.'

"This laid down the correct doctrine. Immediately after the date of this telegram, and on several occasions thereafter during the coal strike, as well as on several occasions during the subsequent railroad strike, prior to the serious disturbances in Chicago, the United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois applied to the Governor for military aid to enable him and his deputies to execute the processes of the United States Court, and in each instance troops were promptly sent to his assistance. This, in brief, shows the attitude of the State administration toward that part of the State lying outside of Chicago.

"No application of any sort for troops was made to the Governor by the United States Marshal or any of the United States authorities at Chicago, nor was any such application made by any of the local city or county officers of Chicago until the 6th of July, and then such application was made on my suggestion.

The Use of the Injunction.

"The plan determined upon was to have the United States Courts issue blanket injunctions, hereafter explained, against the strikers and all other people forbidding everything imaginable, and then use the Marshals for the purpose of carrying out these injunctions and use the Federal troops for this and other purposes.

"Some of the Judges based their injunctions on the ground of protecting interState commerce, and they held that if a car was loaded with goods at any point and was intended to be shipped to some point out of the State that then it was interState commerce, and the President and the federal authorities could take complete control of the situation, and could ignore State and local authorities entirely. Some of these injunctions were sued out by the Attorney General in the name of the United States, and were claimed to be partly based on the anti-trust law, an act of Congress intended to prevent the formation of trusts by large corporations in restraint of trade. The Attorney General had refused to enforce this law. He did not try to break up a single trust under it, but, after having refused to enforce it against the corporations and for the purpose for which it was passed, he made it a whip with which to scourge labor.

Effect of President's Action.

"Immediately after the beginning of the strike in which the railway operatives refused to work, the managers of the railway lines entering Chicago formed an organization to fight the strike, and they met toward the close of each day to report upon the situation, and at 6 o'clock P. M. of July 2, the day after the special counsel had been appointed by the Government, and the day after the troops at Fort Sheridan had been ordered to be in readiness at Chicago, they met and reported as to the condition of their roads and the following, which are samples of all the reports, show the situation at that time:

"'Wisconsin Central: 'All passenger and freight trains moving and business resumed its normal condition.'

"'Chicago and Northern Pacific: 'Suburban trains all running about on time. Freight moving without interruption.'

"'At about 6 o'clock on the evening of July 3, about the time the United States troops were entering Chicago, the managers of the different railroads again met and reported in substance as follows:

"'Santa Fé: 'Six regular passenger trains on time; moving freight.'

"'Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul: 'All passengers on time and without interference; moving freight.'

"'On the morning of the 6th of July the President of the Illinois Central Railroad telegraphed me that the property of his road was being destroyed by a mob and that he could not get protection. I wired him at once to get some one of the local authorities who are authorized to ask for troops to do so, and that if all should refuse, to wire me that fact, and that we would furnish protection promptly. At the same time I sent a telegram to a friend in Chicago requesting him to at once see Mayor Hopkins and tell him that it seemed to me the situation was serious, and that he had better apply to the State for aid. This message was at once communicated to Mayor Hopkins, and about noon on that day, being the 6th of July, the day on which the property was destroyed, the Mayor telegraphed for troops and by sundown on that day we had put over 5,000 State troops on duty in Chicago.

"Up to this time the United States Marshal in Chicago, instead of calling on the State for assistance, as the Marshal for Southern Illinois had done, had sworn in an army of over 4,000 Deputy Marshals to assist him in carrying out the injunctions which had been issued by the courts.

Says Federal Troops Were Useless.

"Speaking of the work of the Federal troops in Chicago, it will be seen by the record that they did no good. They were ordered to be in readiness five days in advance of any trouble, and were actually on the ground on the 3d of July, before there had been any serious disturbance of any kind, and they remained on the ground for weeks thereafter, and instead of restraining the mob or exerting an influence for good, their presence added to the excitement and served as an irritant, and instead of suppressing rioting it will be noticed that it did not begin until after their arrival and then got worse only, and on the 6th, the worst day, instead of suppressing they accomplished nothing.

"Gen. Miles was in command, and his headquarters seemed to be, for a number of days, a regular newspaper bureau, and there was an apparent effort on the part of some people there to make an impression throughout the East that civil war was raging in Chicago, and the General and President Cleveland vied with each other in claiming the credit of suppressing that war. Cleveland, whose mud star had been rapidly sinking, found it to wing glory enough to insure his re-election, and it was reported that a coldness had grown up between these gentlemen because they could not agree upon a division of the honors."

The Governor here read his "protest to the President," sent on July 5, 1894, and President Cleveland's reply on the 6th as follows:

The Constitution and Laws.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1894.

Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

Sir: Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Post Office Department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon representations of the Judicial officers of the United States that the process of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon competent proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the line of my constitutional authority, the presence of Federal troops in the City of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

He also read his own reply to this dispatch, and resumed:

"When all of the facts pertaining to the situation in Chicago are brought out, it becomes apparent that if you were to concede the right of the President to send troops to any part of the Union whenever he pleased, and on any pretext he pleased, there was no occasion for sending them to Chicago at all, and especially not at the time that the order was given, which was in advance of any trouble. Let us consider whether it is true that under our Constitution and form of government the Federal Government can interfere at will, and for this purpose let us see what construction the Republican Party has placed upon the Constitution.

"It will be remembered that prior to 1861 there was an act of Congress which permitted slave owners to pursue their slaves through free States and which expressly made it the duty of the courts and all officials to assist the slave holder in that particular. That act was of the same dignity and had just as much binding force as any other act of Congress could have relating to the exercise of Federal power, and an order of a Federal court made in pursuance of that act would have the same force that an order made under any other act of Congress on this subject would have, and if it is proper to have the United States courts interfere by means of injunction and other orders issued by them to carry out acts of Congress, and if it is proper to use the United States troops to enforce these orders of the United States courts, as is now contended for by the managers of the McKinley campaign, then it was proper for the United States courts prior to 1860 to make such orders and to use the United States troops to enforce those orders.

"After the Dred Scott decision there were several flagrant cases of Federal interference at different places, growing out of this question, and when the Republican National Convention met at Chicago in 1860, on the 18th of May, it adopted a platform which contained the following resolution:

"'Section 4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed forces of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.'"

"The armed forces here referred to were Federal forces sent to execute acts of Congress and the orders of Federal courts.

The Policy of Jefferson.

"I have not the time to enter upon a general discussion of the principles involved. The Constitution of the United States specified the conditions under which the Federal Government can interfere in cases of domestic violence in any State. It provides it can be done only on the application of the Legislature or of the State Executive when the Legislature is not in session. Now, even if it were true, which it is not, that the acts of Congress have attempted to enlarge the powers of the President in this regard, they would be void, because Congress could not, under any pretense, invest the President with any greater power than it has itself under the Constitution. The plank of the Republican platform of 1860, which I have just read, was intended as a condemnation of the use of the Federal authority in the affairs of the States under the Fugitive Slave act of Congress. The old Federalist Party, of which the Republican Party was the successor, had always leaned toward concentrating power in the Federal Government, but this plank in the Republican platform followed the doctrines of Jefferson, who said:

"It is by dividing and sub-dividing these republics from the great National one down through all its subordinations, until it ends in the administration of every man's farm by himself; by placing under every one what his own eye may superintend, that all will be done for the best. What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every Government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalization and concentrating all cares and powers into one body, no matter whether of the autocrats of Russia or France, or the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate. And I do believe that if the Almighty has not decreed that man shall never be free (and it is a blasphemy to believe it) that the secret will be found to be in the making himself the depository of the powers respecting himself, so far as he is competent to them, and delegating only what is beyond his competence, by a synthetical process, to higher and higher orders of functionaries, so as to trust fewer and fewer powers in proportion as the trustees become more and more remote.

"The Democratic National Convention in 1892, in Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for President, contained the following:

"'We believe that the public welfare demands that these (Jeffersonian) principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government, under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.'

A Departure in Our Government.

"The act of the President was an entirely new departure in the history of our Government, and Judge Cooley, a great Constitutional writer of the country, in complimenting the President upon having taken this step, speaks of it as a great step taken in Constitutional construction, and is thankful that it cost so little bloodshed, thus practically stating that this new departure was a violation of the Constitution as it had been understood for a century. The old doctrine of State rights is in no way involved. Nobody for a moment questions the supremacy of the Union, but it does involve the question whether, in connection with Federal supremacy, there does not go hand in hand the principle of local self-government.

"These two principles, i. e. Federal Union and local self-government have for a century been regarded as the foundation upon which the glory of our whole Governmental fabric rests. One is just as sacred, just as inviolable, just as important as the other. Without federal union there must follow anarchy, and without local self-government there must follow despotism. Both are destructive, not only of the liberties, but of the higher aspirations and possibilities of a people. The great civil war settled that we should not have anarchy.

"It remains to be settled whether we shall be destroyed by despotism. If the President can, at his pleasure, in the first instance, send troops into any city, town, or hamlet in the country, or into any number of cities, towns, or hamlets in the country, whenever and wherever he pleases, (as is now contended he can,) under the pretense of enforcing some act of Congress, his judgment, which means his pleasure, being the sole criterion, then there can be no difference whatever in this respect between the powers of the President and those of Emperor William or of the Czar of Russia. Neither of these potentates ever claimed anything more. The question is whether the local and State authorities should not first be called to enforce the law and maintain order, using for that purpose such local agencies and forces as the law has created, or whether he can ignore all these and bring a foreign force and station it in any community at pleasure.

"In this respect Federal civil officers and the Federal army do not stand on the same footing. The Federal civil officers always have acted directly in the matter within their jurisdiction, but the American people, as all other free and intelligent people, are jealous of a central military power, hence great precautions have been taken to limit the use of such power, and these limitations have always been recognized in this country, and were recognized by the Attorney General so late as June 16, 1894.

"Again, the Constitution provides that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authorities, and in all cases where State troops are ordered out they are subject to the control of the local civil authorities, and act under their direction, but the Federal troops ordered to Chicago in 1894 did not act under any civil officer, whether Federal or State. They did not act under the United States Marshal, but directly under orders from military headquarters at Washington, and were subject to those orders only. So far as they acted at all, it was military government. Local self-government is the very foundation of freedom and of republican institutions, and no people possess this who are subject to the army patrol their streets, acting, not under, but independently of, the local authorities, and do this at the mere discretion of one man, or of a central power that is far away. Such local self-government as would be possible under these conditions may be found all over Russia.

"If the acts of the President are to stand unchallenged and thus form a precedent, then we have undergone a complete change in our form of government, and whatever semblance we may keep up in the future, our career as a Republic is over. We will have a rapidly increasing central power controlled and dominated by class and by corporate interests. Holding these views and knowing that the law had been enforced, property protected, and order maintained for a whole century by Constitutional agencies, and feeling that the mighty State of Illinois needed neither assistance nor interference from any outside source, I considered it my duty, as the Executive of the State, to protest against the presence of Federal troops under the existing circumstances, and requested their withdrawal. It is a matter of special regret to many of our patriotic citizens that this blow at free institutions should have been struck by a President who was placed in power by a party that had made local self-government a cardinal principle for more than a century.

"According to Judge Cooley, Mr. Cleveland gave the Constitution a new construction. This may be true, but he stabbed republican government to the vitals when he did it.

"Government by Injunction."

"The immortal Jefferson, after having written the Declaration of Independence and helped to launch the new Republic, watched the operations of the new Government for years, and with a vision that was prophetic wrote the following:

"'It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the constitution of the Federal Judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity, day and by night, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States and the Government of all become consolidated into one. To this I am opposed because when all government, domestic and foreign, in little and in great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the centre of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another, and will become as venal and oppressive as the government from which we separated.'

"See how accurately he located the danger and described the future. I have not the time to point out the alarming encroachments and usurpations of the Federal courts since the days of Jefferson. I will only call attention to their most recent and astounding pretension and usurpation of power. During the last decade they have established a form of government that is government by injunction, under which the Federal Judge becomes at once legislator, Judge, and executioner.

"By this injunction the judge can forbid anything which whim, prejudice or caprice may suggest, and his order is law and must stand until it is reversed by a superior authority, and this may take months and even years, and when any individual disregards this injunction he is arrested by the United States Marshal and dragged to the point where the court is held, sometimes a distance of a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles, away from his friends, on a charge, not of committing a crime, not of violating the law, but on a charge of being guilty of contempt of court, that is, of having disregarded the judge's injunction, and he is tried, not by a jury, as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the land, not according to the forms of the law even, but he is tried by the same judge whose dignity he is charged with having offended, and then he is sent to prison indefinitely.

Supreme Court and Income Tax.

"The Chicago platform denounces the peculiar conduct of the Supreme Court in the income tax case.

"The platform declares that the income tax law had been passed in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years; that the court had in the last decision sustained objections to that law which had previously been overruled by the same court, and the platform therefore in substance declares in favor of securing the reversal of that decision if possible, and of having Congress do all in its power to equalize the burdens of taxation, so that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of government.

"This criticism of the Supreme Court is denounced as subversive of order, and destructive of the respect that is due that tribunal. Astonishing as it may appear, men formerly connected with the Democratic Party and men connected with the Republican Party insist that courts are of a sacred character and are above the reach of criticism. My friends, I give way to no man in admiration for American institutions. My life has been spent in trying to protect the flag of my country and trying to advance the educational institutions of the country, and as an officer of the court serving in the capacity of Prosecutor, and for five years as a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and, after this experience at the bar and on the bench, I say to my countrymen that there cannot be in a republic any institution exempt from criticism, and that when any institute is permitted to assume that attitude it will destroy republican government.

"The judicial branch of the Government is just as much subject to the criticism of the American people as are the legislative or executive branches, and it needs this criticism more than does either of the other two branches, because by reason of frequent changes the people can make their will felt in the legislative and executive offices, but the Federal Judges are not appointed by the people, and are not responsible to them, and for all practical purposes cannot be reached except by the moral sentiment and sense of justice created in the public mind by free criticism. The Judges of our Federal courts are as honest as other men, and no more so.

"They have the same passions and prejudices that other men have, and are just as liable to make mistakes and to move in the wrong direction as other men are, and the safety of the republic not only permits, but actually requires, that the action of the courts should be honestly and thoroughly scanned, and be freely criticised, not with the view of arousing resistance to the decision of the court, but for the purpose of forcing the court in the end to see its error and to correct it. The mere fact that the Supreme Court has all through its career repeatedly reversed its own decisions shows its fallibility.

"The Supreme Court cannot by mere decision upon a constitutional question rob the people of the powers of self-government nor prevent the American people from deciding for themselves, through the properly constituted machinery, whether they will accept the decision of the Supreme Court as being final or whether they will refuse to accept it as a rule of action. As Mr. Lincoln said, 'It does not necessarily become a rule of political action.' The people have not parted with their power of self-government in favor of either legislative, executive, or the judicial branch of the Government. For the benefit of so-called Democrats who have criticised this plank in the platform, I would recall the language of Jefferson already quoted, and will add the following:

"'In 1804 Mr. Jefferson wrote to a friend as follows: 'You seem to consider the Judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions. A very dangerous doctrine, indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our Judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have with others the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps and their power is the more dangerous, as they are in office for life and not responsible as the other functionaries are to the elective control. The Constitution has erected no such tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided with the corruption of time and of party its members would become despots. The Constitution has more wisely made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign within themselves.' I would likewise remind you of the language of Andrew Jackson. After the Supreme Court had held the National Bank bill to be constitutional in all parts, he refused to be bound by that decision, and asserted that he, as President, would not be bound to hold the National bank to be constitutional, even though the Supreme Court had decided it to be so.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, we insist that the language in this Chicago platform plainly declares that the Supreme Court is not infallible and is much more respectful than was the language of any of the great men I have named. These great men all recognized the fact that that court, like all other courts, is falible, as all other human institutions are; that while its decisions were binding and conclusive in the case in which they were rendered and were entitled to great respect in all cases, yet to accept them as a binding rule of political action would lead to the destruction of republican institutions and the establishment in the end of oligarchy in government.

The Trusts Look After the Judges.

"For a number of years the great corporations and trusts and syndicates have carefully looked after the matter of appointments to the Federal bench, and so great was their influence that few could be appointed who were not satisfactory to them. In many cases men were taken out of the corporation offices and put on the Federal bench. These men brought with them all of the bias and prejudice that take possession of men who have long been subject to corporate influence and environment, and when some of these men trample justice and equity under foot and render outrageous decisions in the interest of their former employers, shall it be said that the American people have no right to criticise their action just as they would criticise the action of a Governor or a Legislature?

"If they have not this right, when did they lose it? Let me remind you, my countrymen, that neither the poor people nor the great toiling masses of the earth have ever destroyed a government. All the great Governments and institutions of the past were destroyed a Government. All the great Governshut their eyes to injustice and, through selfish greed, inaugurated policies that pulled down the pillars of state, and while thus engaged in bringing ruin upon their country they made a pharisaical pretense of patriotism. These things are now happening in our land.

Questions of the Campaign.

"No campaign ever made in this country involved so many far-reaching questions as this one does. Questions, every one of which goes to the foundation of free government and affects the perpetuity of our institutions.

"First—The question whether the people have surrendered the right of self-government into the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States and whether the courts are thus placed above criticism and their acts exempt from that scrutiny which every patriotic and intelligent man should give to the acts of the other branches of the Government.

"Second—Whether both the Constitution and the traditions of the Government shall henceforth be ignored and the President shall be conceded the power of sending Federal troops at his pleasure into any neighborhood in the United States or a thousand neighborhoods at one time; troops who will not be subject to the civil authorities nor to the local authorities; who are under instructions from Washington; whether this can be done not only without the request of the local authorities, but in defiance of them?

"Third.—Whether the people of this country, and especially the laboring masses who do not have much of a voice in the selection of Judges, shall recognize and thus perpetuate the system of governing by injunction, which does away with constitutional government, which does away with government by law, does away with trial by jury, and does away entirely with according to the forms of law and substitutes the caprice, whim, prejudice, or passion of a Judge for all these, making him at once legislator, Judge, and, to a certain extent, executioner?

"Fourth—Whether we shall dissolve in boodle, bribery, and corruption. Whether the men who have grown great as lobbyists shall rule this land. Whether we shall declare to the world scoundrelism is in the end the loftiest form of patriotism. It is a remarkable fact that those men and those influences whose slime is dissolving out institutions are all helping Mr. Hanna. Everything within their reach is being prostituted. Where they can, they degrade the religious press and defile the pulpit. They have dragged the American flag in the mire by using it as an advertising sheet for McKinley and Hobart. In Chicago it is a fitting coincidence that most of the buildings from which the flag is thus degraded do not pay their fair share of taxes. Wave the flag and plunder the public, is the gospel of McKinleyism.

"Fifth—Whether the British monetary policy shall be made perpetual so that the toiling and producing masses of this country will be reduced in their purchasing power; will be reduced in the end to a lower plane of civilization; will be reduced in the end to the conditions of the men who till the fields of Europe or the Valley of the Nile?

McKinley and Hanna.

"It is a remarkable circumstance that Mark Hanna and the whole crowd of men who are supporting this British policy of plutocracy are against the people of this country on all of these great questions. That crowd of men who nominated Mr. McKinley and who treat him as a kind of convenience, favor Federal military interference; sustain the usurpation of the Federal courts, sustain Government by injunction, and sustain this English monetary policy which makes everything that the American people produce, everything that the American people create, cheap, while it makes what the English have to sell, namely, money, very dear.

"So long as this standard is perpetuated so long will those conditions, which it has produced, continue. If the toiling masses of this country, if the patriotic men of this country, favor a continuation of these conditions, then let them vote for Mr. Hanna and plutocracy, for Mr. McKinley is scarcely a factor in this campaign. Mr. Mark Hanna and the agents of syndicates and trusts constitute the power that is subverting free institutions.

New Declaration of Independence.

"My fellow-citizens, if you do not believe in the policy advocated by these men, if you are not in favor of converting this Republic into an oligarchy, if you believe that this country should at least be in part governed by the men who toil and not solely and alone governed by the men who devour the fruit that others toil for, then rise in your manhood, stand out in the sun and before the Almighty declare, as did the fathers over a hundred years ago, that we are not only a free but that we are an independent people. Declare that the time has not yet come when this country must be made a financial dependency upon England, that the experiment of twenty-odd years of having the world's business done on a single gold standard has been a failure, that it has covered the earth with misery and distress, and that it must be brought to an end.

"Stand up and declare that this country must return to that standard of prices which had been the world's standard through all the centuries that have passed; that standard under which the foundations of this Republic were laid, under which we grew great and mighty and became the most powerful people of the earth; that standard under which everything that is great, grand, and glorious in the world to-day was created; that standard upon which this wonderful civilization of the nineteenth century rests. Declare yourselves to be in favor of that policy under which the mints shall again be opened to both of the metals so that there will be an end of this destructive fall in prices, so that prudent men will again feel that it is safe to go into business or to embark in new enterprises.

"Declare in favor of an American policy, which will result in instantly inducing intelligent and enterprising men to open up new fields of industry, which will at once create a demand for all kinds of labor, all kinds of skill, and for all kinds of talents. Our fathers made a declaration of independence, and there followed a century of the grandest development ever known upon the earth. If you believe in the institutions of the fathers and in perpetuating them, then go to the polls on the 3d of November and make a new declaration of independence, and there will follow another century which in grandeur and glory and in achievement and the blessings to be showered upon mankind will surpass the century that is closing."

THE OUTSIDE CROWDS.

Thousands Listened to the Speakers While They Waited for Altgeld to Appear.

When the doors of Cooper Union were opened last evening, at 7 o'clock, there were, according to the estimate of Police Captain Allaire, 3,000 people waiting for admission. They all wanted to hear Gov. Altgeld, and had accepted the advice given on the poster, to "come early and avoid the rush." They had come early, but they had not avoided the rush. They were all good natured, and did not appear to object to having their clothes torn and their toes trodden on. As usual, most of the confusion was due directly to the management of the affair. In their desire to prevent anything resembling an empty house, the promoters of the mass meeting had sent out about 1,500 platform tickets, and nearly every man who received one walked proudly up to the main door on Eighth Street with his card in his hand and demanded to be shown the entrance to the platform.

Crowded as it was with chairs, the platform could not hold more than about seventy-five, and the expressions of disgust of the disappointed ones were loud and deep. The police amused themselves by directing all who applied at the Eighth Street entrance to go to the entrance on Fourth Avenue, and the police stationed at that point sent them back to Eighth Street. As a consequence there was soon a jam at the corner of Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue that extended far into the roadway and blocked the car lines from Broadway at Astor Place to Third Avenue.

There was no blame to be attached to the police. They did as well as they could. Inspector O'Keefe was in charge with 130 policemen inside the building and Capt. Allaire was in command of seventy more on the street. Sergt. Sheldon of the Yorkville Court Squad was at Eighth Street and Sergt. Lovell of the Essex Market Squad was at Fourth Avenue. There were no rows and no arrests. The people seemed to recognize that they could not force an entrance and contented themselves with swelling the audiences that pressed around the one stand and three trucks and were firing puzzling questions at the orators.

Mary Elizabeth Lease, who walked down Fourth Avenue just before 9 o'clock, unrecognized until she reached the Fourth Avenue floor, was cheered in response to a request for a cheer from the two representatives of the new journalism, who escorted her. Congressman Sulzer arrived in company with four reporters and a brass band, and immediately took his place on the outdoor platform and began to speak. The crowd enjoyed his eloquence and said so vociferously.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the gathering on the streets was the number of unofficial orators in the crowd. On every step, in every hallway, and on every corner for blocks around, little knots of men and here and there a woman were listening to one of their number holding forth on the issues of the campaign. And they were not one-sided arguments, either. The gold and silver theories were about equally represented. "I tell you we don't want a fifty-cent dollar" would be answered, "Were there any fifty-cent dollars before 1873?" or "The farmer is starving under the oppression of the gold standard" by "No reason why he should with wheat at 80 cents," and "Well, I'm going to vote for Bryan" by "You'll wish you hadn't if ever you marry and have to keep a family on your reduced wages."

The crowds in front of the main stand immediately outside the Cooper Institute were enormously large, and extended clearly across to the sidewalk, across, along Eighth Street, and within thirty feet of the stand the people were as closely packed as herrings in a barrel. There were a good many women, too, but a fresh, cool breeze refreshed them.

The cars that crossed the square interfered considerably with the outdoor meeting, and also seriously threatened the safety of the dense throngs. The people in their efforts to get out of the way of the horses would set in motion the crowd in front, and these surged forward like a great wave, threatening the safety of the stand. That some were not crushed to death was remarkable. One woman fainted and was carried out.

The crowds outside, however, were not composed of Germans exclusively. There was a large Irish element in the audience, and it seemed as though large numbers of Tammany Hall adherents had come out. That Anarchists and Socialists, or their sympathizers, were present in considerable numbers was evident from the many cheers as well as groans that greeted one of the speakers, Alexis Gustavsen, when he said that never was there a more horrible murder committed than the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists, and praised Altgeld for having pardoned the other Anarchists. The

WATSON MAKES TROUBLE

DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO KNOW HIS POSITION.

His Letter of Acceptance Not Made Public—A Suspicion that It Is Being Held Back Pending Conferences—A Rumor that Chairman Jones Will Visit Georgia to Meet the Populist Nominee for Vice President.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 17.—It is probable that the next forty-eight hours will furnish some interesting political news from Georgia. When the fast train from Atlanta reached here last night Mr. Watson's carriage was in waiting at the station, and three gentlemen who emerged from the train entered the carriage and were rapidly driven to Mr. Watson's home. They were Evan P. Howell, James M. Robertson, and J. J. Hunt, Democratic Electoral candidates. They spent the night at Mr. Watson's home, and he accompanied them to the station this morning.

The visitors and Mr. Watson both declined to speak of the subject of their conference, but the visit, following immediately upon the proposition from the Populists for fusion in Georgia, it was generally surmised that this was the topic of discussion.

It has been learned that the scope of the conference covered a broader field than Georgia fusion, and had in view bringing Watson and Chairman Jones, with possibly other members of the National Democratic Committee, together in Atlanta on Monday. Mr. Watson, when questioned about this rumor, said:

"If the gentlemen who called upon me declined to say anything about the purpose of their visit, manifestly it would be improper for me to do so."

"It it is true that you're going to Atlanta on business on Monday, will Messrs. Reed and Washburn await you there, or will they come on to Thomson?"

"I expect them here to-morrow morning and have so telegraphed Mr. Reed to Atlanta, where he will be to-night."

"If Chairman Butler does not give your letter to the press to-day will you then make it public?"

"I will not make any statement concerning it until after my conference with the members of the National Committee from Chicago."

"If Chairman Butler has not in the meantime made your letter public, will you do so after your conference with Messrs. Reed and Washburn?"

"I cannot say."

This ended the interview, but there can be no question about the contemplated conference between Chairman Jones and Mr. Watson in Atlanta, and there is reason to believe that it has something to do with the situation in Kansas, and possibly to getting Mr. Watson to go back there and make some speeches, bringing the Populists and Democrats together, Chairman Jones agreeing to a fair basis of fusion in the State.

Mr. Watson says he has ordered his name off the ticket in Kansas, but it is off the Democratic ticket, and not off the fusion ticket. He says there is no fusion ticket in Kansas. There is a Democratic ticket and a Populist ticket, and Democrats have printed over the names of Bryan and Sewall Electors the names of Bryan and Watson to deceive Populists into voting for Electors who will in turn vote for Bryan and Sewall.

"I am willing," said Mr. Watson, "to accept any fair fusion in Kansas that will divide the Electors between the Populists and Democrats. I am willing, even, to accept an equal division, though by reason of the Populist voting strength in Kansas the proper proportion would be about eight Populist Electors to two Democrats. I contend that Democrats have no right to print my name over Bryan and Sewall Electors to deceive Populist voters, and I have ordered my name taken from the Democratic ticket."

WATSON'S LETTER HELD UP?

Senator Butler Denies that It Has Reached Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, to-day denied himself to all inquirers. It was said by one of the attachés of the Populist Committee that so far as he knew Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance of the Populist nomination for Vice President had not yet been received by Senator Butler. He could not say when it was probable that the document would make its appearance.

A telephone message from Senator Butler stated that he had not heard from Mr. Watson, nor had he received his letter of acceptance.

The report from Kansas that Mr. Watson had notified the Secretary of State to take his name off the Populist electoral ticket was discussed to some extent at Populist headquarters. No official news had been received that the report was true, but assuming that the facts were as stated, it was said Mr. Watson's action occasioned no surprise.

"You know," said the gentleman speaking, "that the fusion in Kansas made no provision for Watson at all, that all the Electors are for Bryan and Sewall. Of course, that was not satisfactory to Watson, nor did the Populist Committee approve it, but after the terms had been agreed to, it was too late to make any change without endangering the vote of the State."

"Well, will this move of Mr. Watson's make any difference in the result?" was asked.

"I think not," was the reply. "Everybody interested in the matter, or a very great proportion, at least, will stand by the arrangement already made and vote the fusion ticket."

At Republican Headquarters it is asserted that the receipt of Mr. Watson's letter by the People's Party Committee here in Washington is not a matter of doubt, inasmuch as it can be substantiated by evidence supplied by Post Office registration records. The belief is that the letter is being held back by the Populist Committee with a view of securing some modification of its terms before it is made public.

MR. BRYAN'S DAY'S WORK.

Spoke Fifteen Times to Crowds and Was Warmly Cheered.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Mr. Bryan ended his four days of his Michigan campaigning with three speeches at Detroit to-night.

During that time he traveled nearly 1,400 miles through the State, and made about seventy speeches. His closing day was devoted to the eastern part of the State, along Lake Huron, between Saint Johns, a town near Lansing and this city.

He made fifteen speeches and had big audiences everywhere. The succession of large towns along the route followed rapidly, one after the other. Incidents of interest at the meetings addressed were numerous. Mrs. Bryan was caught among a crush of excited people at Saginaw, and the train started away without her, but was stopped before it had proceeded very far.

In the crowd at Owosso early in the morning, Mr. Bryan had pointed out to him, by his request, the editor of a Palmer and Buckner local paper, who had propounded some questions for the nominee to answer, and made his presence conspicuous to the delight of the audience. While most of his speeches contained practically no new matter, each made some interesting comments on the third ticket and platform here this evening.

In his Saginaw speech Mr. Bryan answered the charges that the Chicago platform is anarchistic, and quoted Justice Brown of the Federal Supreme Court, who was appointed from Michigan, in support of the alleged attack on that tribunal.

Detroit exceeded in attendance and demonstrative appreciation all the three meetings had here, as was natural, in view of its larger population and the preparations that had been made for Mr. Bryan's reception, and any reception given the candidate elsewhere during the day.

But the smaller towns and cities showed how great an interest was felt in the Democratic campaign by the presence of remarkably enthusiastic crowds, numbering many thousands at some points. Bay City and vicinity, for instance, furnished between 15,000 and 20,000, with the exception of Detroit the largest but by no means the most demonstrative assemblage that saw or heard the nominee.

The crowd of from 8,000 to 10,000 at Saginaw made Mr. Bryan understand by the heartiness of the cheers given that he was among friends. It was the same at Flint, with a gathering of about 5,000, and at Port Huron, where Mr. Bryan tried to make himself heard to 8,000. The other stops were at St. John's, Ovid, Owosso, Durand, Vassar, Lapere, Imla City, and Mount Clemens.

The reports circulated that Mr. Bryan is guarded by Pinkerton detectives have for their foundation the mere fact that one Pinkerton man was engaged by the Democratic National Committee to endeavor to break up the gang of pickpockets following the Bryan party. At nearly every place where Mr. Bryan spoke up to a few weeks ago many people were robbed by the light-fingered gentry, and several of the newspaper men and others with the candidate were among the sufferers.

Richard Moloney, the detective, has about broken up the gang.

A BELLIGERENT SILVER MAN.

Stranger Asks a Number of Questions at a Brooklyn Meeting.

A mass meeting was held last evening at the headquarters of the National Democratic Party, 319 Washington Street, Brooklyn. Speeches were delivered by William C. Redfield, candidate in the Second District for Congress; Everett Green, candidate in the First District for Assembly, and J. Warren Greene, candidate for Supreme Court Judge.

Everett Green made a few remarks touching upon his own candidacy, and then spoke of Mr. Redfield.

"Mr. Redfield," he said, "understands the questions of the day. He believes in giving the sons of the poor a chance. He is in sympathy with the workingmen and knows what they want and need."

"Does he pay his men or employ them?" asked a man in a front seat.

"Both," said Mr. Green.

"How much a day?"

"I'll answer that," said Mr. Redfield from his seat.

"What are you trying to do?" asked the questioner.

"We are trying to elect Palmer and Buckner," said Mr. Green.

"Do you expect to do it?"

"No, but we expect to defeat Bryan," said Mr. Green decisively.

"Then you are voting for McKinley," said the stranger, as he left the hall.

When Mr. Redfield spoke, he said:

"If you find any factory in the United States where the men are paid higher wages than I pay, I will raise the pay of my men and will apologize to them."

"Good," shouted the crowd.

Mr. Redfield then delivered a strong speech in favor of sound money. He was interrupted several times, but his audience was in sympathy with him.

In Watson's Favor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 17.—The State Election Board has just decided the contest between the Middle of the Roaders (Watson) and the fusion crowd in favor of Watson.

FULL FARE FOR VOTERS.

Western Passenger Association Refuses Excursion Rates.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Any voter in the territory covered by the Western Passenger Association, between Chicago on the East and Salt Lake on the West, will have to pay full fare if he is sojourning away from home and wishes to return to cast his ballot for either sound-money or cheap currency.

The passenger officials concluded a protracted meeting to-day, and among the propositions voted down was one to make special excursion rates for voters between Nov. 2 and 4. The Central Passenger Committee, covering the territory immediately east of Chicago, decided several days ago to make rates for voters, being largely animated, it was said, by a patriotic desire to call out a large vote.

The Western roads assert that the rate would have to be practically an "open" one, as it would be impossible to discriminate against any individual over twenty-one years of age, and the result would be that the cheap fares would induce voters to travel from home on Election Day, thus actually diminishing the total vote.

Fought a Sham Battle.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 17.—About one hundred and twenty members of Companies H and I, Twenty-third Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Brooklyn, journeyed to Rahway to-day, where they took part in a sham battle over Demorest-on-the-Hilltops. Arriving at Rahway, they were met by Company F, Third Regiment, N.G.N.J., which took part in the battle, as the defense. Company F marched to Demorest, where it came in contact with the Brooklyn companies. After some running picket fire, the Brooklyn companies charged and the Rahway command was forced to beat a hasty retreat. It retreated to a small gully, just over the brow of the hill, where they lay low in the tall grass, and surprised the Brooklyn companies. Here most of the firing was done on both sides, but the Rahway company, under command of Capt. Squire, fell back to a thickly wooded patch of ground, owing to the great number of men against them. Here again the firing was long, and Brooklyn came out victorious again. From the woods to Woodbridge the firing was done only by squads and the Rahway company kept on the run.

National Democratic Certificates Filed

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The National Democratic Party to-day filed the following certificates of nomination with the Secretary of State: As Justices of the Supreme Court to succeed Justices Charles T. Brown and Nathaniel H. Clement, nomination declined, Charles J. Patterson and J. Warren Green of Brooklyn. As Electors, Fred M. Weed of Binghamton, in place of George W. Bartow of Binghamton, resigned; George J. Greenfield, in place of Frederick Bachman, resigned, both of Clifton, Richmond County; Willard E. Case of Scipio, in place of Darwin Colvin of Clyde, resigned; James P. Slocum of Angelica, in place of Edward W. Chamberlain of Belmont, resigned.

Palmer and Buckner at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.—Gens. Palmer and Buckner, the sound-money candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, respectively, arrived in New-Orleans to-day. The party held a reception this afternoon. To-night a mass meeting was held at the foot of the Clay Statue on Canal Street, where so many historical gatherings have been had. An immense crowd gathered, and the candidates received a warm welcome.

Old Feud Results in Murder.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 17.—Dr. Alfred Holt of Hayes, Miss., shot and instantly killed Dr. P. S. Shett of Jonesville, La., in the rotunda of the Natchez Hotel, this morning. Holt was arrested and subsequently released on $10,000 bail. Both Holt and Rhett were known throughout the South as physpicians of great ability. The shooting was the result of an old grudge.

Says His Wife of a Week Is a Bigamist.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Detective Sergt. Geary arrested Mrs. Gardiner on a charge of bigamy to-day. The warrant was sworn out by James Murray of Rochester. He alleges that he married Mrs. Gardiner in Rochester about a week ago. She left him, and he learned that she was the wife of William Gardiner of Buffalo.

Ex-Mayor Miller for Congress.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—George G. Miller of Hudson was nominated to-day to succeed Hugh W. McClellan, deceased, as the Democratic nominee for member of Congress from the Nineteenth Congressional District. Mr. Miller was the unanimous choice of the Columbia County delegation. The nominee was formerly Mayor of Hudson.

Pond's Extract.

FOR BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, SORE FEET, PILES, CHAFING, SORE EYES. CATARRH, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, Etc., Etc.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our landscape trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. Take no other preparation.

AVOIDED THE WAGE EARNERS.

Their Proposition for a Campaign Ignored by Popocrat Managers.

William J. Bryan and his managers have failed to respond to letters sent him by the Tri-State Wage Earners' Committee, although he has been stumping ostensibly in behalf of the so-called downtrodden sons of toil.

The first letter was sent on Sept. 12 by the Maryland division of the Wage Earners' Association in Baltimore, to Messrs. Jones, Butler, and Stevens, the managers of the Bryan-Sewall and Watson combination. The committee of the Wage Earners' Association proposed that if the managers could bring together in Washington a small party composed of the real leaders who dominated and controlled the action of the conventions that nominated Bryan—Allen and Bryan of Nebraska, Waite and Teller of Colorado, Stewart of Nevada, Jerry Simpson and Peffer of Kansas, Altgeld of Illinois and others—an arrangement for their transportation and expenses would be made with several railroads necessary to carry and exhibit the aggregation of agitators in every county in Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, free of cost to them. All that these gentlemen would have to do would be to explain in the presence of all classes of voters the full meaning of the various issues and declarations set forth in the several platforms of their respective conventions. As a further inducement to the silver miners' syndicate to extend the exhibit of the combined aggregation the Wage Earners' Association agreed to make deposit of 20,000 Mexican silver dollars against a deposit of 10,000 United States silver dollars by the miners' syndicate to represent each State in which the exhibit would be made. The total amount of each deposit to be paid to the silver syndicate for such of said States as should cast their Electoral vote for Bryan—and on the other hand, the amounts of the respective deposits to be paid to the Wage Earners' Association for all such States as are carried for sound money and McKinley.

No answer was received to this letter, and on Sept. 18 General Agent William O. Smith of the association wrote to Senator Charles J. Faulkner in Washington asking him to present the proposition to Mr. Bryan when he should visit Washington, and also to his advisers. It was known to the Wage Earners' Association that Senator Faulkner held a short conversation with Mr. Bryan in Washington the day before leaving for Baltimore to speak, but the offer of the Wage Earners was not taken up. The Wage Earners' Association now renews the offer, and proposes that it should apply to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

WILLIAMS'S MEN BEATEN.

A Stormy Meeting of the Massachusetts State Committee.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The actual clash between the opposing factions of the State Democracy came this afternoon at an exciting meeting of the State Committee in the Washington Street headquarters. The Williams men were present in force, sufficient to make the division of strength between the factions very nearly equal. Their leaders, although not members of the committee, had secured proxies, and took the guiding hand in directing the proceedings of their side.

The meeting was short and lively. Before any real business had been transacted the State Committee faction secured an adjournment, and the meeting broke up in a scene of confusion, in which one or two of the opponents almost came to blows, and T. W. Coakley was seen in the midst of the heated remonstrants calling aloud to those who had voted against adjournment to meet at once in the office of George Fred Williams to prepare some kind of a statement for the press, reciting their grievances against the victorious faction.

At the opening, T. W. Coakley made an attempt to have John O'Gara of Spencer seated in place of C. H. Pellett of Southbridge, but Senator Corbett raised the point that pending the decision of the Ballot Law Commissioners in regard to the legality of the Faneuil Hall convention, there were no vacancies, since it could not be determined whether the sixteen registrations accepted at that convention were legal or not. There was a lively discussion on this, but it was cut short by the motion of P. J. Farley to adjourn.

This vote was at once recognized as a strength of the different factions, and when, after a roll call and the raising of numerous points of order, Chairman Corcoran declared the meeting adjourned, the Williams men were fairly wild. The Chairman was denounced in the roundest terms, and Secretary Robinson was assailed in such exasperating language that a personal combat seemed imminent. This was prevented, however, and the Williams men reluctantly departed.

Killed in a Discussion.

James Connor, twenty-three years old, a laborer of 406 East Twentieth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from fracture of the skull. Connor was discussing politics yesterday morning with a man named James Kiernan of Twenty-first Street and First Avenue. A quarrel ensued, and Connor was thrown to the ground. His skull was fractured. He made his way home, and Dr. Richter of Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street was called in. He ordered that Connor be taken to Bellevue at once. At midnight Connor died. Detectives Conway and Runk of the East Twenty-second Street Station are looking for Kiernan.

Suicide in Central Park.

"I am suffering from brain disease and cannot work. The hospitals would not take me. I beg pardon of all." This was written on a postal card found on the body of a German who shot himself near the Casino, Central Park, yesterday. He was apparently about fifty-five years old, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wore a gray mustache and side whiskers. His overcoat was of black cloth and his suit of some blue material. He wore a Fedora hat. In his pockets was $5.07 in cash. On his sleeve buttons were the initials "F. S." Sergt. Hadkins of the Park Police had noticed the man in the Park for several days. The body was taken to the Morgue.

British Columbia Bank Withdraws.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 17.—The branch of the Bank of British Columbia has published a notice of its withdrawal from business here. The reason given is the unsatisfactory condition of business. It is reported that the branch of Seattle will also be withdrawn.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

J. E. ADDICKS WILL FIGHT.

Says Receivers Were Appointed to Effect His Destruction.

J. Edward Addicks and his friends declare the proceedings by which the Bay State Gas Company was placed in the hands of receivers were inspired by political enemies of Mr. Addicks. It is a well-known ambition of Mr. Addicks to be elected United States Senator from Delaware. He is very strong politically in that State, his friends say, and they also say his enemies are afraid they cannot defeat him unless they can get him into jail or ruin him financially.

A representative of Mr. Addicks came to New-York from Boston yesterday and invited a number of newspaper men to meet him at the Hoffman House. He is a lawyer, and is the general counsel for the several local gas companies that form the Boston plant of the Bay State Gas Company. His name is well known, but he requested that it be not published in the present connection. As "a stockholder" of Mr. Addicks's company he reviewed its situation and said the receivership proceeding was "a quasi-political-commercial matter," its moving force political animus.

"We call this a sort of conspiracy," said the Boston lawyer. "We are perfectly solvent and do not owe any money. Our enemies have shut us up so that we cannot operate the property. We intend to go to Wilmington, Del., next Wednesday and apply to Judge Wells, in the Federal court, to have the two receivers removed. Our counsel will comprise Frederic R. Coudert, a leading Philadelphia lawyer, and Senator Gray.

"We propose also to bring our assailant to book. Papers have been, or will be, served on William Buchanan, the New-Yorker who brought the receivership suit, in two civil suits for damages. The papers were prepared by Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and Mr. Coudert will also be associated in the cases. There are two suits brought, one by J. Edward Addicks and the other by Camille Weidenfeld, and the aggregate amount of damages claimed is about $1,000,000. The complainants allege that false statements were made by Mr. Buchanan with reference to the Bay State Gas Company, the results of which have caused a great depreciation in the value of our property. Under the laws of the State of New-York a person who willfully injures the property of another is liable for civil damages."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Judge Dallas to-day made an order in the United States Circuit Court granting an ancillary receivership to take charge of the property in this State of the Bay State Gas Company, which was placed in the hands of Dwight Braman of Boston and J. Augustus McCaulley of Wilmington, Del., as receivers, yesterday, in the latter city. The same persons are receivers here, and each will enter security in the sum of $25,000. Leave was granted to all parties to make application for the modification or revocation of the court's order.

Builders Awaiting Results.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Interviews between a reporter for The Inter Ocean and the leading architects of the city show that in the event of McKinley's election Chicago will manifest an activity in building such has not been seen since the year of the World's Fair. The leading architects speak for those who purpose to erect structures ranging in cost between $20,000 and $500,000; but there is a large class that is waiting the advent of better times for the construction of little homes and modest mansions that cost between $2,000 and $12,000; but the aggregate expenditures of this class are likely to exceed those of the score or two of gentlemen who are planning palaces for trade or for residence. Building involves debt, and if Bryan be elected all contracts will run "payable in gold," and few prudent men will assume an obligation to pay in a metal that may be at a large premium when the time for payment comes. Nor is it in the building trade alone that the waiting attitude is observable. Merchants and manufacturers are waiting even more anxiously than the builders.

The Vote of Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Republicans have had hopes of carrying Florida for McKinley. In the late State election the Democrats have polled more than three votes to their one. This is a sample of some of the wild Republican claims, and it shows how ridiculous they are. If one-third of the Democrats in November voted for the Republican candidates, the Democratic candidate would still carry the State. If forty-nine per cent. of the Democrats supported the ticket nominated at Indianapolis, the Electors who will vote for the ticket nominated at Chicago would still be chosen. Expressed in numbers, if 8,000 Democrats voted the Republican ticket, the Democratic ticket would still be elected. If 12,000 Democrats voted for a third ticket, the Electors who will support the Chicago ticket would still be chosen.

The South American Markets.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

It is strange that our iron and steel products are invading England, while the English command almost a monopoly of the South American trade that is so much nearer the United States. If we can pay freight on our products to England and sell them in competition with English products that have no freight to pay, it looks as if we ought to be able to ship to South America, where one would expect the freight from England, on account of the greater distance, to be higher than from the United States, and absolutely command the markets there. The only trouble is with our indirect routes of commerce. If direct routes were followed, we would command the South American markets, and would vastly extend the area of consumption of American products.

Registration Falls Off in Baltimore.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Supervisors of Election completed Thursday the tabulation of the registered voters of the twenty-two wards of this city. Under the new law all persons entitled to vote were required to register anew this year, the sittings of the Registrars being held in September and this month. The total number of voters registered is 112,424. Of this number 95,045 are white and 17,379 colored. The aggregate shows a falling off from the number of voters on the registration books last year. The figures for 1895 were 114,218, or 1,794 in excess of the number registered this year. A decrease of 3,402 white voters and an increase of 1,608 colored voters are shown.

A Georgia Elector.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Major J. F. Hanson and friends have become the owners of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph again. Major Hanson, who was formerly a leading Democrat, this year heads the Republican Electoral ticket in Georgia, having gone over to that party on the protection issue. He is an extensive manufacturer, and is quite wealthy. It is stated, however, that the political policy of The Telegraph will not be changed.

FIGURES FOR M'KINLEY

HIS VICTORY FORESHADOWED BY HIS OPPONENTS' CLAIMS.

The Republican National Committee Shows that Bryan Cannot Be Elected Even Conceding All the Claims Made by the Democratic Congressional Committee—Calculations That Demonstrate the Probable Result.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Republican National Committee to-day issued an elaborate statement, taking as a basis the table given out this week by the Democratic Congressional Committee, which showed the number of Representatives the Democrats expect to elect, and deducting from that table the committee claims that the Democrats thus admit the election of McKinley.

The statement is: "It goes without saying that a party which admits that it cannot elect more than one-third to one-sixth of the members of Congress from any given State has no expectation of carrying that State for the Presidential nominee. Usually candidates for Congress poll a larger number of votes than the Presidential candidate, since every man has his personal friends, to whom he can appeal for the certain support which they would not give for party reasons."

The Republican committee then goes on to give a list of States in which the Democratic Congressional Committee claims only part of the representatives, and shows that those States give a total number of 210 Presidential Electors, 14 short of the number necessary to elect. The Republican managers follow with a list of the States not included as mentioned, which they are absolutely confident of carrying" as follows:

California, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming, giving 92 additional Electoral votes for McKinley, or 302 altogether.

Chairman Hanna and his colleagues also give the following States, which they believe they stand a "more than even chance" of carrying: Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia, with a total of 84 Electoral votes. The remaining 61 Electoral votes are classed as "probably Democratic."

INDIANA IS SAFE.

Chairman Gowdy Predicts a Republican Clean Sweep.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—Chairman Gowdy of the Republican State Ceneral Committee, in a published interview to-day, claims that Republican prospects in Indiana have materially brightened during the past thirty days; that the National Democrats are showing material strength, and that the Republicans will not only elect the State and National tickets, but will also control the Legislature.

This will be due to the fact, as he admits, that many thousands of Democrats in Indiana, who are loyal to the country and to the flag, are joining with the Republicans in trying to save the country from further panic and National dishonor, as well as from Bryanism in the future.

He also asserts that the Republicans will suffer very little loss from the defection of Republican farmers afflicted with the free-silver craze.

D. H. Fernade, the Populist nominee for Attorney General, to-day withdrew from the ticket, and in a letter addressed to his Populistic following he besought them to vote for the free-silver Democratic candidate.

TAMMANYITES FOR SOUND MONEY.

They Have No Apologies to Offer to Present Wigwam Leaders.

The West Side Democratic Sound-Money League, composed mostly of sound-money Tammany men, held a meeting last night in the Lion Park Pavilion, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. The meeting was gotten up by ex-Mayor Edson, ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, ex-Commissioner Miles O'Brien, Deputy Controller William J. Lyon, and others.

A big crowd was in the pavilion. Thomas Bartlett presided. Resolutions were read indorsing the Indianapolis platform. Ex-Assemblyman John Connolly denounced the Chicago platform and spoke in support of the Indianapolis ticket.

He said he had no apology to make to Sheehan and others who had led Tammany Hall away from the principles it had followed from the time of John Kelly.

John C. Tomlinson explained the meaning of free silver, and spoke of the financial issues. Major John Bryan, President of the National Sound-Money Democratic League, Asa A. Alling, and Col. J. E. Bloom also spoke. On the stage was ex-School Commissioner John Barron, who has voted for over fifty years, and is now opposing for the first time the Tammany Hall ticket.

Perplexed About Change.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Coming down in a Twelfth Street car, an old lady tendered the conductor a three-cent piece, under the impression that it was a dime, and received a nickel in change. The conductor, however, discovered his error immediately after, and, going back to the old lady, explained the circumstance. After convincing her with much argument that she had only given him 3 cents, the conductor returned the coin, and the old lady handed him the nickel. "Let me have your fare, please," demanded the conductor. The old lady looked aghast. "Why, I just gave you 5 cents," she retorted, now firmly convinced that she was being bunkoed. "Yes, I know," replied the conductor, who was also getting slightly twisted, "but that was the nickel I gave you in change for your 3-cent piece." "Well, I paid you, didn't I?" remonstrated the old lady. "But that was the money I gave you." "Well, you've got it now, haven't you?" The conductor lacked the eloquence to explain the situation, and at Market Street they were still haggling about it.

Senator George Ill.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Oct. 17.—News has been received that Senator J. Z. George, who was billed to speak on the political issues of the day in this city to-night, is seriously ill, and cannot keep his appointment.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.14	.15
Belcher	.60	.62
Best & Belcher	1.00	.98
Bodie Consolidated	.56	.53
Bulwer	.45	.40
Challar	2.25	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.75	1.70
Crown Point	.53	.53
Gould & Curry	.79	.76
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.40
Mexican	.48	.47
Ophir	1.30	1.25
Potosi	.70	.69
Savage	.79	.56
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70
Union Consolidated	.56	.56
Utah	.10	.08
Yellow Jacket	.60	.59

No Time Should Be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

Brill Brothers OUTFITTERS TO MEN.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE TREDWELL & SLOTE STOCK OF MEN'S High-Grade CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods at ½ off their Former Prices.

Many of the best goods are still on sale, especially in fine grade WINTER OVERCOATS and SUITS, and, if you are of a thrifty inclination, lots of light weight goods for Fall or Spring wear, at prices that should loosen your purse strings, even if not wanted for immediate wear.

Messrs. Tredwell & Slote have catered to the high-class trade in ready-to-wear clothing for forty years. Their reputation is a guarantee of excellent goods and workmanship.

SUITS.

Tredwell & Slote's Prices.		Our Prices.
$15.00	Mixed Cassimeres and Cheviots	$7.50
$20.00	Fine Business Suits, in Cheviot and Fancy Mixture	$10.00
$30.00	Scotch Plaids and Fancy Worsteds	$15.00
$35.00	Bannockburns and Imported Cloths	$17.50
$40.00	Imported Vicuna and Hockanum Worsteds	$20.00

OVERCOATS.

$15.00	Kerseys and Chinchillas; also Melton and Frieze	$7.50
$20.00	Kerseys, Chinchillas and Meltons	$10.00
$30.00	Meltons, Frieze, Kerseys, in Blue, Black and Brown	$15.00
$40.00	Imported Kerseys and Worumbo Chinchilla, silk lined	$20.00
$50.00	Foreign Beavers and English Meltons	$25.00
$60.00	Montagnacs & Carr's Meltons, silk lined	$30.00

FALL OVERCOATS.

$15.00	Covert Cloths, several shades, box and strap seams	$7.50
$20.00	English Covert Top Coat, strap seam and plain	$10.00
$25.00	English Coverts, silk lined, box shaped	$12.50
$30.00	Imported Coverts and Black Vicunas, silk lined	$15.00

DRESS CUTAWAY COATS AND VESTS.

$14.00	Clay Worsteds, black	$7.00
$20.00	Black Cheviot and Vicuna	$10.00
$25.00	Mixed Vicuna, silk lined	$12.50
$30.00	Corkscrews and Diagonals	$15.00

Full Dress and Tuxedo Coats and Vests at one-half off Tredwell & Slote's prices.

BICYCLE SUITS.

$6.00	Cassimeres and Cheviots	$3.00
$8.00	Cassimeres and Cheviots	$4.00
$12.00	Cassimeres	$6.00
$14.00	Mixed Cheviots	$7.00
$16.00	Homespuns	$8.00
$18.00	Fancy Cassimeres	$9.00

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Tredwell & Slote's Prices.		Our Prices.
25c.	Imported Collars	13c.
40c.	Imported Cuffs	20c.
15c.	Full Dress Lawn Bows and Ties	8c
$1.00	Imported Neckwear, in Imperials, Tecks and Ascots	50c
$1.50	Fisk, Clark & Flagg Suspenders	75c
$2.00	Fisk, Clark & Flagg Silk Suspenders	$1.00
50c.	Genuine Guyot Suspenders	25c.
$1.50	Perrin's Imported Gloves	75c.
$2.00	Fisk, Clark & Flagg Gloves	$1.00
$1.00	American Made Gloves	50c.
$1.50	Imported Golf Hose	75c.
$1.00	White Dress Shirts	50c.
$1.50	White Dress Shirts	75c.
$2.00	Imported White Shirts	$1.00
$2.00	Cheviot Pajamas	$1.00
$3.00	Flannel Night Robes	$1.50
$1.50	Fancy Sateen Night Robes	75c.
75c.	Night Shirts	38c.
$1.00	Medium Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers	50c.
$4.00	Brooklyn Knitting Mill's Fine Natural Underwear	$2.00
$2.50	White Cashmere Wool Shirts and Drawers	$1.25

American Hosiery and Brettel's Silk Underwear, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 16 Thread, at half off marked prices.

Fine Umbrellas and Canes, silver trimmed, at half off marked prices.

A large line of Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets and House Coats, at half off prices.

ULSTERS.

$15.00	Cheviot, Chinchilla Frieze
$20.00	Chinchilla and Frieze
$30.00	Beavers and Chinchillas
$40.00	Chinchillas and Beavers
$50.00	Montagnacs, Imported

TROUSERS.

$5.00	Cassimeres
$6.00	Cassimeres and Worsteds
$8.00	Cheviots and Worsteds
$10.00	Worsteds and Cassimeres

Sale at Tredwell & Slote's Former Stores, 461, 463, 465, 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND ST.

THE GYMKHANA RACES.

Staten Island Polo Club Had a Day of Peculiar Sport.

The newsboys who work about the Staten Island Ferry told each other yesterday that there would be "Jim Connor" races at West Brighton, and they would be "great." The boys meant the gymkhana races of the Staten Island Polo Club. Gymkhana in Hindostanee means variegated sport. This sport was held at the Manor Farm, a mile and a half from West Brighton.

The first event was a thread-and-needle race. Each competitor had to ride his pony down the field, receive a thread and needle from the judge, thread the needle and return to the starting point. E. Norman Nichols, Master of Hounds on Staten Island, won easily. W. C. Candee finished second.

Other starters, whose fingers proved to be "all thumbs," were John C. Wilmerding, W. Percival Griffiths, George M. Sidenberg, and Mortimer Smith.

In the "tilting at the ring" there were the same competitors. In the first trial at 6 rings each, Mr. Smith and Mr. Griffiths tied with a score of 5 rings. In another trial Mr. Smith won by a score of 5 to 4.

In an egg and spoon race, each rider has to carry an unbroken egg in a wooden spoon over the course. If one egg is dropped the rider must go back for another. Mr. Griffiths won, having wasted only six eggs. Mr. Sidenberg was second.

In the potato race the rider picked up three potatoes place far apart. E. Norman Nichols won.

In a novelty race the rider may do almost anything. In this instance the riders went down the field, dismounted, lighted cigarettes with sulphur matches, picked up cabbages, opened umbrellas, and rode back. Messrs. Smith and Nichols let their umbrellas turn inside out. Thus they were able to ride fast and finished first and second.

In the flat race, E. Norman Nichols won by four lengths on his b. g. J. H. B. Mr. Sidenberg, on his b. g. Tommy Atkins, finished second, and Mr. Wilmerding, on W. B. Thomas's gr. g. Dickey Bird, third. The tent-pegging contest by members of the Rough Riding Club was participated in by S. W. Taylor and Percival Griffiths. Mr. Taylor won.

The jumping contest brought out three contestants; H. M. Dunn's ch. g. Old Tom, Mr. Sidenberg's gr. g. Beaufort, and E. Norman Nichols's Makepeace. Old Tom won. To conclude the sport there was a polo game between the following teams: Blues—W. C. Candee, 1; Carlile Boyd, 2; Percival Griffiths, 3; J. C. Wilmerding, back. Whites—Benjamin Stern, 1; E. Norman Nichols, 2; Mortimer Smith, 3; Mr. Sidenberg, back. The Blues won by a score of 5 to 1½.

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A STATUE OF PATRIOTISM

PRESENTED TO HIS OLD REGIMENT BY GEN. SHARPE.

Unveiling of the Monument and Dedicatory Services Held at Kingston, N. Y., Yesterday—Many of the Old Veterans of the 120th Regiment Were in Attendance—A Great Crowd of Men and Women Listen to the Addresses.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The city has been filled with people to-day, the occasion being the unveiling, presentation, and dedication of the beautiful monument and statue, "Patriotism," presented by Gen. George H. Sharpe of this city to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, of which regiment Gen. Sharpe was the commandant during the late civil war, in commemoration of the rank and file of the regiment.

The pedestal of the statue is of Stony Creek granite, the same stone as that used in the "Statue of Liberty" in New-York Harbor. The statue itself is seven feet high and appears life size when viewed from the ground. The statue is of bronze and was designed by B. M. Pickett, the noted sculptor, and cast by the art foundry of M. J. Power, New-York City. The statue, which is intended to represent "Patriotism," is that of a woman who holds aloft in her left hand a flag; her right hand is extended, catching its folds and clasping them to her bosom. The woman's beautiful face is turned upward and her figure

The Statue of Patriotism.
Presented by Gen. Sharpe to His Old Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

is extremely graceful, the drapery being very strikingly arranged. From the base of the statue to the top of the flag staff is eleven feet; the entire height of the monument, including the pedestal, is eighteen feet. On the four sides of the pedestal bronze tablets are set. The front and rear panels are 3 feet wide at the bottom, 3 feet high, and 2 feet and 6 inches across the top. The side panels are 18 by 24 inches in dimension. On the front panel, in large block letters, is this inscription:

To the Undying Renown
Of the Rank and File of the
One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry,
New-York Volunteers, One of
Three Hundred Fighting Regiments
In the War of the Union.
By the Colonel of the Regiment.
1896.

On the rear panel is the following:

BATTLES
In Which the Regiment Was Engaged,
From the War Department.

Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, James City, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Plank Road, (Oct. 27-28, 1864,) Dabney's Mills, (or Hatcher's Run,) Petersburgh, (or Tucker's House, March 25, 1865,) Boydton Plank Road, (March 31, 1865,) White Oak Road, Amelia Springs, Farmville, Appomattox Court House.

One of the small side panels has on it the arms of the United States, and on the other is the coat-of-arms of New-York State. The statue faces Main Street, standing near the corner of Fair, in the churchyard of the Old First Reformed Dutch Church, and has been in course of erection for five months, and there are no duplicates of it, the cast having been destroyed.

The formal presentation, and the ceremonies attending the unveiling, occurred this afternoon at 2 o'clock. From early morning the surviving veterans of the old regiment had gathered near the site of the statue, and every incoming train brought fresh delegations to swell the already large crowds. At 1 o'clock a dinner was served to the survivors of the regiment by the ladies of Kingston. At the exercises Lieut. Col. C. D. Westbrook presided. Seated on the speakers' stand were Gen. George H. Sharpe, Chaplain Henry A. Hopkins, Chaplain of the regiment during the war; the city clergy, and other invited guests.

Gen. Sharpe with much feeling addressed the assemblage and presented to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment the beautiful statue of "Patriotism," which he said he hoped would forever stand as a lasting memorial to the valor and chivalry of both the rank and file of the gallant One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment. Chaplain Hopkins responded to Gen. Sharpe's presentation address and accepted the gift on behalf of the regiment, placing it in charge of the Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke, the pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, upon the ground of which the statue stands. Dr. Van Slyke received it on behalf of the consistory, and during his address spoke with much feeling in regard to the sacredness of the trust reposed in himself and the consistory of the church by the regiment, pledging his word that the trust would be most zealously kept. The Rev. Dr. Chandler A. Oakes, pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, of this city, pronounced the benediction.

Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution occupied seats on a stand near the speakers during the exercises. Among the distinguished guests present at the unveiling and dedicatory ceremonies, who had been invited from sister chapters of the society were: Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President; Miss Washington of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Joseph R. McKee, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the daughter of ex-President Harrison; Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Regent of the Albany chapter; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New-York chapter; Mrs. Willis Ford, Regent of the Utica chapter; Mrs. Turner, Regent of the Coopers town chapter; Mrs. Stoddard, Regent of the Plattsburg chapter; Mrs. Burdett, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. F. J. Collier, Regent of the Hudson chapter, and Poughkeepsie ladies.

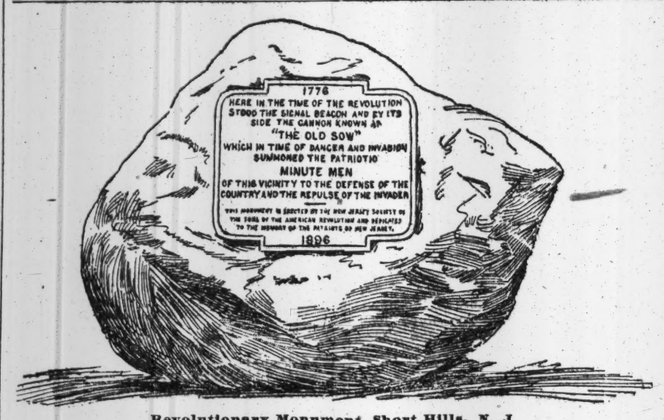
The Daughters of the Revolution present came to this city on Friday as the guests of Wiltwyck Chapter, in order to join with them in services commemorative of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British. The anniversary of this disaster was yesterday.

MEMORIAL OF THE REVOLUTION

A Monument to be Dedicated at Short Hills, N. J.

MILLBURN, N. J., Oct. 17.—On Monday two monuments are to be dedicated by the New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in this vicinity, one in Springfield and the other at Short Hills. At Short Hills the monument is in the shape of a huge bowlder, weighing nearly three tons, which was carefully removed from the old camping ground on Battle Hill, now Madison, where Washington reorganized the wreck of his army in the Winter of 1777, after the disastrous campaign of that Fall, and the great victories of Trenton and Princeton.

The under side of the bowlder is blackened by fire from the old campfires that were built about it in the days of the


1776
HERE IN THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION
STOOD THE SIGNAL BEACON AND BY ITS
SIDE THE CANNON KNOWN AS
"THE OLD SOW"
WHICH IN TIME OF DANGER AND INVASION
SUMMONED THE PATRIOTIC
MINUTE MEN
OF THIS VICINITY TO THE DEFENSE OF THE
COUNTRY AND THE REPULSE OF THE INVADER
1896

Revolutionary Monument, Short Hills, N. J.

Revolutionary War. This historic bowlder is to be placed on the exact spot at Short Hills, in this township, where the signal fire used to burn, and near where the famous old Revolutionary cannon known as "The Old Sow" used to stand. A bronze tablet has been securely fastened on one of its sides, bearing the following inscription:

1776

Here in the time of the Revolution stood the Signal Bearer and by its side the cannon known as "The Old Sow," which, in time of danger and invasion, summoned the patriotic Minute Men of this vicinity to the defense of the country and the repulse of the invader.

1896.

The bowlder monument has been on exhibition during the past week in Newark, at the store of Passmore, Meeker & Co., who had the contract for moving it from its ancient resting place. The stone was presented to the New-Jersey Society by Nathaniel Niles. About the new site of the monument are the graves of twelve or fourteen patriots who were buried where they fell in the great Revolutionary struggle for independence. The property where the monument is to stand has been deeded to the New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution by Flemer & Felmley, who are descendants of some Hessian prisoners captured at the battle of Springfield, which was fought at this spot.

The ceremonies on Monday will be impressive, and are in charge of a committee composed of Andrew W. Bray, William M. Deen, John Farr, Henry P. Toler, Henry J. Barrell, William P. Tuttle, and James C. Holden. Numerous other patriotic societies have been invited, including the Daughters of the Revolution.

YALE GREETING TO BRYAN.

Club of Students Which Hopes to Celebrate.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—The Yale Bryan and Sewall Club has written to William J. Bryan assuring him that it is its sentiment that he will be elected.

The members propose to hold, upon learning of the event, a celebration of such magnitude as to efface from the minds of the American public all recollection of the incident on the Green in this city, where some Yale men hissed the Presidential candidate and otherwise annoyed him.

The Yale Bryan and Sewall Club is one of the foremost clubs in the Eastern colleges to advocate the formation of a bimetallic union in American universities. It is probable that the union will be consummated in a few days. The idea is favored by both Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee.

NEGROES BECOME WHITE CAPS.

Confine Their Attacks to People of Their Own Race.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 17.—Word got here to-day from Brinkley, Monroe County, this State, that a negro white cap organization had been developed in Jackson Township; that the negroes are confining their operations to their own race.

One negro was killed by the band this week, and last night another was taken from his home and flogged almost to death.

The discovery has caused the greatest excitement in the county, and the negroes have appealed to the white people to break up the unlawful band. Notices are posted throughout the township warning the negroes against a recurrence of such treatment to the colored men of that township.

There is no politics in this.

MORTON HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Alexandria Popocrats Insult the Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Morton was hanged in effigy last night at Alexandria. It was on account of the interview he gave out yesterday morning, criticising free-coinage leaders in the South, and classifying silver with "Confederate flat."

The police discovered the effigy about 1:30 o'clock this morning, suspended from a telephone pole at King and Washington Streets. It was composed of a ragged sack coat and a pair of overalls, stuffed with straw and rags. Pinned on its back was a card with the inscription: "Secretary Morton—A Traitor to His Party. Compliments of Alexandria Democracy."

Lutheran Convention Ends Its Work.

The last business session of the annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New-York and New-Jersey was held at St. John's Church, 81 Christopher Street, yesterday. The prayer meeting held prior to the business meeting was led by the Rev. J. Hoick.

Delegates to the General Synod, which meets at Mansfield, Ohio, on June 9, 1897; The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, the Rev. J. Zimmerman, the Rev. W. T. Grimmisch, the Rev. W. E. Traver, the Rev. R. Kestler, John G. C. Taddiken, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, and William H. Kauffman of Amsterdam, N. Y. After some routine business a service was held in memory of the members of the Synod who had died during the last year.

WHEAT AT TOP NOTCH

PRICE FOR DECEMBER CROP MOUNTS TO 81 3-4 CENTS.

Transactions in Futures for Half a Day Aggregated Nearly Ten Million Bushels—Options on May Wheat Advanced to 84 7-8 Cents—Much Talk on 'Change Regarding Anticipated Demand from India for Wheat—Corn Advances.

An uncommonly animated scene in the wheat pit of the Produce Exchange was watched by an unusually large number of spectators from the visitors' gallery yesterday. The course of the market was upward, and the trading was active and noisy. The price of December wheat mounted to 81¾ cents, the highest point yet reached, and the transactions in futures for the half day aggregated nearly 10,000,000 bushels.

When the market opened the wheat pit was completely filled with brokers, and scores of traders crowded about its edges. It is seldom that so many members of the Exchange are seen in the trading room at one time.

Wheat manifested remarkable strength from the outset, opening at 1½ cents and 1¾ cents per bushel higher than Friday night's closing. The bidding was brisk and bullish, each broker seemingly taking an enthusiastic interest in "booming" the market.

Reports of a rising grain market in Chicago gave impetus to the trading here, and the general belief in an expanding foreign demand for wheat contributed strength to the local market as the day advanced. For the first half hour prices for December options ranged from 80½ to 80¾ cents a bushel. Then there was a vigorous spurt, which lasted ten or fifteen minutes, and resulted in placing the price of December wheat at its high-water mark of 81¾. The struggling mass of humanity in the wheat pit and the unintelligible roar of voices while this bullish spurt was under full headway, produced a startling effect to occupants of the visitors' gallery, especially the women. Outsiders never can comprehend how the wildly gesticulating brokers manage to understand each other.

After the highest price had been reached trading eased off somewhat, and the bidding fluctuated from an eighth to a quarter above and below 81. There was apparently a great deal of buying on foreign orders, as well as an effort to realize quick profits.

The bullish sentiment was practically unanimous, and it manifested itself in corn as well as wheat. The opening price of corn was ½ cent higher than the closing figure of the previous day, the price of December corn starting at 33 cents a bushel and advancing to 33¾ cents. Options on May wheat opened at 83⅝, advanced rapidly to 84⅞, and closed at the latter figure.

There is still much talk about a large prospective demand from India for American wheat, but no further confirmatory news than that published in this newspaper yesterday has been received. The news from the West yesterday was more definite and stimulating. The grain markets were the dominating commercial features in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and the bullish feeling in each of the cities named was intense.

In Chicago prices advanced about 2¾; in St. Louis 2⅞, and in Minneapolis and Duluth 3 cents. Wheat has advanced in Chicago 17¾ cents a bushel since Sept. 8, and the farmers in the Northwest are reported to be in a very cheerful frame of mind.

A GREAT BULL DAY.

December Wheat at Chicago Advances Four Cents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—It was another great bull day in the wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade. The excitement was at the feverish stage all through the session. December wheat took another flier in price—4 cents over the closing price yesterday, although 75⅞ cents was the official closing quotation, December really brought 76½ cents before the scrambling crowd left the pit. Yesterday's closing price was 72⅛ cents.

The advance to-day shows a gain since August of 22 cents. There was general alarm when the market opened this morning lest there would not be enough wheat to go around, and there was not a bushel to be had for less than 1⅜ cents advance on yesterday's closing price. In fact, very little could be had under 74 cents, or 1⅞ cents higher than it closed yesterday for December delivery.

The reason for this sudden and substantial rise was to be found by glancing at the Liverpool and London cables. The foreign markets led in the scramble, just as they did the day before, and the advance of 3 cents in Liverpool was quickly echoed here. Milmine, Bodman & Co., New-York, wired their house here that all the wheat they had offered to the United Kingdom last night at 2 cents a bushel over the market had been accepted, and other New-York houses reported that wheat offered by them to the Continent at 3½ cents over last night's closing prices had been snapped up.

With this starter, the December prices bid were from 73½ to 74 cents. This advance was quickly followed by further exciting dispatches, both foreign and domestic, which started the price to 74⅝ cents.

News came from San Francisco that two more steamer cargoes of wheat had been taken for India, and that inquiries were being made for sailing vessels to take more wheat to India. The whole situation is regarded here as a consequence of the stolid indifference of European grain dealers during the last year to the risk they were running by allowing their stocks to run down nearly to the bottom in the face of bad crop reports.

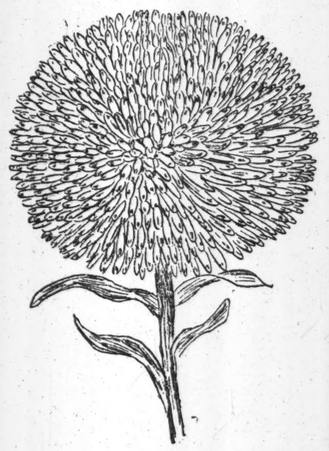
Stiff Trading at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—There were lively times on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange to-day. May wheat sold this morning at 84 cents, the highest point reached since May 29, 1895, when it sold at the same figure. There were few "squeezes," as most of the trades were legitimate and for the purpose of export, and not merely for speculative purposes. December wheat also climbed, and amid considerable excitement reached 78⅝ cents. Two months ago December wheat was only 58 cents.

ABOUT CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemums originally came from Japan, Corea, China, and Siam. Ancient and modern varieties, taken together, yield something like 2,000, each separately named, and all the result of cultivation. In China chrysanthemums must have been grown for ages, for they afford there a general type of architectural ornament. One of the national honors in that country is the "Order of the Chrysanthemum." It is also one of the emblems of the Japanese empire. "Kik" is what the people in Japan call the chrysanthemum.

In Corea the annual chrysanthemum festival is one of the greatest national holidays. The Coreans, especially, have brought chrysanthemum culture to great perfection, allowing but a single flower to grow on each stem. The plants are frequently cultivated apart under oiled paper frames, and the result is remarkable. In September, when the blossoms are in their glory, the owners of particularly beautiful specimens give chry-



Victoria Needle Aster.

santhemum lawn parties, inviting their friends to enjoy their floral treasures. The Corean florists have likewise chrysanthemum exhibitions during this month, and picnic parties are formed to view the specimens then exhibited.

Method of Chrysanthemum Culture.

Inquiry from a leading horticulturist as to how the chrysanthemums of 1896 attain their enormous size, sometimes seven or eight inches in diameter, and how every conceivable color, even the most delicate and odd, is produced in these flowers, elicited some interesting information concerning the method of chrysanthemum culture.

To produce the best results, the young shoots should be planted in three-inch pots early in the Spring, and in six weeks transferred to five-inch pots. As soon as the plants have attained a height of nine or ten inches they should be "pinched back"—that is, an inch or so of the centre of the plant should be pinched off. This causes the plants to become bushy, as it checks the tendency of an upward, spindling growth. If fine plants are desired, this pinching back process should be repeated every two weeks until August. The plants will by that time have attained a height of about two feet. By October they will have increased another foot in height, and each plant will have from fifteen to thirty shoots.

On each shoot will appear a cluster of buds. If flowers of extraordinary size are desired, all buds but one, the strongest, should be removed. The unnatural flower tints are produced by means of chemicals. Fine white chrysanthemums are placed over night in a solution of

Purple Aster (Wild.)

the required tint, and the next morning the white flowers will be the color of the solution. By this method all the delicate and fashionable colors are imitated.

New Varieties to be Exhibited.

Some of the new chrysanthemums that will be exhibited this Fall are:

The American Eagle, belonging to the Anemone group, has large white rays surrounding a rose-purple centre.

The Li Hung Chang, of the Anemone group, is eight inches in diameter, has broad, incurving yellow petals, three rows in depth, and a large centre of wide-open trumpet-shaped florets.

The Yellow Hammer, belonging to the same group, is a fine chrome-yellow chrysanthemum, having two rows of slightly twisted flower rays encircling a compact and well-rounded centre.

Elderdown, belonging to the Ostrich Plume group, is a large, double, snow-white flower, covered with glandular hairs, giving it a beautiful feathery appearance.

King of Ostrich Plumes, belonging to the Ostrich Plume group, is a deep chrome-yellow chrysanthemum, having its long, broad petals shaded with buff and orange.

Robert M. Grey, of the same family, is of a handsome terra-cotta color, with the petals covered with a dense hairy growth.

Amber Queen, belonging to the Japanese group, has deeply shaded soft amber-colored petals. It is a very graceful flower.

Bride of Roses, of the Japanese group, is a large, rosy-pink chrysanthemum.

Eva Hoyt, of the Japanese group, is an immense flower of the brightest yellow.

Etoile de Lyon, of the Japanese group, is a large white chrysanthemum, striped rose, purple, or violet.

Black Douglas, belonging to the Pompon group, is a fine double dark maroon colored flower, very striking in appearance.

Snowdrop, of the Pompon group, is a pure white flower like a miniature snowball.

Golden Bedder, of the same group, is of a clear golden yellow, with compact flower rays, completely concealing the centre.

Diana, belonging to the Chinese group, is a clear white, very full chrysanthemum.

Pink Venus, of the Chinese group, is a very large and beautiful flower, with lilac peach petals.

St. Patrick, of the Chinese group, is a fine, bronzy-red chrysanthemum.

Prince Alfred, of the Chinese group, is of a deep pinkish carmine color, one of the showiest of all chrysanthemums.

Asters in Their Natural State.

The common wild aster is merely the chrysanthemum in a state of nature—before its cultivation by the florist. There are, of course, not so many varieties of these, as it is cultivation that produces differences, subsequently termed "varieties." Among the most noteworthy of wild asters are the following:

The Purple Aster, found growing wild in woods and fields in the Fall, which is set on a bushy stalk, four to six feet high. Its petals are arranged densely around the centre, and it is the largest variety of wild asters.

The Colorado Aster, a handsome little plant, is found on desolate cliffs and mountains. The flower heads are extremely large and surrounded by violet rays.

Sand-Paper Starwort is one of the earliest asters to bloom, being found while goldenrod is still in its glory. It is a pretty plant, with erect stem, and bears numerous flower heads of a rare, deep violet shade. It is found mostly on dry, wooded hillsides. It continues to blossom until frost. It receives its name from its leaves, which have a very rough edge.

Wavy-Leaved Aster has a much-branched stem, growing about four feet high. It is found growing wild almost everywhere in the country, and blooms from September until November. The color of its star-shaped rays is a clear, light blue, unlike the purple of the other wild asters. The flowers of the disk are a purple-red.

Victoria, or Needle Aster, sometimes also called Summer Aster, is the large, cultivated species which florists offer for

Yellow-Hammer Chrysanthemum.

sale about the middle of August. It is a very pretty and showy flower, white, pink, red, or purple, and quite popular on account of the cheapness of the plant; 10 or 15 cents will buy a plant bearing from ten to twenty flowers.

FRANCE'S WINES THIS YEAR.

An Excellent Yield in Quantity and Quality—Why Prices Are Declining.

The London Times gives currency and standing to an account of the current vintage in France. The in-gathering of the grape is now in full operation, and, as far as quantity is concerned, a harvest of exceptional magnitude is already assured. The heavy rains, however, which have prevailed of late must have adversely affected the quality in those wine-producing districts—such as Champagne and Burgundy—in which brilliant sunshine is the chief factor in a successful vintage. Nevertheless, in the Médoc, and, indeed, in all the claret-yielding lands of the Gironde, so many evidences are forthcoming in support of the assumption that the choicest vintages have been perfected by moderate rains at the time of the gathering—as in the memorable year 1875—as to reasonably justify the expectation that 1896 may add another red-letter claret year to the long list of meritorious vintages that have been recorded since 1887. This happy state of affairs, fraught with such importance to the average Frenchman and to regular consumers of claret, does not come as an unmixed blessing to Bordeaux merchants, who are, for the most part, already large holders of stock, the value of which they see further diminished by the addition thereto of another abundant yield. At no period of the present century have clarets been so cheap and good as they now are. This fact is convincingly demonstrated by the offering of the many well-known growths through almost all channels of supply at prices only slightly in advance of those formerly set upon ordinary table wines, or at least upon the products of good bourgeois vineyards.

The cause of this abatement in market value is not far to seek. While France has almost alone consumed her own beverage red wines, she has looked to England, ever since the close of the Peninsular war, to take over the major part of her choicest crus. English habits, however, have undergone a considerable change during the past thirty years, and the after-dinner half hour is now monopolized by coffee and tobacco, while Britons have not yet accustomed themselves to serve fine claret or burgundy with roast meat or game. The total production of wine this year may confidently be estimated as exceeding a thousand million gallons, a quantity which was reached in 1893, but not previously since 1878.

How the large accumulated stocks of wine at present existing in France are to be disposed of is a problem the solution of which belongs to the future. The actual position bears a certain similarity to that occupied in England by the value of land, which, after having been depressed for a considerable period of time until it touched a price apparently incapable of further reduction, has since then fallen still lower by about 25 per cent. Take, for example, the instances of Château Lafite and Château Margaux, which in 1868 were sold immediately after the vintage at the rate of about £60 per hogshead, while £40 per hogshead has been no uncommon figure in more recent years. These famous growths, however, when their production has been most successful, have during the last decade only realized £20 per hogshead, and, as a matter of fact, the whole of one vintage of both growths has quite recently been sold at half that price, a reduction attributable rather to the plethora of wine in the face of a small demand than to lack of quality.

Sound-Money Democrats in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

In that magnificent procession of 70,000 men who marched on Friday last to show their devotion to the cause of sound money there were more men of Democratic antecedents and Democratic families, more men who had previously voted the Democratic ticket, and yet will vote for McKinley in November, than there were men in the free-silver procession at night who will vote for Bryan. The marchers in that procession of 70,000 men were nearly all young men. Those who were about forty and upward were officials and marshals. The average age of the rank and file was about thirty. The older men stood upon the sidewalks by thousands upon thousands. Their ranks will contribute to McKinley six times as many votes as the spectators of the other procession can furnish to Bryan.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.
QUICK PATENTS. QUICK SALES.
HERN & CO., 156 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE, Sixth Ave., 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX, 53, 55, 57, & 59 West 14th St., running through to 15th St.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Millinery.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, under NEW MANAGEMENT this season, is receiving the most marked evidences of POPULAR FAVOR. Both our IMPORTED HATS and those from our OWN DESIGNERS have been pronounced the MOST TASTEFUL and STYLISH to be had, even among goods of double their price.

One other reason our EVENING HATS are so POPULAR is because they are the CORRECT THING and their wearers do not obstruct the view of others.

BLACK HEAD TIPS, 3 in bunch, for ..... .17
BLACK PARROTS, fine quality... .33
MERLE BIRDS, worth 75c..... .49
CHILDREN'S FANCY TAM O' SHANTERS, with quill effect.. .26
FELT DRESS SHAPES, with velvet edge, worth 50c..... .29
Fine quality FUR FELT ALPINES, nicely trimmed and bound ..... .74
EXTRA FINE QUALITY FUR FELT ALPINES, satin lined, worth $2.25, at 1.66

Colored Silks.

Two special bargains in PRINT WARP TAFFETA, NEW DESIGNS, DISTINCT RUSTLE; suitable for full costumes, waists, or lining; good value for 85c. and $1.00; our prices.. .49 and .59

Black Silks.

GROS GRAIN DAMAS, rich and exclusive designs, worth $1.00, at.. .69
Two special offers in DRESS DUCHESSE, exceptional finish, worth $1.00 and $1.50; our price .....69 and .99

An Opportunity to Secure Bargains in

Black Dress Goods.

ROUGH CHEVIOTS and BOUCLE EFFECTS, many of them good value for $1.00..... .64
Double-faced ALL WOOL REPS, a $1.50 grade..... .79
CREPONS, ARMURES, and silk figured NOVELTIES, imported to sell at $1.25 and $1.50; our price.. .98

Silk Skirts.

HEAVY CHANGEABLE SILK SKIRTS, umbrella shape, corded ruffle, dust ruffle, worth $6.00, at.. 4.99

Corsets.

CONTINUATION OF SALE THOMPSON'S CORSETS, "F" quality, worth $1.75, at..... .99

FURS.

Any one who wishes to buy FINE ALASKA SEALSKIN garments will do well to inspect our stock and see our prices before buying elsewhere.

Also CANADA SEAL CAPES, 30 inches long, full size, heavy satin linings, worth $18.00, at..... 12.49
COLLARETTES of KIMMER and MOUFFLON combination, brocade linings, worth $18.00..... 13.74

FUR GARMENTS ALTERED AND REPAIRED at very low prices, to be delivered when needed.

BLANKETS.

In our ENLARGED BLANKET DEPARTMENT we are rapidly moving a succession of WONDERFUL VALUES in a most SUCCESSFUL SERIES OF SALES. This week's offering is of 20 cases of Blankets, with slight manufacturers' imperfections, at 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.

10-4 BEAUTIES, at.....1.69 and 2.24
11-4 FINE QUALITIES at 2.19, 2.74, and 2.99
12-4 EXTRA HEAVY, at.....3.24 and 3.49

LINENS.

Extremely FINE TABLE CLOTHS and DINNER NAPKINS to match.

PATTERNS, Lily of the Valley, Ivy Sprig, Fleur de Lis, Geranium, Shamrock, Sunflower, and Ivy Spray.

8-10 TABLE CLOTHS..3.54, 3.84, and 4.81
8-12 TABLE CLOTHS..4.26, 4.62, and 5.76
8-14 TABLE CLOTHS..... 4.98
NAPKINS, to match..... 5.89, 6.31, 6.42, and 6.83

High Grade Feather Boas.

100 BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1½ yards long, nice and full, at..... 8.99
50 BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1½ yards long, very full, at 10.81
50 BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 1½ yards long, choice, selected stock, extra heavy, at..... 12.61
Also a full line of BOAS at lower prices.

Cloaks.

Our stock of CAPES and JACKETS is strong in values. Some of the most beautiful garments in the city are here at prices that mean a saving of from $2.00 to more than $10.00 on each one.

Black BOUCLE CLOTH CAPES, 28 inches long, satin lined, fronts and collar edged with Thibet fur.. 6.49
JACKETS in FINE ENGLISH KERSEY CLOTH, box front, pleated back, extra quality satin lining; worth $17.00..... 11.99
JACKETS in BOUCLE AND CLOTH COMBINATION, box fly front, deep velvet collar, extra quality satin lining; worth $18.00.. 13.21

Groceries.

SPECIAL PRICES. FINEST TEAS.
Unequaled for strength and delicious flavor. Sold elsewhere for $1.00.

Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan, (uncolored) Mixed, (green and black,) Per Pound, .49
FINE FRENCH PEAS, per can..... .18
EARLY JUNE PEAS, per can..... .09
LIMA BEANS (extra fine, per can. .07
CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, 2½ lb. can ..... .10
ROLLED OATS, (Lily White,) finest quality, strictly clean; 2 lb. package ..... .08

Wines and Liquors.

Closing out at half price.

ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES.
(Imported in glass; finest quality RED WINE.

JANOSHEGYI, No. 120, case of 1 dozen qts..... 6.67
VILLANYI, No. 136, case of 1 dozen qts..... 6.99
SASHEGYI, No. 124, case of 1 dozen qts..... 8.24

GENUINE JAS. E. PEPPER WHISKEY.
Our bottling the same strength as that bottled at the distillery; per bottle ..... .57
IMPORTED HOLLAND GIN, per bottle ..... .74
Gallon 2.94

Cut Glass
FOR
Wedding Presents.

We direct special attention to our display of CUT CRYSTAL, designed for WEDDING GIFTS; our new shapes and cuttings excel all previous productions, prominent among which are:

THE "CZAR"..... 8.97

THE "CZARINA"..... 9.97

AND
1,000 OTHER SALAD BOWLS, round, triangle, and square, same quality glass as above, "Strawberry Diamond" cutting; worth $8.50 to $10.50..... 3.87

We are making a SPECIAL DISPLAY of the "STRAUS CUT GLASS." Highest award COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, Chicago.

The points of excellence upon which the awards were granted were:

RICHNESS of ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
PERFECTION in EXECUTION,
RARE BRILLIANCY.

NOTE.—These are points worthy the notice of purchasers during this era of (so-called) cut glass sales.

During the WEDDING SEASON all our better pieces will be placed in satin-lined cases without extra charge.

Furniture.

IN NEW ANNEX.

Our New Furniture Department continues to boom, increasing daily even upon the wonderful success of its opening week. The impression we have made upon the trade is evidenced by the following quotation from the principal trade paper:

(From the "AMERICAN CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER," October 3, 1896.)
What ready cash will do with manufacturers nowadays is demonstrated in the furniture department of R. H. Macy & Co. It is said that they secured most of their goods at nearly 50 cents on the dollar. Taking, for instance, a sideboard which was purchased from a firm in Grand Rapids, Mich. It is offered by a Twenty-third Street dealer for $120. R. H. Macy & Co., who, it is stated, purchased goods from the same firm, offer the identical sideboard for $59.66.

Every grade of all styles of furniture at prices proportionate to the quoted example.

Another lot of COUCHES, just received, extra value, COVERED IN SILK TAPESTRY AND BROCATELLE; regular price $17.50, our price 9.99
FINE QUARTERED OAK, MIRROR BACK CHINA CLOSETS upward from..... 25.21
FINE QUARTERED OAK BOOK-CASES, would be cheap at $7.50, our price..... 5.34

Housefurnishings.

Basement.

Our Housefurnishing Department is the most complete in the city. We sell ONLY FIRST QUALITIES and in many instances our PRICES ARE BELOW those charged elsewhere for inferior goods.

Heavy Polished Tin Ware.

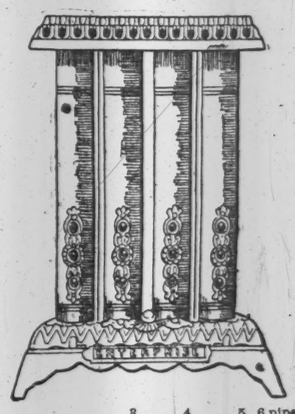
COFFEE BOILERS, tin bottom, 3 quart ..... .16
COFFEE BOILERS, copper bottom, 3 quart..... .19
BUCKETS, enamelled handle, 4 quart ..... .13
SAUCEPANS, enamelled handle, 4 quart ..... .16
Japanned CAKE BOXES..... .23
Japanned SUGAR BOXES, 3½ pound, .08; 7 pound..... .11

"Gray Steel" Enamelled Ware,

equal to "Granite" or "Agate," at much lower prices.

WASH BASINS.....11 and .12
BUCKETS, 4 quart..... .14
SAUCEPANS, 2 quart..... .16
DISH PANS, 14 quart..... .39
RICE BOILERS, 2 quart..... .34
MILK PANS, 3 quart, .10; 6 quart. .18
"RED STAR" SCOURING SOAP, equal to the much-advertised soaps sold at higher prices..... .04
PICTURE DUSTERS, fine, soft feathers, 10 inch..... .34
WILLOW CLOTHES BASKETS.. .33
ENGLISH STEEL CARVERS, stag handle ..... .29
COLONIAL SLICERS ..... .36
BLACKING CASES, oak carpet top.....81 to 2.77
COMMODES, black walnut, with agate vessel ..... 2.96 to 5.21
CHILDREN'S COMMODES, oak and walnut 1.86
"WESTERN" CLOTHES WASHER 3.49
Sixth floor.

GAS RADIATORS.



	3	4	5	6 pipe.
Bronze trim'gs..	2.83	2.96	4.08	4.21
Nickel trim'gs..	3.46	3.58	4.58	4.87

HOME COMFORT GAS STOVES, open front—
No. 1, 2.33. No. 2, 2.72. No. 3, 3.39
BANNER OIL STOVES..... 4.33
Covered GAS TUBING, per foot.. .03

MR. M'KINLEY SEES 30,000

THE FIRST SWARM OF VISITORS INTERRUPTED BREAKFAST.

Twenty-five Delegations from West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan; and Ohio at Mr. McKinley's Residence—He Makes Eighteen Speeches—Cheered by Students, Old Folks, Railway Men, and Mechanics.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Delegations began to arrive in Canton at 5:30 this morning, the first comers being from Pennsylvania and Michigan. Three hundred voters from Monroe County, Mich., marched up Market Street to Major McKinley's house at 8 o'clock, and caused him to dispatch his breakfast with haste. They were not kept waiting more than ten minutes.

Their spokesman, D. A. Curtis, of Monroe, Mich., made a lively address to Major McKinley, and assured him that his plurality in Michigan would exceed twenty thousand. Major McKinley thanked his Michigan visitors for their call, and urged them to stand firmly for the party of protection and sound money.

Major McKinley's next callers came with drums beating and flags flying at 9 o'clock. There were three delegations in the assemblage that filled the McKinley yard. One was from Altoona, Blair County, Penn., numbering 1,400 men; a delegation of 150 miners from South Fork, and another of 150 miners from Portage, Cambria County, Penn. Major McKinley spoke to them earnestly of protection.

Two hundred citizens of Huntingdon County, Penn., were the next callers. Judge Williamson introduced them to Major McKinley, who made a short address.

The fourth speech was made at 10:30, to a delegation from Grand Rapids and Western Michigan, largely composed of railway men and men engaged in the manufacture of furniture.

A delegation came from Ashtabula County, Ohio, that numbered 2,500 men. There were farmers, mechanics, railroad men, and dock men in the crowd. More than fifty banners with appropriate political inscriptions were borne in the delegation. They greeted Major McKinley with mighty cheers. A delegation of miners and farmers from Perry County, Ohio, came within hearing distance just behind the Ashtabula people. Major McKinley addressed the two delegations at the same time on the loyalty of Ohio to great principles.

College yells from 500 students rent the air. The boys from the Ohio State University and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware marched joyously from the station. Following them was a body of elderly people from Westonville, Ohio, each of more than fifty years of age, and a delegation of students from the Ohio Medical University at Columbus.

The scene about Major McKinley's house at 3:30 in the afternoon cannot be adequately described. The broad street on which the house faces was packed with men four, and often eight abreast, for the distance of three quarters of a mile, and in several side streets delegations were standing waiting their turn to be received.

The next invading army was from Kentucky. It was 4,000 strong, and the spokesman, Lieut. Gov. Worthington, told Major McKinley to expect a big plurality from his State. Major McKinley has seldom had more enthusiastic visitors. With the Kentuck delegation were 2,000 employes of the Louisville and Nashville Road. They were introduced by F. N. Burgess, and Major McKinley addressed some remarks to them.

Three thousand stalwart workingmen from the shops, mills, and mines of Oliver Brothers in Pittsburg, Uniontown, Penn., came next. In part Major McKinley said:

"There is one thing that can be said about the Republican Party—it does not teach the doctrine of hate and prejudice, but teaches the gospel of peace, good will, and fraternity between the employer and employe." [Cries of "That's so."]

Three hundred and fifty employes of the Adams-Bagnal Electric Light Company of Cleveland, who had been patiently waiting behind the stand, were introduced by L. Rogers. One of the banners borne in this delegation said: "McKinley may look like Napoleon, but Bryan does not look like Wellington."

Major McKinley addressed the delegation briefly. Short speeches, principally expressions of thanks, became necessary at this point, when delegation after delegation was pressing for attention. The Republican Club of Hobart, Ind., was brought to Major McKinley by its spokesman, J. S. Swanson.

The ninth speech was made to one of the largest delegations of the day. It was composed of traveling men from Columbus and Toledo, Ohio. Several bands and the Columbus Glee Club were with it.

"We have 3,000 voters in our delegation," was the proud statement of State Senator Stuart Reed of Clarksburg, West Va., when the men from his State came swinging up the street. Mr. Reed made a short address and was followed by W. T. Crump, who spoke eloquently on behalf of the colored voters of West Virginia. After waiting five minutes for the applause and cheering to subside, Major McKinley responded.

The railway delegation, which came next, was a large one. There were 4,000 men in line. One thousand came from the Lake Shore shops in Jackson, Mich.; one thousand from the car shops and yards in Cleveland, and a thousand from the Pennsylvania shops in Columbus.

A ladies' club from Cuyahoga Falls and a railway men's club from the same place were the next callers. The women were cordially cheered, and Major McKinley made them a short but spirited speech. The same speech was also addressed to the employes of the Walker Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, who were introduced by D. A. Park.

A delegation of 3,000 wage earners arrived from Baltimore, Md., at 3 o'clock. It took them just two hours and a quarter to get near enough to Major McKinley to hear his voice. It was 6 o'clock when Major McKinley stood up to address his Baltimore visitors.

Pressing closely upon the heels of the Baltimore delegation was the Twelfth Ward Republican Club of Cleveland, 800 strong. James H. Hoyt was its spokesman, and Major McKinley's greeting was cordial, though brief, for it was his eighteenth speech.

Twenty-five delegations, with at least 30,000 members, saw Major McKinley.

The Alger special train will leave Canton next Monday morning and run to Cleveland, making nine stops en route and arriving in Cleveland in time for a meeting that night.

Mr. Briscoe Answers Mr. Constable.

In answer to charges made by Superintendent Constable of the Building Department that the Civil Service Board is lax in its requirements as to proofs of character, Secretary Briscoe of the board issued a formal statement yesterday. In it he states that, except for positions in the uniformed force in the Fire and Park Departments, each application must contain the names of four vouchers, who state that to their personal knowledge the applicant is a person of good moral character and correct habits. When an eligible list is made up to each of the vouchers is sent a certifier's statement, which must be filled out and signed, containing questions as to how long he has known the candidate and whether he would be willing to employ him. If these voucher's certificates are not satisfactory, the candidate's name is withheld from the eligible list.

Associate Alumni Officers.

The annual business meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, held at the college, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, the following officers were elected to serve during the year:

President—Charles E. Lydecker, '71; Vice President—Edward Lauterbach, '64; Secretary—John Weldon, Jr., '61; Treasurer—Charles Murray, '64; Historian—John S. Battell, '73; Trustee of the Students' Aid Fund—John Hardy, '53.

INSPECTING THE CONSULATES.

Chief Chilton Finds the Service in England Very Efficient.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A representative of The United Associated Presses had an interview this morning with Mr. Robert S. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department of State, at Washington, who is staying at the Hotel Cecil, in the Strand.

Mr. Chilton informed the reporter that he had visited all the United States Consulates in the United Kingdom, and would start for Paris on Tuesday next, for the purpose of inspecting the American Consulates in France, after which he would inspect the Consulates throughout Europe, India, China, and Japan, returning to Washington in the early part of 1897. The general results of the inspection of the Consulates in the United Kingdom, Mr. Chilton said, had been very satisfactory. He had found the Consular Service to be efficient, though not absolutely perfect, and he had not found himself obliged to recommend any removals.

Mr. Chilton declined to specify any of the suggestions he would make in the matter of reforms in the service, as these must be stated in his reports to his Government.

SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD AT HOME.

Very Greatly Pleased with His Visit to This Country.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., who went to the United States with Lord Chief Justice Russell, arrived here to-day, having sailed from New-York on board the steamer Campania on Oct. 10.

In an interview with a representative of The United Associated Presses after landing, Sir Frank Lockwood said that the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the Liberal Party, of which he was informed by the reporter, had taken him completely by surprise, and until he had become fully acquainted with the circumstances he would not be able to express any opinion on the subject. He said that he, as well as Lady Lockwood and their daughter, had been greatly pleased with their visit to the United States.

The story of Lord Chief Justice Russell's having left the Bryan meeting in Tammany Hall by way of the fire escape, which was cabled by the special correspondent of a London newspaper and published in that journal, he denounced as absolutely without foundation.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

Edward Rose's New Play Produced in London Last Night.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Haymarket Theatre was reopened to-night under its new management—that of Messrs. Frederick Harrison and Cyril Maude. The play produced is founded on Stanley Weyman's novel "Under the Red Robe," dramatized by Edward Rose.

The cast included Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Herbert Waring, and Miss Winifred Emery, who had the leading parts; Mr. Bernard Gould, Mr. Sydney Valentine, Mr. Holman Clive, Miss Fanny Coleman, and Miss Eva Moore. The play was received with enthusiasm, and there were many curtain calls among those present were the Princess of Wales and her daughters.

The play is in four acts, but both the third and fourth contain two scenes. The final tableau presents a picture of Richelieu's palace at the moment when the great Cardinal has been deserted by his crowd of parasites and courtiers.

The Normannia a Day Late.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 17.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Normannia (from Hamburg) sailed from here at noon to-day for New-York, being one day behind her scheduled time. She will be due at New-York on Saturday next, instead of Friday. Detention of mails and freight delayed the departure of the Normannia from Hamburg.

Lord Salisbury Not Ill.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A rumor was in circulation this forenoon that Lord Salisbury had suddenly been taken seriously ill. The report caused great excitement, which rapidly subsided, however, when the rumor was denied upon authority. The story arose from the death of one of Lord Salisbury's clerks at Hatfield House.

Relative Values of Miners' Wages.

The Republican National Committee yesterday gave out this statement:

"A comparison between the wages paid to workers in silver smelters in the United States and those paid in Mexico furnishes a striking object lesson. The wages paid in this country are in gold or its equivalent; those in Mexico in Mexican silver, worth about 50 cents on the dollar. These are the figures:

	Per Day.
Denver, Col.	$1.50 to $3.00
Pueblo, Col.	1.25 to 2.75
Leadville, Col.	2.00 to 3.00
Butte, Mon.	1.75 to 3.50
Great Falls, Mon.	1.75 to 4.00
MEXICO.	
Monterey, Mexico	$0.62½ to $1.12
Aquas Caliente	.25 to .75
San Luis Potosi	.37½ to .75

"The wages of miners in the silver regions of the United States run from $2 to $3 per day in gold; those in Mexico from 50 cents to $1.50 in half-value Mexican silver."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Orders have been issued at the War Department assigning to stations the following light artillery batteries: Battery A, Second, Capt. Grimes, now at Fort Riley, Kansas, is ordered to Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Battery F, Second, Capt. Vose, now at Fort Riley, to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Battery C, Third Artillery, Capt. Lancaster, now at Washington Barracks, D. C., goes to the Presidio, San Francisco; Battery F, Third, Capt. Potts, now at San Antonio, Texas, goes to the Presidio; Battery B, Fourth, Capt. Anderson, now at Fort Adams, R. I., goes to Fort Riley, Kan.; Battery D, Fifth, Capt. Thorpe, now en route from the Presidio, goes to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Battery F, Capt. Riley, now en route from the Presidio, goes to Fort Riley.

—The following transfers in the First Infantry are made: First Lieut. Thomas Connelly from Company B to Company H, and First Lieut. Robert H. Noble from Company H to Company B.

—Second Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, is detailed as recorder of the Board of Engineer officers appointed to meet in Baltimore, Md.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander B. S. Richards has been ordered to assume charge of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Passed Assistant Engineer E. H. Scribner has been detached from the Boston and ordered to the Monocacy.

—Assistant Engineer J. F. James has been detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Boston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 17.—The West Michigan Furniture Company's factory, owned principally by George P. Hummer, Democratic-Union Silver candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, was burned to the ground last night, and is a total loss. The fire is a clear case of incendiarism. The loss, which is total, will amount to about $125,000, with $100,000 insurance. The factory was one of the largest in Western Michigan, and gave employment to about 400 men. Many of the men lost their tools.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Fire broke out in the Hanna Paint Manufacturing Company's store in the McCune block, corner Gay and High Streets, at 4 A. M. to-day. The blaze spread to the Champlin Printing Company's, Hall and Carlisle Rock Plaster Company, Baker's Bicycle store, and the Postal Telegraph Company's office. All were badly damaged. It is estimated that the total loss will reach $75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Fire broke out in a dry house of the Cleveland Saw Mill and Lumber Company last night and spread over a large section of yards. The loss is placed at $30,000; fully insured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 17.—The hardware store of William B. Tucker was burned last night. The loss will amount to $5,000. An investigation to-day showed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The new station of the Ontario and Western Railroad, at Liberty, Sullivan County, was burned this morning. It was one of the finest on the road.

NEW REPUBLICAN FORECAST

BASED ON DAILY REPORTS FROM WESTERN STATES.

As the Information Exceeds All Former Expectations It Is Figured at National Headquarters in This City that McKinley Will Get 327 Electoral Votes, and Bryan 91, with 29 in Doubt—These They Hope to Obtain.

National Republican Headquarters was very quiet yesterday. The election of McKinley and Hobart is thought to be so thoroughly assured that the visitors who have been accustomed to daily ask for information from the West have almost ceased to make inquiries. The reports have been so favorable that Committeeman Napoleon B. Scott ventured a prediction yesterday which exceeds any estimate heretofore given. He only concedes to Bryan 91 Electoral votes, and gives to the Republican ticket 327. The other 29 votes he claims are doubtful, with more than an even chance in favor of McKinley.

The information received at headquarters from Chicago exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The thoroughness of the campaign inaugurated in the Middle Western States is beginning to manifest results, and the daily reports sent to the Western headquarters from each of these States show that good work is being done.

In the Southern States, even in those where the National Committee is not making a vigorous campaign, the sentiment in favor of sound money is becoming so strong that it is believed at headquarters there is to be a great surprise from this unexpected source.

HANNA ORDERS A FLAG DAY.

Final Demonstration in the Interest of McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee has suggested a "flag day" in the campaign. He promulgates the following:

"The American flag has been in the political campaign the emblem or insignia of National honor. Its influences have been for great good in the cause of a good people. Its display in many places has been potent in the advancement of the country's battle for the maintenance of its honor at home and abroad.

"I therefore suggest that on Saturday, Oct. 31, all who intend to vote Nov. 3 for the preservation of our National honor, for sound money, and the advancement of our people's interests and general prosperity display the National colors at their homes, their places of business, and wherever they may be seen, in order that their purpose and those who are undetermined may the more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens.

"M. A. HANNA."

MR. SHAYNE SPEAKS IN WHEELING.

Warmly Greeted by an Audience of Many Former Democrats.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 17.—C. C. Shayne of New-York spoke here to-night in the interest of Mr. McKinley to a large gathering that included many former Democrats. In part he said:

"Thirty years ago I was a commercial traveler from Cincinnati. I traveled through the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and most of the time on the Ohio River from Wheeling to Henderson, Ky. I remember the old steamboats R. R. Hudson, Ohio No. 3, and other boats which were popular in those days with the traveling public, and I have a pleasant recollection of the many happy days I spent on the Ohio River.

"Among the cities which I visited there was none that I appreciated more than Wheeling, and when I decided to make a few speeches in cities outside of the State of New-York I selected Wheeling as one of them, and I really feel at home to-night on the old stamping ground of thirty years ago.

"There is a friendship which draws men together, and some of the best friends that I have in the world are among those with whom I became acquainted during the six or seven years I traveled in this section, and, although there are no kindred ties, yet the Virginia and Kentucky people seem to me like kinfolks.

"It is a long distance to come from New-York to Wheeling to make a speech, but I would be willing to go to San Francisco if I thought it necessary to secure the election of McKinley and Hobart. I take an interest in this campaign because it is a business man's and wage earner's campaign, and I want you to feel that I come to talk to you as a friend.

"I am a business man, and seek no political favors for myself. I pay my own expenses and am independent of the National or any other committee.

"When I was a young man I voted the Democratic ticket, and I know how difficult it is for a man who has always associated with Democrats and voted the Democratic ticket to vote any other. But when I studied the question I became convinced that I would serve my country best by sustaining the party under whose control the country has always been most prosperous."

Mr. Shayne said that he regarded this campaign as one of the most important in the history of the Republic. Questions involving the Nation's honor, the stability of institutions, and the perpetuity of a republican form of government were being discussed. Mr. Shayne spoke at length as to the advantages of stable money and protection.

THE SOUND-MONEY PARADE.

Mayor Strong to Lead Dry Goods Men —Publication Trade in Line.

The Executive Committee, representing the various publication interests of this city, of which Charles A. Dana is Chairman, has issued a circular calling upon the sound-money men interested in the publication business to lend their aid to the success of the sound-money parade, which will take place in this city on Oct. 31. The circular says:

The business issues at stake in the present campaign are of tremendous importance, and to none are they more so than to those engaged in commercial enterprises, for their prosperity, and even existence, depend upon the intrinsic and steady value of the money standard.

To emphasize the importance of the issues, and to create a moral effect which will have weight in settling the money question, it has been determined to make the most imposing display ever witnessed in New-York City of the commercial interests of the metropolis by means of a business men's parade, to take place on Saturday, Oct. 31.

Heretofore no distinct part has been taken by the representatives of newspapers and the advertising world in a Presidential campaign. It is now proposed that these interests shall be represented, and at a meeting held on Oct. 15 an organization for that purpose was effected.

If you are in sympathy with the movement, we ask you to send your name and the names of such others in your office as propose to take part in this parade.

The circular is signed by Charles A. Dana, Guy H. Hubbard, Secretary, and members of Executive Committee, Henry Drisler, Jr., J. Walter Thompson, Alfred E. Rose, A. Frank Richardson, Willett F. Cook, and Robert J. Cook.

Uniforms to be worn by the dry goods men who take part in the big parade will be distributed on Friday, the 30th inst., at the headquarters of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, at 350 Broadway. It is expected that about 25,000 dry goods men will be in line.

Mayor Strong said yesterday: "I hope to be well enough two weeks from to-day to lead the dry goods division in the greatest political demonstration ever seen in New-York."

The Sound Money League of the Produce Exchange expects to have 3,000 or 4,000 men in line. Thomas A. McIntyre is to be the marshal of the league, and he has appointed three adjutants and about 100 captains. The club will parade as a regiment.

Gen. Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal of the parade, desires to call the attention of the marshals of all organizations that intend to take part in the parade to the importance of sending to headquarters, Mills Building, without delay, the number of men on their rolls and the streets in which it will be most convenient for them to assemble. This information must be received not later than Tuesday, Oct. 20, in order that the formation of the parade may be definitely determined and the final orders issued on Oct. 24.

JONES IS DISCOURAGED.

Said to Have Abandoned Hope of Carrying Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Chairman Jones and most of the leaders in charge of the Bryan campaign have practically abandoned all hope of carrying Illinois and are now planning to concentrate their efforts on Indiana and Michigan.

It was learned to-day that Jones told a prominent silver man from the West last night that in his opinion it was a waste of time and work to try to wrest Illinois from the Republican column. According to the Chairman's judgment, the time remaining before election day should be employed in making votes in Michigan and Indiana, where he believes Bryan and the ideas he represents are more popular than they are in this State.

It is understood, however, that Chairman Jones has not the support of all the Democratic managers in this theory. Several of them declare that Illinois is the key to the situation and that every pound of energy left in the silver machine should be expended in this State. Whether they can induce Chairman Jones to take this view of the matter is a question.

Arrangements have been made to bring all the big speakers on the Democratic staff to Illinois the last week of the campaign, and so far as known no countermanding order has been issued. The fact remains, however, that Jones is much discouraged over the outlook in Illinois and is strongly in favor of leaving the State to the Republicans.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN'S SUCCESS.

He Is Said to be Making Many Converts for Sound Money.

The tour recently made through the Central Western States by W. Bourke Cockran in the interest of sound money is said by the Honest Money League to have been very successful and to have resulted in changing the views of many voters who were either doubtful or not familiar with the situation.

Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, who has been with Mr. Cockran on his Western tour, returned to New-York yesterday. He stated that Mr. Cockran had tremendous meetings at the various points, including Wheeling and Parkersburg, in West Virginia; Chilicothe, Ohio; Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Des Moines, Iowa; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Detroit and Toledo.

He also said wonderful changes have taken place in the past sixty days in public sentiment in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and West Virginia, and the change is from a doubtful to an absolutely assured condition in favor of honest money and the safety and honor of the country. After a rest of a day or two, Mr. Cockran will make another tour, beginning at Cleveland and Cincinnati, thence into Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and back through the Virginias to a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, this city, on the 27th of this month, after which he will speak in Paterson on the 28 or 29th.

TOBACCO MERCHANTS FOR GOLD.

But Five Men Out of Five Hundred Want Free Silver Coinage.

The Leaf Tobacco Sound Money Club met in the Board of Trade rooms, on Pearl Street, yesterday. The Leaf Tobacco Club, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, has about 500 members, and of these but five are in favor of free silver. The rest are Democrats and Republicans, but they are all in favor of sound money.

The Board of Trade rooms were full when Robert A. Sharkey called the meeting to order and spoke of the arguments that are now being made by Candidate Bryan.

The Highland Quartet from "Evangeline" sang a campaign song, and former Congressman Darwin R. James was introduced. He compared the recent Chicago Convention with the days of disorder in France just previous to the French Revolution. He said he was recently in Kentucky, and while there met a man who wants free silver, that he may pay his debts, and after they are paid wants gold again.

Louis Ash, Congressman J. Murray Mitchell, Israel F. Fischer, Fred Herzog, and H. B. Hubbard also spoke.

THOMAS RONAN TO MERCHANTS.

Offers the Most Truly Unique Resolution of the Campaign.

Mayor Strong was one of the chief talkers at the regular noonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Sound Money Club, at 350 Broadway, yesterday. While John Beach was making the opening address, the Mayor arrived and there were cries of "Who will be our next Governor?" The reply was: "Strong! Strong!"

The Mayor appreciated the probability that Mr. Black will be the next Governor, for when he took the platform he thanked the audience for its good will, and said if he were spared until his term as Mayor expired he intended to be with the boys in the dry goods business, and that in the future he would renounce politics.

Thomas Ronan of the Bowery said that what he knew about finances was as far as a beef stew was concerned, but that it did not take a massive mind to see Mr. Bryan's policy would wreck the country. Mr. Ronan offered this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we favor the American ship plank of the St. Louis platform, and we ask our Congressmen in our respective districts to favor a bill that will stop all foreign emigrants from coming to this country, unless they come in American ships, built in American shipyards, of American material, by American mechanics, and manned by American sailors."

Beet Sugar for McKinley.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 17.—The McKinley and Hobart Club sent by express yesterday a sack of 100 pounds of beet sugar manufactured in this city to Major McKinley. A letter accompanied the shipment, in which the various facts as to beet culture are given, as also the name of the farmer who raised the beets from which the sugar was made. Confidence is expressed that the victory of McKinley's cause means an extension of the sugar industry of the United States, and wishes for his success are tendered. The sack containing the sugar is inscribed: "The McKinley Protective Tariff Fostered this Industry," and "Nebraska's Output in 1896, 8,000,000 Pounds."

Another Platt Man Defeated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Robertson faction of the Westchester County Republicans won another victory in the County Court here to-day over the Platt-Burns faction. Justice Dykman decided that Joseph G. Ennis was the regular nominee of the party and his name will go on the official ballot. Richard S. Emmet, his opponent, must run as an independent candidate or withdraw.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—7 A. M.—106 Liberty Street; Aston Brothers, printers; damage, $5,000.

—8:45 A. M.—219 Seventh Avenue; F. W. Lumb; awningmaker; damage, $50.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Dona Amelia, (Port.,) Jensen, Manaos Oct. 1 and Para 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 7:46 P. M.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

THE PRINCETON LECTURES

PROF. ANDREW SETH HAS COMPLETED HIS COURSE.

He Discoursed Yesterday on the Philosophy of Hegel and His Followers—It Is Not Consistent, He Says, with the Theistic Conception of the Universe—Prof. Dowden Expresses Some Thoughts on Byron and His Poetry.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Prof. Andrew Seth, the successor of Sir William Hamilton, in the chair of Metaphysics and Logic, in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, completed his course of lectures in the Princeton Sesquicentennial series of discourses to-day. His general subject was again "Theism," and he gave especial attention to the philosophy of Hegel and his followers. Prof. Seth's course of lectures has made a profound impression on his hearers. He is a most attractive speaker and in manner of treatment renders a somewhat abstract subject interesting, even to those not deeply versed in the philosophic schools. His diction is particularly cultured, and the fine literary style of his discourse contributed tremendously to the enjoyment of his listeners. Many professors of philosophical and theological subjects were in attendance on to-day's lecture. Prof. Seth said in part:

"The Hegelian philosophy is not altogether consistent with the theistic conception of the universe. Its strong characteristic is its insistence upon immanence, and to such an extreme is this insistence carried that harmony with the theistic conception is impossible. When in the realm of action and political history Hegel tells us that the state is the divine idea as it exists on earth. We may agree that the state is a divine institution, but if we name it the divine idea as it exists on earth, we must distinguish the pattern made up in heaven, a perfect model, and our earthly realization of it, marred as it is by human reason and passion. Among the English Hegelians we find a tendency toward positivism. Here the scientific spirit of the French schools of philosophy exhibits its influence.

"It is to misread the whole end of development to suppose that man is an isolated, finite creature, unable to take a step in advance. A transcendent element must be introduced; progress is not the making of something out of nothing. Development is possible, therefore, only to the being who forms part of divinely guided process, and who draws from a fountain above. But the true Hegelianism has rendered few more important services in philosophy than the contribution it has made to a true doctrine of evolution. All explanation of the higher by the lower is philosophically an inversion of the truth. It is futile to attempt to explain life in terms of the inanimate. Evolution is everywhere in the air, and the interpretation to it given by Hegel has put us under the greatest obligations to him. But history shows an inherent danger in his method, because of his doctrine of immanence. His system is too exclusively intellectual. We are not only thinkers, but doers. Any theory of the universe which neglects the fact of a will, omits that which seems to communicate a living reality to the whole. Too much stress on thought reduces the universe to a phantasm of the intellect.

"Appearance and Reality."

Prof. Seth then took up a discussion of Bradley's "Appearance and Reality," and treated it very exhaustively. He said that this book may be regarded as an attempt to supplement and correct the defects of the Hegelian system. It is the most important metaphysical work that has appeared in England in twenty years. Bradley has always protested against the reduction of the life of the world to a set of logical categories. The whole work is an admirable attempt to treat the absolute for itself. It alone is reality; all else is mere appearance. The attempt to determine the absolute as such is necessarily abandoned. Our statements about the absolute are nearer the truth when they give up the attempt at exactness and express themselves in general terms of morality and theology. Exactitude is impossible because we are men, and, therefore, finite, whereas God is infinite."

The last lecture in the course on "The French Revolution and English Literature" was delivered this afternoon by Prof. Edward Dowden of Dublin University. Prof. Dowden's special theme for to-day was "Renewed Revolutionary Advance: Byron, Moore, Shelley." The lecturer said, among other things:

The Result of Waterloo.

"Wordsworth and Southey had exulted over the fall of Napoleon. But the battle of Waterloo did not bring liberty to Europe. The problem which now lay before Europe was how to unite order with freedom, and in the reaction the monarchs and statesmen thought of order first, but the people thought of freedom. Many forgot the lessons of the revolution, and a series of renewed revolutionary movements was the result. Three illustrious names adorn the literature of this period—Landor, Byron, and Shelley. Landor stood midway between a policy of conservation and of liberality. His idea of government was a republic, ruled by an oligarchy comprising the highest talent of the nation. He would change little in the policy of his native country, but correct much.

With Byron it was otherwise. He not only lived in an age of dissolutes, but he was a dissolute himself. The old world of feudal ideas was dead, the new world was not yet born. He could not live in abstract doctrines—in the idea of hope alone. He had a great capacity for pleasure. No organized body of belief possessed his intellect, no system of social duties controlled his heart. It was a time of moral void, after the revolution, and society was in a state of chaos. But one thing remained still active—the individual will, and the power of the will to rise in revolt and scorn against the surrounding world. Byron's poetry is an assertion of the individual will. It is the poetry of revolt and expresses the negative side of the revolution. It is a cry for freedom. It is difficult to feel justly toward this dethroned idol. We have clearer and more lofty poetry from Shelley, a finer feeling for nature in Wordsworth, more dramatic power in Shakespeare, more classical art from Pope. But we must take him as he is, the immortal spoiled by his age.

Byron Was Spoiled.

"He was aristocratic and yet revolutionary. The revolution and reaction spoiled him as an English nobleman; the type of vulgar aristocracy spoiled him as a republican. He cared little for the principles or the tendencies of the Revolution, which were positive, stirring, and social. It was enough for him to help pull down the tottering thrones. He had lost the old faith and he had not gained the new faith. His energy and passion were given to works of destruction. To the last he was haunted by the ghosts of traditional beliefs which he had rejected. He was an aristocrat among democrats, and a democrat among aristocrats.

"'Don Juan' shows the good and bad of Bryon. It has been called the Odyssey of immorality, but this is not entirely true. It is licentious, cynical, irreverent, shameless, but it is also inspired by noble passion. It is a noble chaos. Light and darkness, and mire, and dust, and passion, and pure thought."

Prof. Dowden spoke at some length concerning Shelley, and closed his lecture and his course by thanking the authorities of the university for the opportunity of addressing an American audience at Princeton during the time of the great celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the college. He then said to the audience: "I must thank you for the warm reception which you gave a lecturer from a distant country, and also for the patience and kindness with which you have listened to this long course of lectures."

MR. KILBRETH CENSURED.

Popocrats Say that He Prevented the Delivery of Their Letters.

The following statement was issued yesterday from the Popocratic headquarters in the Bartholdi Hotel, through its press bureau:

"When the attention of the Democratic State campaign managers was yesterday called to the report that Collector Kilbreth had ordered that a large number of private letters addressed to persons employed in the Appraisers' Stores had been held up by his orders, and their distribution forbidden, great surprise was expressed that Mr. Kilbreth should assume responsibility for such unwarranted action.

"My feeling of surprise," said Executive Committee Chairman Truman, "over the action of Mr. Kilbreth naturally gives way to one of pity and sorrow that such an estimable gentleman as Mr. Kilbreth, who was by many regarded as a prospective candidate for Governor, should by his action so rudely shatter the reputation for good judgment and fair play which his friends have claimed he possessed. We are accustomed to hear of the holding up of stages by road agents in the far West, but in the civilized East, and in 1896, we may well express astonishment that a Government officer should take it upon himself to hold up the United States mails.

"Chairman Hackett recently sent out a circular letter asking for contributions to the Republican campaign fund, but I have not heard that Mr. Kilbreth intercepted any of those sent to the Republican holdovers in the Custom House and Appraisers' Department. Nor were letters of the same character sent to the same places by Samuel Thomas, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, under date of Sept. 2, 1892, intercepted, and their distribution enjoined. In fact, the present is the first instance in which such agility has been displayed in the Collector's Office to hold up the private mail of subordinates, including the letters of many other persons not employed in the Custom House."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine is at the Holland.

—The Rev. John Cornell of Albany is at the Savoy.

—Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati is at the Everett.

—Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany is at the Imperial.

—Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago is at the Cambridge.

—Danforth E. Ainsworth of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. M. O. Terry of Gov. Morton's staff is at the Waldorf.

—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims is at the Albemarle.

—Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington are at the Hoffman.

—W. H. Claggett of Washington, D. C., and T. M. Carnegie of Pittsburg, Penn., are at the Gilsey.

—N. P. Townsend of Boston, D. F. Henry of Pittsburg, and Louis Goldsmith of Cleveland are at the Netherland.

—W. H. McCleary of Albany, Charles F. Healy of Chicago, and J. C. L. Murphy of Boston are at the Metropole.

—John W. Ross of Washington, W. G. Preston of Boston, and C. W. Hill of Philadelphia are at the Manhattan.

—W. H. Schuyler of Chicago, L. A. Dickinson of Hartford, and E. L. Tisdale of New-Haven are at the Astor.

—H. D. Quimby of Rochester, A. G. Strong of Albany, and W. H. Badger of Rochester are at the Murray Hill.

—Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., and Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Abraham, J. B., & Co., New-Orleans, La.; H. Abraham, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

—Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, dry goods and notions, 43 Leonard Street.

—Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs, 45 Lispenard Street; New-Amsterdam Hotel.

—Keet & Rountree Company, Atlanta, Ga.; D. W. Rountree, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Lansburg, The J. Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

—Lemon & Gale Company, Memphis, Tenn.; T. Gale, dry goods, 258 Church Street

—Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; M. Nusbaum, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Horatio N. Twombly.

Horatio N. Twombly, President of the China and Japan Trading Company, died in this city yesterday at the age of sixty-five years. He was born at Berwick, Me., and was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of '54. After leaving college he went to Wisconsin, where he taught in the Muskegon Academy while prosecuting his law studies. Subsequently he engaged in the active practice of law at Muskegon. He held the office of prosecuting attorney for that district in 1860, when his uncle, Hiram Fogg, brother of the late William H. Fogg, a prominent merchant at Shanghai, China, died. He then relinquished his law business and went to China to settle his uncle's estate. On his return to this country in 1863 he entered into business with his uncle, William H. Fogg, in the China and Eastern trade. The firm subsequently became the China and Japan Trading Company, (Limited.) On the death of William H. Fogg in 1884, Mr. Twombly became President of the concern, and had retained its active management ever since.

Mr. Twombly was at one time active in politics, and in 1871 was elected to the Assembly from the Seventh Assembly District as a Republican. A combination was formed against him by William M. Tweed, however, and he was unseated. The following year he was re-elected by a majority so large that even Tweed could not remove him. He left the Republican Party as a follower of Horace Greeley, and has ever since been known as a Democrat.

Mr. Twombly was President of the Board of Trustees of the Berwick Academy, at Berwick, Me., one of the oldest institutions in New-England. He was also a Trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital, in this city, and a member of the New-England Society, the Union League, the Alpha Delta Phi, and the University Clubs. He was a man of strong character, sterling integrity, great energy, and excellent business judgment, and was greatly respected and esteemed both in social and business circles.

Arthur Murray Dodge.

Arthur Murray Dodge youngest son of the late William E. Dodge, died at his country seat at Weatogue, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 16. He had been a sufferer from dropsy for many months, and his death was not unexpected. He was prominent in social and business circles in this city. He married the daughter of former Gov. Jewell of Connecticut. His widow and five children, all sons, survive him. Mr. Dodge was extensively engaged in the lumber business, and had offices at 26 Cortlandt Street.

Capt. James Eads Ubsdall.

Capt. James Eads Ubsdall of the Somerset Rifles, British Army, died of fever at Chitral, India, on Oct. 13. Capt. Ubsdall was the son of John A. Ubsdall, the engineer in charge of the Eads jetties at

BROWN LOSES THE GAME

BUT HARVARD HAS TO FIGHT HARD FOR HER VICTORY.

She Wins at Football on Soldiers' Field by a Score of 12 to 0—Brown Did Some Excellent Playing in the Second Half, but Harvard Met Her Effectually—A Game That Was Fought with Great Vigor to the Last Ditch.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Harvard won the much-feared game with Brown to-day on Soldiers' Field by the score of 12 to 0. It was no walkover for the home eleven. Although she outplayed Brown in the first half, the reverse was true in the second, and twice in this half Brown had the ball only ten yards from the Harvard goal line, several times giving the biggest of scores when their backs, after some of the trick plays, would nearly clear the field. The Harvard linemen, however, fought valliantly in their last ditch, and Brown's golden opportunities amounted to naught.

The game was witnessed by some 4,000 people, who were kept most of the time in a fever of suspense. Harvard played straight forward football, but Brown worked a number of new combinations, such as double passes, fake kicks, &c., and no one knew what they would do next. With one or two exceptions the Browns were in the pink of condition and stronger than in their Yale game.

Harvard made the first touch-down in two and a half minutes from the kick-off by Dunlop. Brown's return punt was blocked by Frank Shaw, and Wheeler pounced on the ball just outside the bounds. This was about eighteen yards from the goal line. Capt. Wrightington was given the ball, and he drove inside of Murphy. He had good interference, and went across the goal line. The second down came at the very end of the half. Harvard had already forced the leather close to Brown's goal, only to have it punted back to the centre. Then she got it thirty-five yards away, and at once began battering the Brown line. On the sixth thrust Wrightington again went over. Beale kicked both goals, making the score 12 to 0.

In the second half Brown played the better game, although twice she lost the ball on downs. Twice she got the ball ten yards from Harvard's goal. Harvard was weaker and played a kicking game. Each team was penalized four times for off-side play, and both fumbled most shamefully. The Harvard team showed improved interference.

For Harvard, Capt. Wrightington, Frank Shaw, Bouve, and Dunlop played star games. Haughton and Wheeler, for the short time they played, did splendidly. Both had to go off on account of injuries. Cozzens took Wrightington's place in the second half as an experiment. He made some clever tackles, but had little chance to prove his ground-gaining powers. Brown played through without a change. Capt. Colby, Fultz, and Locke were the stars. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Brown.
Lewis	Left end	Summersgill
Wheeler, Mills	Left tackle	Locke
Bouve	Left guard	Thayer
F. Shaw	Centre	Coombs
N. Shaw	Right guard	Wheeler
Haughton, Mer'm'n	Right tackle	Casey
Graydon	Right end	Murphy
Beale	Quarter back	Colby
Sullivan	Left half back	Fultz
Wrightington, Cozzens	Right half back	Gammons
Dunlop	Full back	Hall

Score—Harvard, 12; Brown, 0. Touch-downs—Beale, 2. Umpire—Mr. M. B. Jones, Dartmouth. Referee—Mr. F. Draper, Williams. Linesman—Mr. W. Wing, Brown. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

UNIVERSITY BOYS WON.

Defeated the New-Jersey Football Team on Ohio Field.

The football teams of the University of New-York and the New-Jersey Athletic Club played a game on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon, and the university boys won by a score of 22 to 0. The game was a lively one, and the winners played some really good football. Two touch-downs were scored in the first half, and two in the second, Foster and Keene dividing the honors evenly.

In the second half, Hatch, the quarter back of the university team, had his collarbone broken, and Russell took his place.

The New-Jersey team played well, but were not in good condition. Simmonds played a fast game, and tried desperately to brace up the team, but one man cannot win a game. The summary:

New-Jersey A. C.	Position.	University of N. Y.
Acken	Left end	Keene
Couch	Left tackle	Dyer
Pietz	Left guard	Nutter
Lane	Centre	Barringer
Kindjen	Right guard	Risley
W. Murphy	Right tackle	Bergman
A. Murphy	Right end	Fetherston
Simmonds	Quarter back	Hatch
Barclay	Left half back	Keene
Wood	Right half back	Foster
Whyte	Full back	Valentine

Score—University of New-York, 22; New-Jersey Athletic Club, 0. Touchdowns—Foster, 2; Keene, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Valentine, 3. Injured—Hatch. Substitutes—New-Jersey Athletic Club, Acken for Barclay, McGee for Acken, Orbit for Ward, Crichton for Pietz; University of New-York, Russell for Hatch. Referees—Messrs. Cann and H. Ely. Umpire—Mr. Stetson. Linesman—A. J. Selz.

IRVING DEFEATED STEVENS.

Close Game of Football Played at Eastern Park.

The Irving Club football eleven of Brooklyn succeeded in defeating the Stevens Institute team at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 8 to 6 in a hotly contested game of 45 minutes' duration.

Irving's playing was rather ragged in the first half, owing to the poor sample of football put up by Cassell Burt, the former noted Princeton full back. Burt made two costly fumbles of easy punts, one of which resulted in a touch-down for the Stevens team.

The teams lined up as follows:

Irving.	Positions.	Stevens.
Murphy	Left end	Marlon
McKenzie, McLeer	Left tackle	Buckley
Fox, McLeer	Left guard	Davey
Wall	Centre	Littlejohn
Wrenkes	Right guard	Breet
Armstrong	Right tackle	Hunter, Beck
Romig, Rowe	Right end	Hagstoz
Drakeley (Capt.)	Quarter back	Davis (Capt.)
Wilcox	Left half back	Kirby, Christie
Zimmerman	Right half back	Bradley
Mackenzie, Burt	Full back	McGee

Umpire—George Coon, Irving Club; Referee—James Pedlow, Irving Club; Linesmen—G. Robinson, Stevens, '97, and T. Napier, Crescent Athletic Club. Touch-downs—McLeer, (2,) Hagstoz. Goal kicked—McGee. Injured—Romig, Kirby. Substitutes—Christie, Rowe, Fox, Beck.

REFUSED TO FINISH THE GAME.

Princeton School Boys Withdrew at the End of the Half.

The football elevens of Berkeley School and Princeton Preparatory School met on Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The Princeton boys scored a touch-down in the first half and had the ball within six inches of their opponents when time was called. Princeton's Captain claimed that he had not been given the proper notification that time was nearly up, according to the rules, and took his team from the field. The summary:

Berkeley School.	Positions.	Princeton "Prep."
Hasbrouck (Capt.)	Left end	Vreeland
Irvine	Left tackle	A. Jones
Mosher	Left guard	McMillan
Walker	Centre	Havemeyer
Gilson	Right guard	Graham
Thomas	Right tackle	Rafferty
A. Boyesen	Right end	Ormand
Rice	Quarter back	Hentress
Wiley	Left half back	Jaeger
Bell	Right half back	C. Jones (Capt.)
Bien	Full back	Ryan

Score—Princeton Preparatory, 4; Berkeley, 0. Touch-down—Ryan. Umpire—E. Scott. Referee—C. Young. Linesman—H. Boyne. Timekeeper—J. Carley.

Pennsylvania Beats Lehigh.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Lehigh was defeated by Pennsylvania this afternoon by the score of 34 to 0. Lehigh never menaced the Quakers' goal at any time, and failed completely to advance the ball save by a few runs around the ends. One of these runs was made by Gass around Pennsylvania's left end, and was the longest of the game. Lehigh fooled Pennsylvania on a double pass, and Gass made thirty yards before he was downed.

Pennsylvania played the best game they have put up this year, and showed great improvement in all points of the game over their previous form. There was still some slowness in putting the ball in play, but this fault is being overcome. Pennsylvania for the first time this year played its famous "guards back" interference, and tore Lehigh's line to pieces with its terrific plunges. The work was fearfully hard and rough, and on almost every plunge a Lehigh man was hurt. The work of Pennsylvania's ends was in glaring contrast to the play of the rest of the team, and the game put up by Lehigh's ends was exceedingly bad. Lehigh's tackling around the ends was hard and true, and was one of the features of the game. The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Lehigh.
Dunn	Left end	Brady
Uttenheimer	Left tackle	Fugit
Stannard	Left guard	Simon (Mason)
Overfield	Centre	McCarthy
Wharton	Right guard	Becerra
Parrott (Carnett)	Right tackle	Gunsolus
Hedges	Right end	Treichler
Goodman	Quarter back	Gass
Gelbert	Left half back	White
Minds	Right half back	Van Duyne
Woodruff	Full back	Holderness

Goals from touch-downs—Wharton, Ucenheimer, Woodruff, (3,) Gelbert. Safety touch-down—White. Goals from touch-downs—Woodruff, (4.) Injured—Simon. Referee—Wyckoff, Cornell. Umpire—Williams, Yale. Time—Twenty-five-minute halves.

Trinity the Victor.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17.—Trinity's football team defeated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology eleven by a score of 16 to 6 on Trinity's grounds this afternoon. In the first half the play was about even, but in the second half the superior training of Trinity told. Trinity scored her first touch-down after one minute and ten seconds of play by a run by Ingalls, of twenty-five yards. "Tech" made her touch-down by runs of Emory and Underwood around Beecroft's end. In the second half Trinity scored two touch-downs by long runs by Ingalls, Sutton, and Burchard. For "Tech" Emory, Underwood, and Heckle did the best work. Ingalls, Cogswell, Burchard, and Sutton played brilliantly for Trinity.

The game was marred by delays and disputes. "Tech" had a peculiar formation, and tried momentum plays, to which Capt. Langford objected. Dr. Delabarre refused to allow his objection. In the second half, J. W. Allen, Yale '87, was umpire, and he did not allow "Tech" to start more than one man before the ball was put in play. The line-up:

Trinity.	Position.	M. I. T.
Beecroft	Right end	Le Baron
Langford, (Capt.)	Right tackle	Osgood
Ingalls	Right guard	Ulmer
Lord	Centre	McCormick
Cogswell	Left guard	Worcester
Sterling	Left tackle	Nesmith, Jewett
Bills	Left end	Heckle
Glazebrook	Quarter back	Frank
Sutton	Right half back	Emory
Woodle	Left half back	Sanchez
Burchard	Full back	Underwood, (Capt.)

Touch-downs—Ingalls, Burchard, Cogswell, Underwood. Goals—Cogswell, 2; Underwood. Referee—Dr. Delabarre. Umpire—J. W. Allen, Yale '87. Linesmen—H. W. Grinnell, Trinity '97; F. A. Smith, M. I. T., '96. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

Cornell Overcomes Tufts.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—In the best game that has been played at Percy Field this season Cornell defeated the Tufts by the score of 18 to 0, this afternoon. The ball was in Cornell's possession at the opening of the game. Fennell kicked off to Tufts's twenty-yard line, and the return kick was blocked by Sweetland, Beacham and McKeever, in successive rushes through Tufts's line, brought the ball to the opponents' two-yard line, and Beacham, a second later, scored the first touch-down, it having been made in two minutes. The next touch-down was made after five minutes' play, by McKeever. The Tufts's line was an easy mark for Cornell's right half, and he gained ground every time. The Tufts's backs had an opportunity to do some work, and found weak spots in Cornell's line for a number of yards, and Smith made a twenty-yard run around Taussig's end, being tackled by Young. This was the only time that Cornell's goal was in danger. Beacham made a sensational run from the forty-five-yard line for a touch-down. Davis of Tufts played a great game. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Tufts.
Lee, Wilson	Left end	Davis
Leuder	Left tackle	Daniels
Reed	Left guard	Russell
Norton	Centre	Bartlett
Fennel	Right guard	Healey
Sweetland	Right tackle	Sanborn
Taussig, Short	Right end	Stroud
Young	Quarter back	Butterfield
Beacham	Left half back	Mitchell
McKeeker, Ripley	Right half back	Smith
Tracy	Full back	Rand

Touch-downs—McKeever, 2; Beacham, 2. Goals from touch-downs—Fennel, 1. Referee—Mr. Lang. Umpire—Mr. Cool. Linesman—Mr. Parks.

Carlisle's Football Team.

The positions and weights of the Carlisle Indians who are to play Yale at Manhattan Field next Saturday in what promises to be one of the most interesting football games of the season are as follows:

Name.	Position.	Weight.
Lone Wolf	Centre	195
B. Pierce, (Capt.)	Right guard	200
Wheelock	Left guard	193½
H. Pierce	Left tackle	199
Morrison	Right tackle	168
Miller	Right end	168
Jameson	Left end	170
Seneca	Right half back	171
Cayon	Left half back	147
Metoxen	Full back	138

Substitutes—McFarland, (Nez Perce,) Rodgers, (Chippewa,) and Printup, (Tuscarora.)

Notes of Football.

—The City College of New-York football eleven played a tie game with the Fanwood A. C. team at the latter's grounds at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, neither side scoring in two halves of thirty minutes each.

—The Brooklyn Latin School eleven outclassed the Manual Training School team of Brooklyn at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon, and defeated them by the score of 18 to 0.

—The Orange Athletic Club eleven defeated the Montclair A. C. team at the latter's grounds at Montclair, N. J., yesterday afternoon by the score of 18 to 0.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club eleven easily defeated the Yonkers Field Club team at Livingston, S. I., yesterday afternoon by the score of 18 to 0.

—The St. Paul School team was shut out by the Lawrenceville School eleven at Lawrenceville, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and were beaten by 28 points.

—The Pratt Institute team of Brooklyn was defeated by the Belmont A. C. eleven at Prospect Park yesterday by the score of 4 to 0.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW ENGLAND, generally cloudy and cooler weather, possibly local showers on the southern coast, increasing northeasterly winds, brisk to high on the southeast coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, AND DELAWARE, threatening, and possibly local showers in the morning, followed by clearing weather, increasing northerly winds, probably high off the coast.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA, the day will be generally fair, but possibly light showers in the early morning, cooler, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds, and cooler. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, light to fresh northwesterly winds, cooler in extreme northern portion. ALABAMA, fair, cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, AND EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, northerly to westerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, AND KENTUCKY, generally fair, northerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, fair during the day, clearing in the morning, cool, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO, generally fair during the day, preceded by local showers in the early morning, continued cool and light to fresh northerly winds. INDIANA AND ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair during the day, light northwesterly winds, slightly warmer. UPPER MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN, fair and warmer, light to fresh westerly winds.

MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, light variable winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to westerly and southerly. COLORADO, WYOMING, AND MONTANA, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE

but it is a fact, nevertheless, that even $30 will not buy you the suit or overcoat we make to measure for

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

Take into consideration the goods, the workmanship that enters into them, and the finish given to them by experts in their line, and you will see how impossible it is to match them at even double our price.

There is an enormous variety of English and Scotch goods to choose from, all high grade, but the beauty of it all is, there is only ONE PRICE.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailor Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver, Arcade Bldg., 71 B'way.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 255 B'way, (6th floor.)
570 B'way, cor. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Open evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Open evenings.)
Troy—River St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, reliable, well recommended young girl as chambermaid or grown children's maid; experienced in any position in first-class private family; four years' and eight years' city reference. Call Monday at 492 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is thoroughly capable to wait on ladies; best private reference. Competent, Box 876 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, &c.—By a young, honest Irish girl as chambermaid and waitress or as general houseworker in private family; good city reference. 448 West 48th St., care of Donoghue.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress or maid and seamstress, in private family; five years' city references. Call Monday, 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress, other as waitress; private family; first-class city references. Call, Monday, 162 East 32d St., Storff bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; no washing; can give good city reference. A. C., Box 324, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family. Call, on Monday, 235 East 59th St., ring Lewes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, speaking French, as chambermaid. Apply at present employer's, 39 East 53d St., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; understands waiting; best city references. M. S., 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a competent girl for chamberwork and waiting in small private family; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at 154 West 87th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing; good reference. 308 East 46th St., 2d floor; no cards; call Monday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. At present employer's, Monday, at 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family. Mrs. Peterson, 224 West 67th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; or would assist with children; best city references. 356 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting; 2½ years' reference. Mrs. Dune, 472 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By colored girl as chambermaid and waitress. B. N., 114 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and plain washing in small family; city reference. 206 East 32d St. Lafgren.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; sewing; assist with waiting; best references. 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call at present employer's, 30 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid. 525 Madison Av., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; five years' city reference. 590 Amsterdam Av., Galway bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good plain sewer; references. C. A., Box 97 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—First class; private family; four years' personal references. M. D., 237 West 29th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—To do chamberwork and sewing; willing to assist with other work; best of city references; city or country. 1,226 3d Av., near 71st St., third bell.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW ENGLAND, generally cloudy and cooler weather, possibly local showers on the southern coast, increasing northeasterly winds, brisk to high on the southeast coast.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By German woman care private house; cook, washing if required; reference. 163 East 31st St., first floor.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; together; one as chambermaid, other waitress; reference. 519 3d Av., second floor, first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; private family; four years' city references. 224 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two German girls as chambermaid and waitress; private family; references. Drescher, 313 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; serves dinner and luncheons in first-class style; wages, $35 to $40; best city references; last employer can be seen. M., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress for small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; also competent Protestant cook; makes all kinds of soups, good entrées; excellent baker; highest references. M. M. C., 154 East 39th St.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two next young English Protestants; one as first-class cook, good baker, and assist with washing; other as waitress or chambermaid; good seamstress; no objections to country. 233 East 59th St.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; all kinds of baking done; wages, $30 to $35; first-class personal city reference. 71 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in first-class family; thoroughly up to first-class cooking in all branches; willing and obliging; five years' first-class references from last place. Call or address Clemantine, 115 West 25th St.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent city reference; wages, $45, with kitchenmaid. Competent, Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker in private family; understands her business; city reference; wages, $22. K. S., Box 176 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; where kitchen maid is employed; best private city reference. Competent, Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady wishes place for her cook; she is a very good cook and thoroughly understands her business; city or country. Call, for three days, at 43 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; city references. L. M., Box 98 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; competent in all branches cooking and baking; best references. M., 930 2d Av., care Mrs. Lundstrom.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; understands meat and pastry; makes excellent soup; good baker; city reference from last place. 413 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; understands course dinners and luncheons; in private family; city; lady can be seen. M. M., Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman; understands cooking thoroughly; good bread, pastry, and dessert maker; as cook in a private family; wages, $20; city references. Cook, 463 4th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages $20 to $25. S. S., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—Where a good family cook is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing thoroughly. A. S., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thoroughly first-class German and French cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; highest references. C. F., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to good boarding house. 444 West 56th St., ring the housekeeper's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands her business; seven years' references from her last employer; wages, $25 to $30. E. B., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference. 554 3d Av., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Lady would like to place a woman who lived in her family nine years; is a good chambermaid and sewer; wait on lady or invalid; understands all household duties. Call, from 2 till 4, Monday, 174 West 58th St., first flat; no cards.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; by day or week; in American family; first-class city reference. Care Mr. Hopkins, 255 West 32d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Housecleaning or housework in any of its branches by young American. 221 West 15th St., Peck's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young colored woman. 349 West 37th St., rear, top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out or live in family; understands ladies', misses', and children's garments; excellent fitter and remodeler; uses the different machines; city or country. Murray, 216, East 80th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent French dressmaker by day or week; private families; first class; perfect fitter; best references; terms moderate; experience. Mme. Maine, 244 West 38th.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter, fitter; stylish finisher; late of Weatherley's; dinner and evening gowns especially; also tailor gowns; by day or home. Miss Lennon, 383 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; accustomed to fine trade; good city reference for cutting and fitting. C. C., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers by the day; children's clothes a specialty. R., 701 2d Av., near 38th St., top bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Well recommended; at home or by day; perfect fitter and trimmer; street or evening dresses. Mrs. McVey, 408 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms moderate. Moran, 306 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; reduced prices. 210 West 37th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess, refined American, highly recommended by two prominent city families in which she has taught, respectively, four and seven years, desires morning engagement; thorough and interesting methods of instruction in English branches, from kindergarten to school and college preparation, and piano. Mornings, Agency, 159 East 47th.

GOVERNESS.—Well-known visiting governess, college graduate, with European diplomas, very successful, desires morning engagement; thorough French, German, English branches, music; twelve years' highest references from prominent families. Box T., 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German nursery governess; teaches kindergarten, French, music; love for children; takes entire charge of them; art embroidery; neat sewer; willing to make herself useful; highest personal city references. Ella Stanislaus, 218 East 49th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Pure German, French, (Paris,) English branches, classical music, (Berlin, Hochschule,) by highly educated North German visiting governess; unexcelled references. W. A., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By young Hanoverian governess; certificated at College of Hanover; just landed; very good linguist and musician; teaching, all branches; highest references from abroad and New-York. S. T., 718 Hudson St., Hoboken.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; visiting governess; or single lessons, 35 cents each; highest reference. Conversation, Box 76 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French graduate as visiting governess; instructing children in all French branches; would take them out if necessary; best city references. Conversation, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—English graduate; teaches English, French, German, music, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. H. R., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a competent French nursery governess or companion; takes entire charge of children; best references. G., 647 Columbus Av., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced governess or nursery governess; teaches North German and the English branches; city or country; highest references. 21 Bible House.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By refined young lady as visiting governess or companion; English, French, music; 25 cents; references. Graduate, 159 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German lady as nursery governess or visiting governess; highest references. M. M., 1,026 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Englishwoman, speaking French fluently, good seamstress, as nursery governess or place of trust; first-class city references. Trustworthy, Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Normal College graduate; seven years' experience in best New-York families; all English branches; French. G., 745 Amsterdam Av., advertising agency.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Educated German lady (Hanover) wishes to have some small pupils; music; highest references. L. Dronia, 1,074 Avenue A.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Normal College graduate; experience in public school. Teacher, 145 West 48th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced housekeeper; accustomed to entire management of house and servants; highest references. Housekeeper, Poughkeepsie Post Office, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American as housekeeper or companion; good nurse; able manager; understands marketing and catering; good references. J. P., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged German lady; highly educated; experienced and capable of taking full charge of large house and servants, or any position where tact, efficiency, and trustworthiness are desired; highly recommended; excellent references from last employer. T. F., 143 West 14th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in small family; good reference. 416 West 49th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; private family; good city reference. 323 East 45th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WOULD LIKE to find a position for her maid, whom she can highly recommend as being competent and trustworthy, having been in her employ three and one-half years; excellent seamstress; reference unquestionable. Call, Monday, 60 West 51st St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A lady is anxious to find a place for a young Frenchwoman who has the best city references as maid to a young lady and to do sewing or help with children and make herself generally useful; go home at night. Apply at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 39 East 68th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; experienced; good seamstress; cuts, fits; excellent packer; understands her duties well; first-class city reference. W. V., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; position of trust as lady's maid in private family; first-class seamstress; no objection to invalid; best of city reference. Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl, only a few weeks in this country, as lady's maid or for growing children; first-class dressmaker. Mme. Grieser, 140 East 83d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid (Parisian) to go to Europe; very best city references; still in her place. Boffard, 161 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; many years in American family; city reference R. S., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Parisienne dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. Aline, care of Mrs. Sire, 476 Lenox Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl as thorough lady's maid; Protestant; speaks German and English; no objection to traveling; best city references. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

LADY'S MAID.—German; lately landed; speaks English; six years' references from last place. E. K., Box 218, 152 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German lady's maid and seamstress; five years' references. 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

LADY'S MAIDS OR SEAMSTRESSES.—By two French girls as lady's maids or seamstresses. 19 Greenwich Av., care of Mrs. Owen.

MAID.—By well-educated French person, thoroughly competent and trustworthy, long experience, for young children; superior infant's nurse; good seamstress; devoted in her duties; first-class family; city references. A. D., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; first-class reference. Call, till Tuesday, 877 6th Av., Miss Flynn's bell.

MAID.—By a refined young girl as maid to one child; family traveling preferred; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, at 144 West 15th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady would like to find a place for competent German maid and seamstress; willing to help in light chamberwork. Call, Monday, between 2 and 4, 19 West 45th St.

MAID.—By French maid, at present employed; in private family, for lady or young ladies, and seamstress; best reference. C., 48 East 57th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid, thoroughly understanding her duties; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to travel in Europe. 331 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to lady or grown children; good sewer; best of city reference. Call, Monday, 342 West 48th St., Callan's bell.

MAID, &c.—By young girl, cheerful disposition; could care for invalid lady or go as chambermaid and nurse; doctors' reference. 323 East 45th St.

MAID, &c.—By a French girl as maid for grown children; do light chamberwork; good seamstress; city reference. Madeleine, 466 7th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good knowledge of dressmaking; best reference. 125 East 63d St., third bell.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to elderly ladies and assist other work; five years' reference. 251 West 35th St., top floor.

MAID.—By American girl as maid; best reference. Can be seen at a former place, 54 West 29th St., Monday, after 10.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; German; would like steady place the first three or four days in the week; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent cuff and collar ironer; three years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. 1,090 2d Av., care of Lewis.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as laundress and chambermaid; best references. Call Monday at Mrs. Donoghue's, 772 3d Av., near 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to take washing home or go out by the day. Mrs. Deignan, 412 West 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as laundress in private family; best city reference from last employer, 21 5th Av.; call from 10 to 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class la

FRANK CLARKE'S RULE ENDS

RESIGNS AS STARTER AFTER A BAD DAY WITH THE GATE.

Belmar Won the Manhattan Handicap at Morris Park After the Prettiest Race of the Season—Riley Grannan Refused Admission to the Track—Pettingill to Start Next Week—Wallace's Horses Cannot Race on the Pacific Coast.

A much larger crowd than has been at Morris Park track since the Fall meeting began was there yesterday afternoon. It had much to talk about, the subject uppermost in the very spirited conversations being the wretched bad starting by Frank T. Clarke, splendid fellow personally, but a failure as a starter. Trouble began in the second race, when he left Tragedian, one of the most heavily backed horses, and Ben Ronald and Passover standing at the post. It culminated in the third race, when the wretched barrier that he has insisted on using broke in two, catching Storm King so that, although he got away, he had no chance in the race, and then winding about Royal Rose and Glenmoyne so that neither took part in the contest. The gate caught Glenmoyne under the jaw and threw his head back so violently that it struck Taral on the pate and knocked that jockey so nearly senseless that he had to be lifted from his horse in order to prevent his falling off. The barrier broke in pieces and was badly wrecked, as were the hopes of the people who had backed the horses that were tangled up in the mess.

There was so much indignation expressed over this fiasco in the way of a start that had the starter been any other person than Frank Clarke—for whom every racegoer has the utmost respect—there might have been a riotous disturbance. The crowd was ugly for some minutes. As the outcome of it, Mr. Clarke did what many of his friends had previously advised him to do—resigned the position that was forced upon him against his will. C. H. Pettingill was selected to try his hand at the work at the races next week.

Riley Grannan Kept Out.

A matter which interested the few who knew of it was the quiet attempt of Riley Grannan, the ruled-off plunger, to get on the track. He appeared with a friend and bought tickets of admission. The gate keepers refused to admit him, and offered to redeem his ticket. Grannan refused to accept his money, and went off with his ticket, which will be used as a part of the evidence in the suit against The Jockey Club which he proposes to bring. Grannan is acting on the bad advice of friends, but if he is wise he will drop the matter where it now is. If he and his friends knew all that the Stewards of The Jockey Club know, they would advise him not to get the matter into the courts, where it will get an airing that will hardly leave Grannan in as favorable a light as he now stands, unless all the rumors about what has been learned at the investigations are incorrect.

News was received at the track yesterday that the rulings of The Jockey Club in the case of Will Wallace, at least, will be respected on the Pacific coast this Winter. Wallace had intended to take his horses to San Francisco, but he has been informed that his entries will not be accepted at either of the tracks there, so his Pacific coast campaign has been abandoned.

The best race of the afternoon was that for the Manhattan Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which a field of five ran, The Winner being scratched. Belmar, who carried the top weight, won the event, after as pretty a contest as has been seen this year, in the fast time of 2:07½, about the best race of the year at the weights.

Belmar and Sir Walter, the latter making his first appearance for some time, were the favorites for the event, the public backing the latter, while George Smith (Pittsburg Phil) and his friends plunged on Belmar. Mr. Clarke got the field away in good shape, and the light-weighted Ramiro set the pace for the party. Sir Walter, who runs at his best when in the front, was in second place, and that arrant rogue, Keenan, just behind, while Belmar and Dutch Skater brought up the rear. Thus they went through the back-stretch and up over the hill. Before the home-stretch was reached Sims sent Dutch Skater up where he would have a chance when the fight came in the stretch.

Belmar's Grand Finish.

Sir Walter showed the way into the long straight run to the finish, with Dutch Skater at his withers and Belmar about a length away. From the instant the horses got straightened out there was a drive for all of them. The pace was too fast for Ramiro and Keenan, and both fell to the rear after Keenan had made his usual bluff. At the last furlong pole Sir Walter was still the leader, but an instant later Dutch Skater had caught and passed him on the outside, Sloane bringing Belmar up alongside the pair at the same time. Sir Walter made a game struggle of it for a few yards further and then gave it up. Then, with but about 100 yards to go, Sloane began earnest work on Belmar for the first time. The game gray responded splendidly to the call upon him. Dutch Skater refused to acknowledge defeat for more than half the distance, but finally had to succumb, and but a few yards from the wire Belmar shot to the front and rushed by the judges' stand a clever winner of a very clever race, beating Dutch Skater by a length, with Sir Walter, eased up, three lengths further back.

It was in the Bronx Handicap, that had preceded the race of Belmar, that the trouble about the start had occurred. It has already been told how Glenmoyne, Royal Rose, and Storm King were all deprived of a chance. After the horses got away, McCafferty rushed Gotham to the front and was never caught, even though he was carrying 140 pounds and giving weight to everything else in the party. Gotham won as he pleased from Hawarden, who just managed to beat Lady Diamond out for the second money. Perhaps, with a good start, there might have been a different result, but there is no doubt that Gotham was yesterday about as good a horse as he ever was in his life, and it would have taken very much of a high-flier to beat him yesterday. None of those that were left are in that

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:43.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Bramble-Fonsile, 120 pounds, 7 to 10 and out .....(Sims)

2—Ameer, F. L. Parker's ch. h., 5 years, 122 pounds, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sloane)

3—The Swan, Coonington & Kent's b. h., 4 years, 122 pounds, 15 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

Bellport, 3, 113, 2 to 1, (Clayton,) and Volley, 3, 110, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Set Fast, C. Jacobs's ch. f., by Messetto-Bandala, 109 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Hamilton,)

2—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., 111, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 .....(Griffin)

3—Ludwigshafen, D. Gideon's ch. c., 110, 7 to 2 .....(Hill)

Won by a neck; the same distance between second, third, and fourth.

Xmas, 107, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Azure, 104, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) Divide, 110, 5 to 1, (Ballard;) Lady Mitchell, 110, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Passover, 105, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Floridas, 99, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Miss Prim, 108, 20 to 1, (Waller,) and Ross O., 105, 4 to 1, (Sloane,) also ran, and finished as named. Ben Ronald, 103, 30 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Tragedian, 103, 4 to 1, (Hewitt,) were left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Bronx Handicap of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Last six furlongs of the Wither's mile. Time—1:14½.

1—Gotham, J. J. McCafferty's ch. h., 4 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 140 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(McCafferty)

2—Hawarden, W. Jennings's b. h., 4, 122, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Ballard)

3—Lady Diamond, Santa Anita Stable's ch. m., 4, 118, 12 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

Brandywine, 4, 135, 5 to 1, (Hill;) Magian, 4, 138, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Storm King, 2, 110, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named. Glenmoyne, 6, 132, 4 to 1, (Taral,) and Royal Rose, 2, 109½, 5 to 2, (Hamilton,) were left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhattan Handicap of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a quarter, over the hill. Time—2:07¼.

1—Belmar, Evergreen Stable's gr. h., 4 years, by Belvidere-Adele, 120 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5 .....(Sloane)

2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., 5, 108, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)

3—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 6, 117, 8 to 5 .....(Doggett)

Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

Keenan, 4, 111, 5 to 1, (Griffin,) and Ramiro, 3, 90, 12 to 1, (McIntyre,) also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:14¼.

1—Patrol, M. F. Dwyer's b. g., by King Galop-Patience, 9 7pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..

.....(Sloane)

2—Golf, E. V. Snedeker's ch. g., 100, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)

3—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. f., 94, 10 to 1..(Nutt)

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

Tenderness, 94, 9 to 5, (Hirsch;) Bon Ami, 97, 10 to 1, (Hewitt;) Graziosa, 95, 6 to 1, W(aller;) Karma, 89, 15 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Tanis, 94, 25 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap. Purse $700, of which $125 to second, and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 3 years, by Prince Royal-Merry Nellie, 103 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hewett)

2—Louise N., A. Nelson's ch. f., 3, 87, 20 to 1.

.....(Hirsch)

3—Howard Mann, Evergreen Stable's, b. c., 3, 108, 4 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Cromwell, 4, 96, 8 to 1, (Coyle;) Aurelian, 5, 106, 6 to 1, (Hamilton;) Handspun, 4, 95, 5 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by an American Horse.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—At Alexandra Park to-day the All-Aged Regulation Plate of 100 sovereigns (entrance 3 sovereigns, winner and second free, five furlongs) was won by Mr. E. Wishard's American chestnut mare Helen Nichols, by Iroquois out of Orphan Girl, six years old. Mr. R. T. Bassett's Flash, two years old, was second, and Mr. W. Sibary's bay horse Eau Gallie, (formerly Utica and lately owned by Mr. Richard Croker,) by Iroquois out of Duchess, four years old, third. The betting was 5 to 4 against Helen Nichols, 20 to 1 against Flash, and 2 to 1 against Eau Gallie.

Parkville Trotting Stock Sale.

John H. Shults will hold his annual sale of high-bred trotting stock at Parkville, L. I., Tuesday and Wednesday next. Peter C. Kellogg will be in charge of the auctioneer's stand. Horses of other owners will also be sold.

The sale will begin at 10:30 A. M. All the stock is pledged to absolute sale. It includes progeny of Stranger, only son of Goldsmith Maid; Thistle, and Edition. Some of the youngsters are engaged in stakes.

Among other owners who will send horses to the sale are Richard Cook, William M. Halstead, B. A. Kelley, P. P. Lewis, Thomas Long, Edward Morrell, James Pain, A. C. Pickhardt, J. F. Scholes, Peter H. Walsh, and C. C. Warren.

Mr. Shults's farm can be reached by trolley cars from Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, via Hamilton Ferry from foot of Whitehall Street, this city.

Driving Contest at Ardsley.

About fifteen competitors started in the driving competition yesterday at the Ardsley Casino near Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson. Each man had three drives, which were made from the tee for the second or "turnpike" hole. H. M. Billings won with a straight drive of 190 yards; H. S. Brooks second with 170, and M. B. Burr third with 168. No other scores were recorded.

COLUMBIA'S FIELD MEETING.

Eleven Interesting Contests on the University's Oval.

The forty-ninth field meeting of Columbia University Union was held yesterday afternoon at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge.

Of the eleven events on the programme, none proved more interesting than the bicycle race, which was paced by George Ruppert, the intercollegiate champion. Fearing, the scratch man in this event, had to content himself with fourth place.

The high hurdle race was a spirited contest, Bijur, the winner, just getting in front at the last hurdle.

Carter won the shot-putting competition in easy manner, by a put of 34 feet 10½ inches.

J. W. Ehrich was victorious in the hundred-yard run, and secured second place in the quarter-mile, which was won by O. E. Schapp, in the creditable time of 0:53.

The summaries:

One hundred yard run, (novice.)—Won by C. Brown, '00; C. K. Fleischman, '99, second; G. Bechtel, '00, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

One hundred yard run, (handicap.)—Won by J. W. Ehrich, L., '97, (scratch;) F. Cowperthwaite, '00, (2½ yards,) second; F. Mason, '98, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle, (handicap.)—Won by S. H. Bijur, '97, (scratch;) C. H. Von Baur, '99, (3 yards,) second; S. Barker, '00, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:16 4-5.

Four hundred and forty yard run, (handicap.)—Won by A. E. Schaff, Pol. S., (scratch;) J. W. Ehrich, '97, (scratch,) second; H. M. Cogan, '99, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:53.

Eight hundred and eighty yard run, (handicap.)—Won by W. C. De Mille, '00, (40 yards;) H. G. Hirshfield, L., '98, (20 yards,) second; C. H. Von Baur, '99, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:06 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. O. Mosenthal, '00, (10 yards;) F. P. Kepple, '98, (scratch,) second; E. M. Armstrong, '98, (scratch,) third. Time—4:59 3-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by K. B. Kaswell, '98, (1 foot,) by default.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. Barker, '00, (3 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 1 inch; K. B. Kaswell, '98, (3 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 5 feet; A. De Young, '98, (scratch,) jumped 5 feet and secured third place.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by F. Cowperthwaite, '00, (6 inches,) with an actual jump of 19 feet 9¼ inches; F. Mason, '98, (scratch,) second, with a jump of 20 feet 1½ inches; C. Clark, '97, (6 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 19 feet 5½ inches.

Putting 16-pound Shot, Scratch.—Won by C. Carter, '97, with a put of 34 feet 10½ inches; J. T. Williams, '98, second, with a put of 31 feet 2 inches; E. M. La Roche, '97, third, with a put of 29 feet 7½ inches.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Hays, P. G., (125 yards;) A. G. Stillwell, '98, (160 yards,) second; M. H. McGuire, '98, (125 yards,) third; W. H. Fearing, '98, (scratch,) fourth. Time—5:15.

PARADE OF BROOKLYN WHEELMEN.

Celebration of Improvements in Glenmore Avenue.

About 1,000 Brooklyn cyclists rode over the new macadam in Glenmore Avenue late yesterday afternoon formally to celebrate the completion of the laying of the new pavement in that thoroughfare. The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn claims the honor of starting the work for one of its most prominent members, Alexander Schwalbach. This being the case, the association had a good deal to do with the parade. In fact, it managed the entire celebration. It planned to have a review of the procession at the close of the ride in the avenue, this to take place before Mayor Wurster and other city officials and prominent wheelmen at the Union League Club in Grant Square.

It was after 6 o'clock when the head of the procession reached the Union League Club for review.

While the line was forming in Eastern Parkway at the junction of Bedford Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock, circulars were distributed containing an attack upon the Good Roads Association. It transpires that the Pequod Club Cyclers of the Twenty-sixth Ward, through which Glenmore Avenue runs, took upon themselves the credit of starting the movement for the better paving of the avenue. Among other statements the circular contained the following:

"It is an insult to East New-Yorkers for a down-town organization to celebrate our work. The Good Roads Association has never done anything for the Twenty-sixth Ward; therefore, back up the Pequod Club, who built Glenmore Avenue, and point the finger of shame at the demonstration on Oct. 17."

The Pequod Club has made arrangements to have a parade of its own in Glenmore Avenue on the Thirty-first inst.

It was about 4:20 o'clock before the line got in motion, and then it headed toward East New-York, with a platoon of mounted police in the lead, under command of Sergt. Gerard B. Hilyer. Then came Grand Marshal Luscomb and his military escort, and then a long line of men and women in costume.

The Sedgwick Athletic Club Cyclers made a hit with their "hayseed" brigade. They were rigged up as veritable backwoodsmen. The Waverley Bicycle Club had a large representation, nearly half being women in stylish riding costumes. C. E. Mack and S. D. Valle had their tandem decorated with a picture of Timothy L. Woodruff, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. The Bradford Wheelmen had thirty members in line in grotesque costume.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Kings County Wheelmen were both largely represented, the latter organization having a "quad" and two triplets in addition to a score or more of single riders.

Each member of the Whirling Dervishes carried a little triangular-shaped flag of white material, unlike anything else in the procession. The Long Island Wheelmen rode in their club uniform, as did the Dutch Arms Wheelmen, the Halsey Wheelmen, and the Fox Cyclers.

Cyclist Roome Wins Three Races.

The seventh annual race meet of the Hudson County Wheelmen at the Guttenburg race track yesterday afternoon resulted as follows:

Half-mile Open.—W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., first; J. Jasper, Arcanum Wheelmen, second; W. H. Crane, Jr., Hackensack Wheelmen, third. Time—1:10.

One Mile, Open.—W. C. Roome, first; J. Jasper, second; B. T. Allen, Liberty Wheelmen, third. Time—2:48.

Two-Mile Handicap.—W. C. Roome, (scratch,) first; Charles Deury, Hudson County Wheelmen, (140 yards,) second; "Fred" Richt, Orient Wheelmen, (80 yards,) third. Time—5:06¾.

One-Mile Handicap. (For Club Members Only.)—Howard Storer, (80 yards,) first; C. Deury, (30 yards,) second; C. Brooksbanks, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:29.

Five-Mile Club Championship.—George E. Blakeslee, first; Charles Deury, second; Howard Storer, third. Time—15:20.

F. W. Kuhl of the Clio Wheelmen of Jersey City collided with Richt in the two-mile handicap, and was severely injured.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A cyclist in the northern part of the State observes: "How quickly bloomers passed out of fashion. The short skirt and golf stockings, and pretty ones they are, too, are now in vogue among the fair sex. To be sure, the bloomer is a garment that will be worn by many riders, no matter what the real thing is, because the short skirt is not adapted to a diamond-frame wheel, but many of the swell New-York girls have decided upon the short skirt, and will stick to it till something new comes out next season."

—The cycling season, which is now almost over, has demonstrated more conclusively than ever that the simpler the construction of the bicycle and its equipment the more practical is its utility. This feature is particularly noticeable in pneumatic tires, and where a comparison is made between the light, resilient single-tube products of to-day and the heavy, complicated tires of previous seasons the progress made in manufacture is shown with startling distinctness. The simpler the tire the better.

—The Southern Circuit, arranged by the Racing Board, has been abandoned because a certain tire concern could not send its team on that loop. It has been said that racing could live without the bicycle manufacturer. If this is not repudiated by the action taken by the Racing Board, there is no illustration forthcoming on the point at all. Professional racing would be a sorry article were it not for the fact that the maker is interested in the sport.

—William Reymann, a cyclist of Hartford County, Md., reached this city yesterday on his tour around the world. He started three years ago, but has changed his routes so often that he has not been out of this country, yet has traveled over 20,000 miles. He intends to sail for Europe this week. He rides an old-fashioned wheel, which, together with his baggage, weighs eighty pounds.

—"Tom" Butler is out with a statement concerning his recent match race with John S. Johnson. Butler claims that he stands willing to make a personal wager with Johnson for any amount, the race to be a mile event with single pacemakers. He has not yet heard from the Swede.

—"Fred" Titus's race meet did not take place at Olympia Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday owing to the threatening state of the weather. It was postponed until next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—To-morrow evening the Columbus Bicycle Academy, at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, will give the first of a series of monthly music rides and receptions. Following the cycling features there will be dancing.

JAMES A. TYNG STILL CHAMPION.

He Wins a Very Hard-Fought Game of Golf at Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 17.—James A. Tyng discovered in a very forcible manner to-day that he had a most formidable rival for golf championship honors, and he had to make the hardest kind of a fight to retain for another six months the championship of the Morristown Golf Club. The tournament for this honor is held semi-annually, and the winner holds until the next competition the beautiful silver cup given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. The winner three times will possess the cup permanently, but, although it has been played for five times, no one up to to-day had won it even twice. This was Tyng's second victory, and if he captures it next Spring the club will have to provide another championship trophy.

The golfer who gave Tyng so sharp a fight was J. Otis Post, one of the younger players in the club, but who has been practicing very steadily this past season and has jumped rapidly to a position among the most expert. No one, however, expected to see him hold Tyng down to so fine a point, and when the contest was over and the scores showed that Tyng and Post led the field of twenty-eight contestants at 84 strokes each, an expression of genuine surprise was shown by players and spectators alike.

It was decided to play the match off at once, and the rivals started out at a clipping pace, actually running after the balls from each drive. And it was necessary to hasten, for the long eighteen-hole course had to be played and neither player wanted to be overtaken by darkness before the finish. They broke the record for time in playing over the course, doing it in one hour and thirty-five minutes. Two hours is the average time. Tyng broke his favorite driving mashie iron in striking his ball as it lay near the stump of a tree, the iron hitting the stump and snapping the wooden shaft off close to the head. Even the pleasure of victory hardly consoled him for this loss.

Tyng won the round in 87 strokes, Post taking 92. The latter, however, is a coming player, and six months later they gave the best men a hustle for first place. George Little did very well, turning in the second best score of the day, 86 strokes. Among the contestants were all the best players in the club, and it was about the most successful championship tournament ever held.

The Green Committee's mammoth tin cup was played for in the afternoon, and Ransom H. Thomas, the Chairman, won it for the fourth time, beating Barrett L. Chandler by 113 strokes to 116. As Mr. Thomas is Vice President of the Stock Exchange, his fellow-members will have something on which to congratulate him this coming week.

The names of the twenty-eight contestants, with their scores, follow:

	Total.
James A. Tyng—	
Out ..... 4 4 6 6 5 4 4 6 5—44	
In ..... 5 5 6 4 5 4 5 4 4—40	
	84
J. Otis Post—	
Out ..... 3 7 6 6 5 5 3 6 6—47	
In ..... 7 3 4 3 3 4 4 5 4—37	
	84
George J. Little—	
Out ..... 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 5—45	
In ..... 7 5 5 4 3 5 4 4 4—41	
	86
James B. Lowell—	
Out ..... 4 6 4 6 6 7 4 5 4—46	
In ..... 7 4 5 7 5 3 4 5 4—44	
	90
A. H. Bond—	
Out ..... 5 2 5 6 6 7 4 5 5—45	
In ..... 8 5 5 4 7 4 3 6 3—45	
	90
Henry P. Phipps—	
Out ..... 5 5 4 6 6 6 5 6 5—48	
In ..... 6 5 6 6 5 3 4 3 4—42	
	90
A. Wright Post—	
Out ..... 6 6 5 5 6 7 4 5 5—49	
In ..... 7 4 7 3 5 5 5 5 4—45	
	94
E. Woodward—	
Out ..... 5 4 4 6 5 6 3 6 7—46	
In ..... 6 5 6 7 6 4 5 4 4—47	
	93
W. Fellowes Morgan—	
Out ..... 6 3 4 8 6 5 3 5 4—44	
In ..... 7 4 10 6 5 6 5 7 5—55	
	99
Elbert S. Kip—	
Out ..... 5 4 5 7 5 10 4 6 6—52	
In ..... 6 5 5 7 5 5 5 5 4—47	
	99
Charles D. Chapman—	
Out ..... 3 5 5 7 6 8 4 7 5—50	
In ..... 7 4 8 6 5 5 4 6 5—49	
	99
W. Young Marsh—	
Out ..... 4 5 6 10 5 8 3 5 4—50	
In ..... 7 4 5 7 4 5 5 6 5—47	
	97
Barrett L. Chandler—	
Out ..... 7 6 5 7 6 7 4 6 6—46	
In ..... 9 4 5 4 6 5 4 5 4—54	
	100
Howard Coghill—	
Out ..... 4 4 4 9 5 7 5 6 5—49	
In ..... 7 5 7 6 5 5 7 5 5—52	
	101
Arthur Whitney—	
Out ..... 5 5 4 9 5 7 5 6 6—52	
In ..... 7 5 6 6 5 4 5 6 5—49	
	101
A. B. Frost—	
Out ..... 5 7 6 8 6 6 5 6 5—54	
In ..... 6 7 6 12 4 4 4 5 4—52	
	106
C. B. Beckwith—	
Out ..... 7 5 5 9 6 6 5 7 5—53	
In ..... 9 6 6 4 5 6 7 6 4—55	
	108
William Shippen—	
Out ..... 5 6 5 8 5 6 4 6 4—49	
In ..... 8 5 4 14 7 4 5 5 5—57	
	106
W. Alliston Flagg—	
Out ..... 6 5 5 8 6 7 6 7 6—56	
In ..... 7 5 7 6 6 5 5 5 6—52	
	108
C. Ledyard Thompson—	
Out ..... 5 5 5 7 6 6 6 5 4—49	
In ..... 10 6 6 7 5 4 4 5 6—53	
	102
Walter B. Wood—	
Out ..... 4 7 6 10 6 7 4 7 5—56	
In ..... 6 5 7 7 7 5 4 5 8—54	
	110
E. T. Nichols—	
Out ..... 5 6 4 11 6 8 5 6 5—56	
In ..... 8 5 7 7 7 6 5 4 5—54	
	110
W. Van Tassel Sutphen—	
Out ..... 7 5 8 6 6 6 6 9 5—58	
In ..... 9 4 6 5 4 5 5 8 6—52	
	110
Joseph B. Dickson—	
Out ..... 5 7 8 9 7 11 4 6 3—60	
In ..... 10 5 8 4 6 6 5 7 5—56	
	116
Walter Griffith—	
Out ..... 3 7 5 9 6 6 6 8 5—55	
In ..... 13 6 8 7 6 5 5 6 6—52	
	117
S. H. Little—	
Out ..... 6 6 5 8 7 6 8 7 8—61	
In ..... 8 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7—59	
	120
Ransom H. Thomas—	
Out ..... 5 7 7 10 5 7 4 7 5—57	
In ..... 9 5 7 7 5 5 8 5 5—56	
	113
Dr. H. A. Henriques—	
Out ..... 5 11 5 8 9 10 6 6 6—66	
In ..... 9 7 8 8 4 9 5 6 5—61	
	127

The scores in the tie-off match between Tyng and Post are:

James A. Tyng—	
Out ..... 5 4 6 7 5 6 4 5 4—46	
In ..... 7 3 5 3 5 5 4 6 4—41	
	87
J. Otis Post—	
Out ..... 5 5 5 8 5 6 4 6 4—48	
In ..... 6 4 6 5 4 5 3 5 6—44	
	92

MEADOWBROOK'S GOLF CONTESTS.

H. B. Hollins of Islip Wins First Place and a Trophy.

The open handicap tournament of the Meadowbrook Golf Club for a silver cup had a large number of entries yesterday, and sixteen finished. Thirty-six holes were played. H. B. Hollins, Jr., of the Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I., won first place and the trophy. He was handicapped at 4 strokes, but tied for the best actual score of the day—191 strokes—with F. W. Menzies of St. Andrew's, who was scratch man. The players who finished and their scores, with handicap deducted, were:

H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook Golf Club, 187 strokes; C. L. Perkins, Rockaway Hunt Club, 188; Charles Bohlen, Philadelphia, 190; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, 191; S. Frothingham, Rockaway Hunt Club, 193; T. J. Taylor, Rockaway, 195; Winthrop Rutherford, Meadowbrook, 197; Charles Barnes, Shinnecock, 201; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 203; Lindsley Tappin, Westbrook, 204; O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook, 205; Albert Francke, Rockaway, 206; L. F. Betts, Shinnecock, 205; J. B. Harriman, Westchester, 213; R. H. Hoadley, Rockaway, 210; J. M. Knapp, St. Andrew's, 221.

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828 W. 21st St., 3d Flat, 6 rooms and bath.. 27.00
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264 W. 22d St., 1st Flat, 6 rooms and bath.. 37.00
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PORTER & CO.,
No. 159 West 125th St.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—A STUDIO OR OFFICE to let, suitable for artist not requiring northern light; well adapted for two women who require housekeeping facilities combined with business, such as art industry, teaching, dressmaking, millinery, &c.; rent, $60; A1 references required; janitor will show day or evening.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage loft; harness closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; open for inspection, without permit, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements Will Be Found on Page 15.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—Attractive newly furnished house Madison Av.; vicinity Murray Hill Hotel; suits and single rooms; perfection in appointments; inspection solicited. DAILEY, 151 East 51st St.

1.—42 IRVING PLACE.—Rooms, with board; also table boarders; families preferred; references.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; Winter arrangements; excellent cuisine; references.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall rooms; closet; running water; good table; reference.

17TH, 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Desirable second-story large room; also single; with board; references.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Second floor front rooms, with private bath; also other rooms; references.

21ST, 138 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; comfortably furnished; near elevated depots; superior board; table boarders accommodated.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable second floor, front; three story; sunny rooms; superior table; references.

39 WEST 26TH ST.—Clean, quiet, comfortable hotel home; families, ladies, gentlemen, with hotel table; $10 to $25 per week; 25 present guests have been here average of 12 years.

44TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable back parlor, with improvement; board optional; other rooms; reference; table board.

46TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, with board; references.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor; private bath; singly or en suite; excellent table; private Jewish family; references exchanged; moderate prices.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—First-class location; desirable rooms; quiet; no children; superior table; moderate prices; references.

86 MADISON AV.—Heretofore an elegant private residence; offers exceptional accommodations; references exchanged.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Fine rooms, with excellent table; pleasant, refined surroundings; moderate.

434 MADISON AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—Desirable third floor, sunny rooms; en suite or single; references.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence pleasantly located lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who really desire strictly private family life, luxurious surroundings, perfect cuisine, and will moderately share expenses, need address L. & CO., 30 State St., New-York.

HOTEL PETELER, 124th St. and Lexington Av. Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—THREE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms in private family; tiled bathroom attached; electric light; parquet flooring; sanitary pumbing; breakfast optional. 38 East 61st St.

9TH ST., 18 EAST.—Nicely fur

Stern Bros.

will exhibit Monday

Later Importations

in

High-Grade

Lyons Novelty Silks

and in addition

will offer

1,500 yards

Moire Velour

in White, Cream, Rose, Ciel and Mais, at **75c**

Value, $1.50 yard

And

Several Thousand Yards

Plaid and Monotone

Printed Warp

Taffeta Silks

at 65c and 75c yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

are now showing

a choice collection of

Ladies' Costumes

From their own work-rooms

In all the latest models

and exclusive materials

And

Will Offer Monday

the following

Special Values

Tailor-Made

Suits

of Meltons, Kerseys, Cheviots, Etc.,

at $13.75 and $18.50

Reduced from

$22.50 and $27.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

will offer Monday on

Third Floor

1,500 Pairs

High-Class

Lace Curtains

Louis XIV. at $12.50, $21.00, $27.00

Brussels at $13.50, $19.50, $27.00

Point Arabe at $31.00, $37.50, $45.00

All Exceptional Values

West 23d St.

New-York's Postmasters Since 1687.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton has sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES a copy of the complete list of the various Postmasters of this city since 1687. The list was compiled from the records of the New-York Historical Society by the Hon. Smith M. Lane. Here is the list:

William Bogardus, appointed to be Postmaster for the Province of New-York, April 4, 1687.

Henry Sharpas, appointed Postmaster at New-York, April 4, 1692. Served as late as 1720.

Richard Nichol was Postmaster in 1732.

Alexander Colden was Postmaster in 1753, and was serving in 1775.

William Bedlow was Postmaster in 1785; was appointed after the close of the Revolutionary war.

The office was re-established on Feb. 16, 1790. Following are the Postmasters, with the dates of their appointment, since that time:

Sebastian Bauman, Feb. 16, 1790; Josiah Ten Eyck, Jan. 1, 1804; Theodorus Bailey, April 2, 1804; Samuel L. Gouverneur, Nov. 19, 1828; Jonathan I. Coddington, July 5, 1836; John L. Graham, March 14, 1842; Robert H. Morris, May 3, 1845; William V. Brady, May 14, 1849; Isaac V. Fowler, April 1, 1853; John A. Dix, May 17, 1860; William B. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1861; Abram Wakeman, March 21, 1862; James Kelly, Sept. 19, 1864; Patrick H. Jones, April 27, 1869; Thomas L. James, March 17, 1873; Henry G. Pearson, April 1, 1881; Thomas L. James, (acting,) April 21, 1889; Cornelius Van Cott, May 1, 1889; Charles W. Dayton, July 1, 1893.

Naphtha Boat for Charleston.

The Lighthouse Department, District of Charleston, has just contracted with the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. of Morris Heights, N. Y., for a twin-screw naphtha yacht tender, 65 feet over all, about 11 feet beam, and 3 feet draught. The boat will be fitted with two twelve-horse-power naphtha motors, and have a fuel capacity for running 500 miles. The accommodations will consist of pilot house, saloon, galley, crew's quarters, engine room, and after cockpit, with decks fore and aft. The hull will be copper sheathed on the bottom from the keel to the water line. The boat will be ready for delivery in three months.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Lace Curtain Sale.

Presenting values that cannot be duplicated this season.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains.

Over 1,000 pairs, ranging in value from $5.00 to $100.00 per pair, at lower prices than ever before quoted for same qualities.

Real Renaissance Curtains

At **$2.98** per pair; value $5.00
At **$7.98** per pair; value $13.00
At **$12.98** per pair; value $20.00
At **$16.98** per pair; value $25.00
At **$24.48** per pair; value $32.50

Also large assortment of Vestibule and Sash Laces at correspondingly low prices.

Irish Point Curtains.

500 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, in Russian border effects, dainty figured centres, at **$6.98, $7.48,** and **$7.98** per pair; worth from $12.00 to $15.00.

1,000 pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains at **$2.98** and **$4.48** per pair; splendid value for $4.50 and $6.50.

50 pieces Figured Silk Damask, usually sold for $2.00 per yard, now **$1.25.**

Estimates and skillfully executed designs submitted for interior decoration, upholstery work, &c.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

GOV. ALTGELD'S PERSONALITY.

Sketch of His Appearance and Manner—Some Opinions on the Election.

Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois came into New-York with the lifting of yesterday morning's mist, and was on his way to the Fifth Avenue Hotel before William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Popocratic National Committee, and a committee of German Popocrats who went to Jersey City to meet him had become aware that the 7:32 o'clock Pennsylvania express had arrived four minutes ahead of time. While Mr. St. John and a couple of his associates were in the waiting room, and while their horses were champing their bits down stairs, the Governor and Col. W. E. Bayle, a member of his staff, alighted. They saw only trainhands and fellow-travelers, so Col. Bayle picked up the baggage of both and they trudged wearily to the Cortlandt Street Ferry slip.

On reaching this city, unrecognized except by a few commuters, the twain walked to the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, and rode to Twenty-third Street, walking from there to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Governor evidently felt chilly, for pressed far down on his head was a dark-brown fedora hat that was touched by the upturned collar of a dark-brown Melton coat, in which his stubbly beard was buried.

Three or four politicians awaited his arrival at the hotel, but he was hungry, and they had no chance to more than grasp his hand before breakfast. About 9 o'clock Elliot Danforth and John C. Sheehan were summoned to his rooms on the third floor. They talked of Western politics, and after a while Mr. Sheehan asked:

"Governor, what of Illinois?"

"If I didn't feel sure of Illinois," was the reply, "I wouldn't be here to-day."

Other callers during the day, which was one of chilly quiet, were William P. St. John, who explained why the Reception Committee failed to receive; Dr. George F. Fuerst of Detroit, with whom the Governor talked in German; Col. "Joe" Rickie of St. Louis, Frederic C. Schraub, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Charles Lenz, ex-Police Justice Ryan, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, the original "Bryant" man; Franklin Quinby, William K. Devereaux, Henry J. Reynolds, William F. Grell, Thomas J. Creamer, and Nelson Smith.

"Jimmie" Oliver played the dual rôle of sentinel at the gate and censor of the many questions asked of the Governor.

"Are you sure you are what you say you are?" he asked, interrupting a chat between a young man and Mr. Altgeld.

The Governor received a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES just before luncheon. The pictures of him that have appeared in this paper have been remarkably faithful likenesses. The pardoner of Anarchists is a little below the medium height. His head is round, and his hair, of faintly-silvered black, falls uncombed over a low forehead.

His eyes are of pale blue, with heavy lids, so heavy that they conceal, when he talks, what is considered one of the best indications of character. His mouth is large, his nose prominent, and between them is a small mustache, which, when he talks or laughs, does not entirely conceal a not very pronounced hare lip. The beard, like the hair, is of silvered black, and is pointed over a bold, aggressive chin.

The Governor wore a suit of blue. He was probably not present when it was cut.

He talked glibly and required few leading questions in regard to his views of affairs. He is evidently of a fidgety, nervous temperament, for, while he talked, he shifted about and kept one or both hands pocketed most of the time.

"To elect Bryan," he said, in answer to a question, "we need only the South and Minnesota. We'll get those States sure. We don't need Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Illinois. We have a fine chance for Indiana. Michigan is dead certain. I am sure of Illinois, and even Ohio is likely to repudiate Hanna's tool."

"What is your idea of the Western situation?" the reporter asked.

"Hanna has gone into it with the determination to buy everything in sight," was the reply. "He has money unlimited. Why, when he has spent a carload he just comes right back to New-York, gets from the money kings another load of 'bar'ls,' and ships it West.

"He has agents in every factory and every boarding house, and they all have money to burn. His emissaries are coercing workingmen in the shops and are resorting to every catch-vote device that ingenuity can invent. Manufacturers compel their men to join sound-money clubs and to parade.

"Free passes to places where demonstrations are to be held are given to workingmen with the intimation that they had better go, and in at least one instance, in Joliet, all the men in a factory were ordered to report at a train that took them to parade in Chicago.

"In Springfield they even went so far as to give every man they could get hold of a hat, a cane, and a campaign shirt.

"Our people are not spending money. They haven't it to spend, but two days' registration in Chicago shows that they don't need it, for 290,000 men put their names on the lists, and most of them are ours.

"We're going to bury the Hanna crowd under 60,000 votes in Illinois. They can and probably will buy up 10,000 votes in the State, and they will use on others the kind of moral suasion to resent which means the loss of a job. But that won't make a difference.

"I tell you, that Hanna will be swept off the American continent. He can't get anything unless he can buy it.

"He hasn't a bit of a show unless he buys the earth, and the turtle under it."

Just at this time part of the First Brigade went marching by the hotel.

"Wouldn't you like to see some New-York soldiers, Governor?" a man in the party asked.

"No," was the answer, given very curtly, as Mr. Altgeld, hands in pockets, turned away from the window.

"Is it true," he was asked, "that you offered to trade Bryan votes for some for yourself?"

"A lie, every bit of it," was the reply.

"Here's the foundation for it: I did say that I was willing to be a party to a contract that the Republicans should have the Governorship of Illinois for a hundred years if they would agree that Bryan should be President for four years."

A committee from District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, which declares it has 25,000 members and is the largest labor organization in the world, presented an address of welcome to the Governor. The address, which is signed by Richard C. Corney, Michael Kelly, Owen Carroll, and Patrick Rock, welcomed Mr. Altgeld, "as the friend of organized labor," and expressed admiration for his action when President Cleveland sent United States troops to quell rioting in Chicago.

"We wish you long life to defend the sons of toil from the inroads of concentrated wealth," the resolutions read, "and hope that you will by your extraordinary ability, and that you will not only be spared to defend the sons of Illinois, but of all the people of the sovereign States."

Gov. Altgeld and Mr. St. John drove in Central Park for an hour and a half late in the afternoon. They took dinner at the Fifth Avenue. John C. Sheehan called at 7 o'clock and escorted the Governor to Cooper Union.

Mr. Altgeld will go home this morning.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Carpets.

Axminster,
Wilton,
Brussels.

Novel designs and colorings for Fall furnishings.

Oriental Rugs.

Persian Carpets,
Indian Carpets,
Turkish Carpets.

Finely mounted TIGER, BEAR, FOX, and OUNCE SKINS.

Upholstery.

Lace Curtains,
Embroidered Nets,
Portieres,
Tapestries,
Wall Coverings.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE STUFFS.

Broadway & 19th st.

HE SAID "I'VE GOT TO."

Reply Made by an Unwilling Bridegroom at Jersey City.

John Boehmer and Mary von Aspern were married in the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, Friday night, by Justice Maes.

Boehmer keeps a restaurant at 121 Hudson Street, Hoboken. He went to Germany last Spring and met Miss von Aspern. On his return he wrote and asked her to marry him. She consented, and came to this country. Then Boehmer refused to marry her. After waiting for a time Miss von Aspern brought suit for $10,000. Boehmer was arrested on civil process and sent to the county jail in default of $5,000 bail.

Boehmer's counsel informed Miss von Aspern Friday that his client was willing to marry her if she would withdraw the suit. She consented, but insisted that she should be protected by something more than the marriage ceremony. It was finally arranged that the restaurant should be transferred to her and that she should make a contract to retain Boehmer as manager thereof.

When asked "Do you take this woman to be your lawful wife," Boehmer replied:

"I've got to."

Miss von Aspern objected, and Boehmer was obliged to say "I do." Then the ceremony was finished. Boehmer was then released and the couple went to Boehmer's home, in Hoboken.

Boy Prisoner a Suicide.

Samuel Ralston, fourteen years old, an inmate of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to the transom over the door of his cell.

He was committed to the institution last May by Police Justice Laimbeer of Brooklyn, at the request of his mother, who lives at 220 Eckford Street, Brooklyn. He was charged with petit larceny. Thursday some small things were stolen from the rooms of the nurses at the House of Refuge. Ralston was suspected. It is supposed he fretted over it.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing a very choice collection of

REAL LACES

Many of which are exclusive, D'Alencon, Point, Duchesse, Venise, Honiton, Colbert, Application, Valenciennes and Guipure.

And offer to-morrow POINT de FLANDRES, 4 to 10 inch widths,

$1.95, 2.98 and 3.90 yd.

regularly sold $2.50 to 9.00.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

will offer to-morrow,

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs,

Handwoven and hand hemstitched, plain, assorted hems.

LADIES' 25c. and 39c. *heretofore 50c. and 75c.*

MEN'S 33c. and 58c. *heretofore 75c. and $1.20.*

Also

Ladies' French Handkerchiefs

initialed or lace trimmed,

12½c.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

RESCUED MARINERS ARRIVE.

The Gov. L. Y. Smith and Isabella Balcom Wrecked by Gales.

Three shipwrecked mariners, whose vessels were victims of the gales of Sept. 23 and 24, landed here yesterday, as passengers on the Clyde line steamship New-York, from Macoris, San Domingo. One was Capt. M. Kemp of the British brig Isabella Balcom, and the others were colored sailors, David Smith and M. Baker of the American schooner Gov. L. Y. Smith. All had been rescued at sea by the American brig Cameo, which landed them at Macoris.

The Balcom, ladened with general cargo, was bound from New-York, Sept. 14, for Nuevitas, Cuba, when she encountered the gale of Sept. 23, about 120 miles west of Bermuda. The crew battled with wind and seas for twenty-four hours. All of the vessel's masts went by the board and she sprung a leak. The water gained over the pumps to such an extent that all attempt to save her was abandoned, and all hands availed themselves of the opportunity when the Cameo bore down on the evening of the 24th, and offered to take them off.

Four hours later the Cameo ran into a lot of lumber, and her crew were surprised presently by the appearance over the side of two colored seamen. They were Smith and Baker, two of the crew of the schooner Gov. L. Y. Smith, bound from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, for Puerto Rico.

The Smith had foundered during the same gale. Her master, Capt. Patrick, had been washed overboard by a high sea. The others of the crew had escaped on a piece of wreckage, and had subsequently managed to get together a quantity of the deckload of lumber, which had been washed adrift, and had constructed a raft. They had been floating about for twenty-four hours without food or water when the Cameo struck them. The mate and two seamen had been knocked overboard by collision and the breaking up of the raft. The Captain of the Cameo did not know anything about their fate till the two sailors had been aboard some time.

The Isabella Balcom was built in 1881 at Parrsboro, N. S. She was of 301 tons register and was owned by W. R. Hutchings.

The Gov. L. Y. Smith was built at Warren, R. I. in 1886, and hailed from Fall River, Mass. Her tonnage was 305 tons.

Capt. Kemp took passage on the New-York, leaving his crew in care of the British Consul at Macoris. The two seamen of the schooner Gov. L. Y. Smith were sent home by the American Consul.

Baker belongs in Baltimore; Smith said he was going to his home in Philadelphia and stay there. He had had enough of the sea, he said, and he was going to return to his trade as a painter.

The schooner Manuel R. Cuza, Capt. Wallace, arrived yesterday, twenty-six days from Ciudad Bolivar. She experienced a succession of very heavy gales from east-southeast to northeast, with high cross seas. On Oct. 15, in latitude 37 degrees 3 minutes, longitude 74 degrees, she passed a dismasted and waterlogged vessel, apparently a schooner of 700 tons, with only formast standing. As it was almost dark at the time, Capt. Wallace was unable to make out the name of the derelict. She was evidently lumber laden.

Young Girl Lost from Her Friends.

A friend, relative, or guardian, is wanted for Mary Frain, a comely Irish girl, who was taken into custody by the Leonard Street police yesterday, because she was lost. Mary arrived in Philadelphia on the steamship Ohio, last Monday, and went to stay with a Mrs. Harris. She left Philadelphia yesterday morning to meet Annie McGavin, a girl friend of hers, who was to have come down from Lyons, N. Y. Annie wrote that she would be at the Jersey City ferry. She was not there, however, and after waiting three hours Mary came over the Desbrosses Street Ferry to this city. She had been there about two hours when she attracted the attention of Policeman Brown, who, after hearing her story, took her to the station house. Capt. Cross tried to communicate with Mrs. Harris and Annie McGavin by telegraph, but no reply was received from either of them up to a late hour last night.

The girl was sent to the "Home of Our Lady of the Rosary," late last night. She will probably be turned over to the Ellis Island authorities to-day.

Daniell & Sons.

Splendid Display of New Silks and Dress Goods.

We shall offer Monday Morning the following EXCEPTIONAL VALUES:

We do not profess to sell everything on earth cheaper than anybody else, but we flatter ourselves that when the question is LEGITIMATE DRY GOODS we can always give interesting matter for sober thought.

We ask comparison of these VALUES with any other house in this city.

A very special display of Evening, Theatrical, and Dinner Silks—their real value being $1.75 yard, at - - - - - $1.00 yd.

4,000 yards Broche Evening Taffetas, very beautiful colorings, real value $1.00, at - - - - - - - - - - 49c. yd.

BLACK SILKS.

23-inch Satin Duchesse, quality 85c. yd., at - - - - 55c. yd.
27-inch Satin Duchesse, quality $1.50, at - - - - - - 98c. yd.
24-inch Black Rustling French Taffetas, quality 95c., at - - 68c. yd.
23-inch Rich Gros Grain, quality $1.25, at - - - - - 75c. yd.

DRESS GOODS.

Five leading lines in high-class Novelties:

50 pieces Knapped Canvas, value $2.00, at - - - - - $1.25 yd.
50 pieces Camel's Hair, all colors, value $1.75, at - - - $1.25 yd.
50 pieces Canvas, all colors, value $1.00, at - - - - - 69c. yd.
50 pieces Silk and Wool Plaids, value 75c., at - - - - - 55c. yd.
50 pieces Silk and Wool Plaids, value 95c., at - - - - - 65c. yd.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In the selection of Cloaks and Jackets we not only insist that they shall conform to the dictates of fashion, but the wearing qualities of the fabric, its cut, finish, trimmings, and general make-up is closely scrutinized. We guarantee the garment throughout in style, finish, design, and price.

A noteworthy exhibit for this week is a good day in and day out Brown Frieze Reefer, both stylish and serviceable, at - - - $6.25

A two-toned Rough Cheviot Reefer Jacket, single, satin Surah lined, at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $13.50

The stock is large, varied, and select, and prices nowhere lower.

Ladies' Bicycle Suits, correct and most practical, best suit in the market - - - - - - - - - $11.50, $16.75

Ladies' Imported Sweaters at - - - - $3.25, $5.25, $6.50

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY, 8TH=9TH STREETS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE (TRADE MARK)

Revolutionary Relics

in appearance, but not in fact. Our Colonial pieces are faithful reproductions of our forefathers' furniture. There is a certain artistic beauty in the simple severity and severe simplicity of line and decoration, which is reminiscent of the sturdiness and stability of the Colonial character. Bedsteads and bureaus of rich mahogany. Some "old-four posters" look as if Washington himself might have slept in them. We have made a revolution in prices, too, as you now

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PUNGENT CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters to and from the Photographers' Copyright League.

The Photographers' Copyright League has had some pungent and sarcastic correspondence with Patek & Ferguson of 415 Pearl Street, this city.

The correspondence was prompted by a letter from Patek & Ferguson, who made of Secretary Charles E. Bolles of the league ten inquiries, prefaced by this statement:

"We are preparing an article on the Photographers' Copyright League and its methods of work, and in order to be perfectly fair we would like your answers to the following questions."

The interrogations included this question: "Is the Photographers' Copyright League in existence for the sake of maintaining a principle, or for the sake of making money?" and many inquiries in regard to license fees and infringements, concluding with, "Is it not so that very often photographers have copyrighted an unsalable picture in the hope that it would be infringed upon, and they could then secure from the newspapers the money they lost?"

Mr Bolles, in answering the letter, said: "The Photographers' Copyright League welcomes any article on its methods of work which is honest and fair. I beg to doubt, however, whether your individual feeling and prejudices in the matter qualify you to make a fair statement; certainly the letter to which I am about to reply indicates no such spirit. The only reason why I answer your questions is that you may have no opportunity to draw any improper inferences from a refusal to do so."

Answering the questions in good faith and temperately Mr Bolles concludes:

"In conclusion we feel that your letter justifies the warning that if your proposed article contains any false statements or makes any improper reflections you will be held to rigid responsibility. After this warning you could hardly escape the charge of actual malice."

Some of the officers of the league are Napoleon Sarony, President; B. J. Falk, First Vice President and Treasurer; George G. Rockwood, Second Vice President.

Fire Chief Cashman Surprised.

The officers of the First Battalion, Fire Department, surprised Chief Cashman last night by presenting him with a handsome gold locket, studded with diamonds, the occasion being the thirtieth anniversary of his service.

He was granted a night off by Chief Bonner, and when he arrived at his home, 34 North Moore Street, he was again surprised by finding his house full of friends waiting to congratulate him. Among them were ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Superintendent Morgan of the Post Office, Superintendent Hull of the fire patrol, Chief Bonner, Chief Reilly, and Chief Dale of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Democratic Nominations Ratified.

The sound-money Democrats of the Thirty-first Assembly District ratified the nominations of Palmer and Buckner and the State nominees in a mass meeting held at their headquarters, 79 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. Congressman John De Witt Warner, C. S. Sulzberger, Henry M. Powell, George E. Morgan, and John Howard Cowperthwaite were the speakers.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reported that for the week ending at noon yesterday, there were 636 deaths in the city, of which 227 were children under five years of age. Measles caused 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 17; whooping cough, 7; typhoid fever, 15; meningitis, 3; heart disease, 50; bronchitis, 26; pneumonia, 63, and violence, 35. The causes of the others were not given.

—The next regular meeting of the Universalist Club is announced for the evening of Oct. 28, at the Hotel St. Denis. The guest of honor will be the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of Calvary Baptist Church, who will deliver an address on the subject "The Enlarging Sphere of the Modern Pulpit."

—A cable dispatch from Stettin states that the new twin screw steamer Queen Louise, 20,000 tons displacement, 559 feet long, 60 feet beam, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company was successfully launched there yesterday in the yards of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company.

—The announcement of an art exhibition by the "International Art Exhibition," to be held in Grand Central Palace during the Winter, is not that of the Liberal Art League, as has been generally understood. This statement is made by Ella H Peil, President of the latter organization.

—A special meeting of the Publishers' and Advertisers' Sound Money Club, Charles A. Dana, President, has been called to meet at Rooms 20 and 21, Times Building, next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A full representation is particularly desired.

—A dramatic and musical entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of Nov. 5, under the auspices of the Veteran, the Exempt, and the Volunteer Firemen's Associations, for the benefit of the Volunteer Firemen's Home of the State of New-York.

—The anniversary services of St. Luke's Home will be held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Sessums will deliver an address, and a collection will be taken for the Building Fund.

—The Irish National Amnesty Association will hold a mass meeting next Sunday night in the Grand Opera House for the purpose of denouncing the British Government for the treatment to which Dr. Gallagher and George Albert Whitehead were subjected in British prisons.

—An abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ended yesterday shows a mean barometer of 29.755 inches, mean thermometer, 53.3 degrees; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,475 miles, and total rainfall of .87 inches.

—Edgar Speyer of the London banking firm of Speyer Brothers is visiting his brother, James Speyer of 427 Fifth Avenue. He arrived Friday on the steamer Columbia from Southampton.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Mary Johnson, twenty-seven years old, of 99 Huntington Street, drank a quantity of carbolic acid at her home yesterday morning and was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where she died. Her husband and sister were in an adjoining room when she drank the poison. She told them what she had done, but would give no explanation.

—Edward Reilly, a truckman, forty years old, of 1,129 Fulton Street, drove his wife and child from the house Friday night because Mrs. Reilly would not give him money to buy whisky. When they returned yesterday morning they found him lying dead, and beside his body was a package of rat poison, a quantity of which he had taken.

—The women connected with various patriotic and social societies in Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon will entertain Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, at the Union League Club House, Grant Square. A luncheon will be served at 1 P. M., and will be followed by speech making and a reception.

—A reply to Senator Foraker will be made in a meeting opposing the Raines Hotel, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton Street. Reports of the Chiefs of Police in the leading cities of the State on the operations of the law will be read.

—The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has secured control of the Culver route to Coney Island, and after Nov. 1 will operate that line, running trains all Winter from the Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island.

—The consecration service of St. Luke's Church will be held to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

New-Jersey.

—The Law and Order League of Hudson County, an association composed exclusively of ministers, met in Jersey City Friday night and indorsed the nomination of Aaron J. Baldwin, the Republican candidate for Sheriff. Several ministers were in favor of indorsing the nomination of Thomas Gallagher, the Prohibition candidate, but it was conceded that he had no chance of election.

—John Tierney, twenty-three years old, of 339 Bergenline Avenue, town of Union, was assailed while passing through Weehawken Friday night by three footpads. They knocked him down, beat and kicked him, and robbed him of $14. They also stripped him of his coat and vest. Tierney's face was covered with blood when found by the police.

—Frederick Sheridan, a laborer, employed on the viaduct being built from Thirteenth Street, Lower Jersey City, to the Heights, fell yesterday from the bridge to the meadow, a distance of sixty feet. His left leg was broken and he was badly injured internally. There is but little hope of his recovery.

—George Nelson, forty-three years old, of 201 Fifty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn, was employed on the steamship Dirigo, at Jersey City. A bar of iron fell on his right foot yesterday and crushed it. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

With the most insidious forms of disease—it is not wise to trifle. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy.—Adv.

Sunday
October 18-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DEATH OF HENRY E. ABBEY

THE WELL-KNOWN MANAGER'S LONG CAREER CLOSED.

He Died Early Yesterday Morning, the Fatal Attack Having Come the Preceding Day—The Direct Cause a Hemorrhage of the Stomach—Affecting Scenes During the Last Hours—Mr. Abbey's Anxiety About His Daughter's Future.

Henry E. Abbey, a Managing Director of the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau of the Metropolitan Opera House, died yesterday at the Osborne apartment house, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The immediate cause of death was hemorrhage of the stomach.

Although Mr. Abbey had not been in robust health for a year—he was confined to his apartment at the Gilsey House for several weeks last Spring, when he had hemorrhages of the character that ended his life—he had of late been cheerful, even buoyant. He was more than usually bright and hopeful Thursday afternoon, when he met an intimate friend, Brent Good. They went to the Phoenix Club, where Mr. Abbey chatted cordially with several friends.

Mr. Good has an apartment at the Osborne, where Mr. Abbey went to live Oct. 1 with Miss Kate Kingsley Abbey, his daughter by his first wife, and her grandmother, Mrs. Frances A. Kingsley. When social duties at the club were ended, Mr. Good proposed that Mr. Abbey go home with him. They left the club with Fred Rullman, called at the Grenoble, where Mr. Abbey was introduced to several gentlemen as a new resident of the neighborhood, and at about 6:30 o'clock he and Mr. Good were in the elevator of the Osborne. They parted at the eighth floor, Mr. Abbey going to the tenth.

"Then," said Mr. Good yesterday, "Abbey was as well, apparently, as he ever was. He was full of hope for the future and enthusiastic about the coming opera season, because everything promised success and an end to business troubles."

Warning of the Attack.

Retiring early, after dining with his daughter and the mother of his first wife, Mr. Abbey complained when he got up Friday morning that he did not feel well. While he was dressing, he noticed in the mirror of his toilet table that a tiny streak of blood was trickling out of one corner of his mouth. This had at least twice within a year warned him to be careful and had preceded illness. He sent word to the Metropolitan Opera House that he would not leave home that day, summoned a physician, and arranged so as not to be disturbed.

The hemorrhage did not increase, and the patient appeared comfortable until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he became restless. This may have been due to hepatic troubles, from which he had suffered for some time. An hour later there was a serious hemorrhage, and as soon as was possible Mr. Abbey was cared for by Drs. Charles Phelps and H. Holbrook Curtis. Their prognosis was unfavorable, and a trained nurse was sent for. John B. Schoeffel was notified, and he came with Herman E. Kleber, Treasurer of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, and W. V. Bradley, an employe at the Metropolitan Opera House. Notice of the illness of Mr. Abbey was sent to the Directors of the company, William Steinway, Robert Dunlap, Thomas P. Fowler, Edward Lauterbach, and Ernest Goerlitz. Maurice Grau is in Paris, and it was not considered necessary to notify him.

Mr. Schoeffel found his partner and friend conscious, but weak. Mr. Abbey appeared to realize that his strait was desperate and talked earnestly but briefly about business affairs with Mr. Schoeffel, and also about mutual friends, especially those of his coterie at the Phoenix Club, mentioning several by name.

With his mother-in-law Mr. Abbey talked frequently during the evening about the future of his daughter. He was very anxious about her. He called Mrs. Kingsley to him, and spoke to her at 11 o'clock in regard to his wishes about Miss Abbey, and soon after that made sign for Mr. Schoeffel to come near him.

"He wanted to say a last farewell," said Mr. Schoeffel yesterday, "and made a dying request of me. I shall not make that request public."

Mr. Abbey's life was fast ebbing away when, at his earnest request, he was baptized in the Catholic faith. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas McMillan of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, who administered the last rites of the Church. Mr. Abbey's son Henry died in this faith.

Mr. Schoeffel was the last to whom Mr. Abbey spoke coherently. Soon after 2 o'clock in the morning, he became unconscious, and he died at 4:30 o'clock. Near him, at the last moment, were Miss Abbey, Mrs. Kingsley, Drs. Phelps and Curtis, Mr. Bradley, and the nurse.

The news of Mr. Abbey's death was sent to Mr. Grau, who, it is expected, will come to New-York as quickly as possible. Friends of Mr. Abbey were informed of his death and Mr. Schoeffel notified William Steinway, who is President of the Abbey, Schoeffel, & Grau Company. Mr. Steinway, on receiving the news, called a meeting of the Directors.

What Will Be Done.

"Mr. Abbey's death," said Mr. Steinway, "came when he had every prospect of retrieving his misfortunes. Still, I was not greatly surprised when I heard of Mr. Abbey's death. He had had several such attacks, and was not a well man. We shall not have any one in his place, and the interests of opera will not suffer, because every plan has been carried out or admirably arranged.

"My concern will be about his daughter. Of course, a father is always enthusiastic if his child has any kind of a voice, but Mr. Abbey told me that Miss Kate had musical instinct and a voice. Be this as it may, Miss Abbey, who is now fourteen and tall for her age, will be looked after. If my insistence bears fruit she will, if necessary, be a ward of the company, and her future will be assured. She may need this, as her father left absolutely nothing."

Mr. Schoeffel wished yesterday to find Mrs. Abbey, who sued her husband for a limited divorce last Summer. The suit is pending, but Aug. 18 Justice Smyth allowed her as alimony one-third of her husband's salary, $10,000 a year, and counsel fee. At that time Mrs. Abbey was living at 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Mr. Abbey claimed the furniture and bric-a-brac which were in the apartment. His statement, through his lawyer, was that to equip their flat he spent $25,000. Mrs. Abbey vacated the flat a few weeks ago, put the furniture in a storage warehouse, and went to Europe. Where she is now was not ascertained yesterday.

Mrs. Abbey was Florence Gerard, an actress, and the papers in the suit for divorce established that there was much incompatibility of temperament. They separated last Spring, Mr. Abbey going to the Gilsey House and afterward to Southampton, L. I. Mrs. Abbey retained her home in West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Abbey's statement made their domestic trouble culminate in England. The gist of her complaint was that her husband neglected her and was cruel. He replied that she was unsympathetic, jealous, extravagant, and abusive. In the initial proceedings Mr. Abbey appeared to meet his wife's charges successfully.

Mr. Abbey was up to the day before he was taken ill constantly at the office of his firm at the Metropolitan Opera House and devoted to its interests. He was there on Thursday, constantly occupied, but good humored to jocosity with several friends who called. Of late, however, nearly all his business time was passed at home. He last appeared in public as pall bearer at the funeral of Actor James Lewis.

As only Directors Steinway, Lauterbach, and Schoeffel of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company could attend a meeting yesterday afternoon, there was no quorum, and only informal discussion was had of Mr. Abbey's death.

The funeral arrangements were partly decided on last night. Services will be held at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, at 9 A. M. on Tuesday. The pall bearers will probably be Messrs. Steinway and Dunlap and George L. Rives, attorney for both the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company and the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, representing Mr. Abbey's firm; Frank W. Sanger, Augustin Daly, and A. M. Palmer, representing the theatres; Walter Damrosch and Anton Seidl, for music, and G. G. Haven and D. Ogden Mills for the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

After the services the body will be taken to the Grand Central Station. Only members of the family and most intimate friends will accompany it to Northampton, Mass. Burial will be beside Mr. Abbey's first wife and their son Henry who died in 1893.

The members of the Phoenix Club will attend the funeral in a body.

THE IMPRESARIO'S CAREER.

His Early Theatrical Ventures and Vast Enterprises.

Henry E. Abbey was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1845. He was the son of a prosperous jeweler of that city. Henry was sent to the public schools of Akron, and was graduated with honors at the high school. His mind, however, was not bent on ordinary mercantile pursuits, and when his father took him into his shop he was disappointed at the lack of interest shown by the boy. He preferred to pass his time around the theatre of the city, and his choice companions were always the theatrical men and women who visited Akron.

His inclinations toward a theatrical career were so strong that his father consented to his taking the position as ticket seller in the Opera House, and in this occupation he spent about two years. On the 12th of June, 1869, Mr. Abbey had advanced so far in his new calling that he had secured the lease of the Akron Opera House, and he began his managerial career with the introduction of John Ellsler's company from the Cleveland Academy of Music. The first play produced under his management was "London Assurance," with Mr. Ellsler as Sir Harcourt, Mrs. Ellsler as Lady Gay Spanker, J. Wesley Hill as Charles Courtley, W. H. Young as Dolly Spanker, and Clara Morris, then playing "juveniles," as Grace Harkaway. Effie Ellsler was then playing children's parts in the company. He met with fair success in his management, and in March, 1870, he took his first company on the road. This was the Susan Galton Opera Troupe, and among its members were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, the latter of whom is now a valued member of the Empire Theatre company of this city, and Signor Brocolini, the baritone, who then sang under his real name of Clark. The tour was so prosperous that he took a number of other companies over the road during that season.

In 1871 the elder Mr. Abbey died, and then it was necessary for Henry to take charge of his business. The father left him a well-appointed store, with a stock of jewelry worth about $30,000 on hand, and Mr. Abbey entered it, determined to continue in the business. But his heart was not in his new work, and the prosperity which his father had enjoyed did not descend to him. Slowly his stock dwindled away, but it was not replenished with the judgment which a good merchant would have displayed, and soon the business had been reduced to a very ordinary condition. Mr. Abbey saw that he was not fitted to pursue a calling of trade. The jeweler's shop was sold for what he could get, and he was once again free to pursue the course which his destiny seemed to point out for him.

Manages Adams and Lotta.

Mr. Abbey at this point of his career realized that if he was to be a successful manager he must learn the rudiments of his calling. In 1871 the new Academy of Music was built in Akron, and he took charge of that, opening it with the late Mrs. D. P. Bowers as the star. His success was not astounding, and he saw that he wanted more knowledge of the business to prepare him for good work. In the Fall of that year he went to Pittsburg, and for two months acted as Treasurer of Ellsler's theatre.

Edwin Adams was at this time under the management of Mr. Ellsler, and he was sent on the road, with Mr. Abbey as his acting manager. He had a notion that he could make large attractions popular in the smaller cities of the country, and Mr. Ellsler consenting, he tested his scheme with Mr. Adams. It worked to a charm, and so successful was he that he engaged Mr. Adams himself for the next season for a tour on his own account. "Enoch Arden" was the play, and all the scenery and properties were taken with the star, as they are in these days. The tour was begun in Chicago in the Summer of 1872, and the business was so good there that Mr. Abbey secured a supporting company for Mr. Adams and took it along with them. They traveled through New-England that season, and Mr. Abbey then saw Boston for the first time.

Abbey's next venture was with Lotta, in the Spring of 1873. He took her on a tour of six weeks, starting from Booth's Theatre here, which was then managed by Junius Brutus Booth, Jr. The trip was westward as far as Kansas City, where he surrendered her to other managers for a trip to California. In 1874-5 he organized another company, and took Lotta through the country. In 1875-6 he had another organization, which he carried in support of Lotta, John T. Raymond, Edwin Adams, and Mrs. D. P. Bowers, principally the two first-named. This was Mr. Raymond's first season as a star, and, as Mr. Abbey used to say, there were "millions in it."

Partnership with Schoeffel.

Mr. Abbey, by this time, had accumulated plenty of capital, but he had also learned that a deal of ready money was necessary in order to conduct a theatrical business successfully. He was looking about for a partner who was willing to take some of the risks of his ventures as well as a share of the profits. This man he found in 1876, when he formed a partnership with John B. Schoeffel, who has since been the business man of the combination.

Abbey & Schoeffel began their career by leasing the Academy of Music in Buffalo, N. Y., which they conducted during the season of 1876-7. They placed a good company in the house, but the season was not a pecuniary success. Mr. Schoeffel has still a fine watch which was presented to him by some of his many friends in Buffalo at the close of the season. He frequently shows this watch now, and says that it cost him nearly $20,000. The manner in which the Academy was conducted was approved unanimously, but it was expensive to the two partners. They left it after the first season, and came to New-York to engage in business here for the first time, bringing Lotta with them, and opening with her at the little Park Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-second Street, which was afterward destroyed by fire.

Control of the Park Theatre.

The Park was then under the management of Chandos Fulton, and was in a very bad condition so far as business was concerned. In fact, when Abbey & Schoeffel reached here they found the theatre closed, and in spite of the fact that they held a contract for the use of the theatre they could not get it opened. Their only way was to take the lease themselves, and this they did, thus securing their first theatre in this city. It was opened Nov. 27, with Lotta as the attraction, and she played there nine weeks. Dec. 7 the Brooklyn Theatre burned, and this caused such a panic among playgoers that a depression in business set in, which made managers suffer greatly all over this city and Brooklyn. Business at the theatre ran down to a pretty low ebb, and finally it was decided to cut Lotta's engagement short. This left three weeks of vacant time at the Park before the coming of John T. Raymond, who was to begin an engagement on Feb. 19.

Leonard Grover was secured to fill this time, and began with "Our Boarding House." It was produced on Jan. 29, 1877. Mr. Abbey then brought William H. Crane and Stuart Robson together for the first time, and their appearance in this play was the beginning of their long and prosperous partnership. By some misunderstanding both were engaged to play the part of Gillypod, and when Crane was asked to play M. T. Elevator he made a strong protest. An offer of an increase of salary induced him to read the part, and he decided to play it. It was the great success of his career at that time, and the play ran like wildfire. Raymond was induced to postpone his appearance several times to allow "Our Boarding House" to continue, but finally he refused to wait any longer, and appeared as Colonel Sellers. He made a great hit, and played at the theatre for a long time to the advantage of both himself and his managers. The next season the elder Sothern was the main attraction at the Park, where he played in "The Crushed Tragedian" for a long time, adding materially to the treasury of the theatre.

A Busy Theatrical Firm.

During this season Edwin Adams died, and Mr. Abbey organized a series of benefits for his widow. One was given in Philadelphia by Sothern and Lotta, who was still under the management of Abbey & Schoeffel. Another was a combination benefit at the Academy of Music here, and a third was a morning performance of "The Crushed Tragedian" in Boston. After the performance at the Park, on the evening of Oct. 30, the actors went to the train without even stopping to remove their make-up. They expected to arrive in Boston the next morning in time to accept the hospitality of the Macaroni Club, which had tendered them a breakfast at the Parker House, but the train was delayed, and they did not reach the city until 10 o'clock, when they had to rush to the theatre. There they found that the club had provided a luncheon for them in the greenroom, and, after a hasty "bite," Mr. Sothern and the company appeared on the stage, the curtain rising at 10:30 o'clock, half an hour behind time. The latest possible time to start on the return trip was 1:15 P. M. The performance was given, and the curtain fell at 12:56. In nineteen minutes everybody was on the train again, and reached New-York in time to give the evening performance at the Park on time, but were a most fatigued lot of actors. The Boston benefit realized about $1,600.

During the seasons of 1878-9 and 1879-80, besides managing Lotta's tour, the firm had a company at the Park which produced "Engaged," by W. S. Gilbert; "Hurricane," and "Old Love Letters," by Bronson Howard; "Fairfax," by Bartley Campbell; "Champagne and Oysters" and "Bouquets and Bombshells," adapted from the French by J. W. Shannon, and some older plays, such as "The Wedding March" and "Sweethearts." Members of this company at various times were James Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Agnes Booth, Minnie Palmer, Frederic Robinson, Sydney Cowell, W. J. Ferguson, and Joseph Whiting.

Acquiring New Theatres.

The firm was now soundly established, and it began to increase its enterprises. It wanted a theatre in Boston badly, and Mr. Abbey tried hard to secure the Globe, but John Stetson defeated him in this plan. Mr. Abbey then leased Beethoven Hall and had it transformed into a theatre in sixty days, naming it after his house here, the Park, and opening it with Lotta April 14, 1879. In September of the same year the firm opened the Park Theatre in Philadelphia, formerly known as the Arch Street Opera House. George K. Goodwin was taken into partnership in that enterprise, and Mr. Schoeffel was made the resident manager. This partnership was dissolved in February, 1880, the house not having proved a success.

At the beginning of the season the firm, with S. M. Hickey, organized a big "Humpty Dumpty" company, and then, for the first time, brought to this country a group of foreign performers, so many of whom they were to import in the future. They were the "Spanish Students," who were added to the "Humpty Dumpty" company, and made a great hit. They opened at the Park Theatre here, and afterward played all through the country until the following June, making a great deal of money for the firm.

The next enterprise of Abbey & Schoeffel was the taking from Boucicault the unexpired lease of Booth's Theatre, which stood so long at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. This was on Jan. 1, 1880. The house was opened with Strakosch's opera troupe, and this was followed by "Humpty Dumpty." Then they took the management of Edwin Booth, and presented him very profitably in this city at the theatre bearing his name, Brooklyn, and Boston, closing the season here with Adelaide Neilson. This was one of the most brilliant seasons that the firms had ever known, and so much of this was due to the reception accorded the foreign artists that Mr. Abbey was impressed by the notion that the time was ripe to work this expensive field to the uttermost.

Sarah Bernhardt's First Visit.

The first great venture in which the firm engaged now was the importation of the world's greatest actress, Sarah Bernhardt. Mr. Abbey went to Europe determined to secure her, if it were a possible thing. He had a great deal of difficulty. The actress was in great demand all over Europe, and was not hunting for engagements. She had refused many proposed American tours already, and it seemed almost impossible to overcome her objections to such a trip. In two weeks he secured an introduction to the actress through an intimate friend, and in three weeks more he had secured her consent to come to America. Besides engaging her, he made contracts with other famous artists. When he returned he had practically arranged for nearly all the time at Booth's Theatre for the coming season.

But misfortune came to the firm during this apparently great season. Everybody had told Mr. Abbey that Bernhardt would not keep her engagement, but she was really the only one who did. So, out of thirty-two weeks booked in New-York and six in Boston, but four remained as good, those of Mme. Bernhardt. The losses of the firm through these failures to keep engagements Mr. Abbey estimated at at least $100,000. Mme. Bernhardt was a great success. She played 164 times, and her share of the receipts through the season amounted to more than $100,000. Mr. Abbey's firm took all the risks, and he announced that their profits on the engagement amounted to more than $100,000.

The Passion Play and Patti.

These figures were encouraging enough to convince Mr. Abbey that he was wise in looking to foreign stars as the source of income in the future, and he afterward made them the chief object for competition in his theatrical work. About this time, however, he became convinced that the interest shown in "The Passion Play," as produced at Ober-Ammergau, might be turned to profitable account in this country, and he set about producing that play here at Booth's Theatre. A great opposition arose to the production of the play, however, on the part of the religious element, and this finally became so strong that Mr. Abbey decided that it would be policy to yield to it, and so he gave up tee idea of doing the play. His preparations had cost him about $12,000, which of course was lost. He gave up the lease of Booth's Theatre at the end of its term, May 1, 1881.

In the Fall of that year he assumed the management of Edwin Booth, and took him through the country on a tour which proved fairly successful, beginning in this city Oct. 3. For a long time he had been anxious to present Mme. Patti in America, but he had always been unsuccessful in his efforts to secure her. She imagined that she could come here under her own management and take all the money that was made. She came here in 1881 and undertook to give a series of concerts. Through bad management the season was a dire failure, and then Mr. Abbey stepped to the front and offered to redeem it. Mme. Patti had seen the error of her judgment, and she placed herself under the direction of the firm. Mr. Abbey changed her plans by combining concerts and operatic performances, giving at each entertainment an act of some opera in which she was famous. He turned her tour from a signal failure into a great success, and when it was over both he and his star had made a great deal of money. She left America about $200,000 richer than she was when she came to it.

Langtry and Irving.

In the Spring of 1882 the death of Manager Donnelly threw the Grand Opera House of this city into the market, and Mr. Abbey's firm secured it among many competitors. It was opened on Aug. 28, and for many years it was one of the best paying properties under their control. The lease was finally sold to T. Henry French, but not until several fortunes had been made out of it. That Summer Mr. Abbey went to Europe and secured contracts with Christine Nilsson for a series of fifty concerts, with Mrs. Langtry for a six months' tour, and with Henry Irving for a tour of a similar length during the next season. He also took a lease of Mr. Irving's Lyceum Theatre for the term of his American tour. Mrs. Langtry was to have begun her season at the Park Theatre here on Oct. 30, and on that very evening the Park Theatre took fire and was burned to the ground. Mr. Abbey, however, secured Wallack's Theatre for her engagement, and she opened a week or so later than was originally planned. Her share of the receipts during the season amounted to about $85,000. Mme. Nilsson sang fifty-eight times before crowded audience. She had a certainty, and the management assumed all the risks, and the season was very satisfactory to all concerned. It was Irving, however, out of whom the great money was made. He played to the most wonderful succession of crowded houses ever known in the country, and as the prices of seats were largely in excess of the usual prices the profits were enormous. The season was probably the most successful of any in which the firm ever engaged.

Management of Grand Opera.

When the Metropolitan Opera House was completed, it was leased to the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, who opened their season of grand opera in Italian on Oct. 22, 1883, with a performance of "Faust." The company that season included Mme. Christine Nilsson, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mme. Alwina Valleria, Mme. Scalchi, Mme. Trebelli, Signor Campanini, Signor Stagno, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Kaschmann. Owing partly to the opposition of Col. Mapleson at the Academy of Music, where Patti and Gerster were potent attractions, and partly to the fact that the circle which controlled the new house had not yet fully identified itself with the social leadership of New-York, the season was a disastrous failure, and Mr. Abbey and his associates retired from the management of the house with a loss of $250,000. It remains one of the bright features of Mr. Abbey's record that this debt was discharged in full in a remarkably short time.

During the ensuing seven years the Metropolitan was occupied regularly by German opera companies, but Mr. Abbey did not abandon operatic enterprise. On Monday, April 11, 1887, he began a season at the Metropolitan with Mme. Adelina Patti as the star. Other members of the company were Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Valerga, Miss Gertrude Griswold, Signor Vicini, Signor Guille, Signor Galassi, Signor Del Puente, Signor Abramoff, and Signor Novara. This season, a short one, was profitable. On Nov. 24, 1887, Mme. Etelka Gerster appeared in concert at the Metropolitan under the Abbey management. This return of a former favorite was unfortunate, as the singer had lost her lovely voice. Mr. Abbey, however, made a good stroke that year in bringing to this country the young pianist, Josef Hofmann, aged ten years. The boy created a furor, and when his father suddenly put a stop to his performances, saying that he was overworked, it was a serious blow to Mr. Abbey.

The success of the brief Patti season encouraged Mr. Abbey and his partners to try another experiment, and on March 24, 1890, they began a season of four weeks at the Metropolitan with Verdi's "Otello," introducing to America the noted tenor, Francesco Tamagno, who was alternated as a "star" attraction with Mme. Patti. Other members of the company were Mme. Albani, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Fabbri, Mlle. Synneberg, Signor Ravelli, Signor Guille, Signor Del Puente, Signor Zardo, Signor Marescalchi, Signor Marcassa, Signor Castelmary, and Mlle. Bauermeister. Besides "Otello," "Semiramide," "Il Trovatore," "Sonnambula," "Aida," "Lakmé," "Lucia," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Barbiere," "Les Huguenots," "La Traviata," and "William Tell" were given. In the same season, Mr. Abbey brought to America Eugen d'Albert, the distinguished German pianist, and Pablo Sarasate, the Spanish violinist, and gave a season of concerts, beginning at the Metropolitan on Nov. 18, 1889. He also induced d'Albert and Von Bülow to play together on May 9 and 10, 1890.

In January, 1891, the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House decided to abandon German opera, and the house was leased for the following year, with privilege of renewal, to Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. Their season opened on Dec. 14, with Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," with Emma Eames, Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Signor Martapoura, Signor Coletti, M. Capoul, and Mlle. Bauermeister in the cast. Other members of the company were Lilli Lehmann, Mme. Albani, Mme. Nordica, Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Jane de Vigne, Mlle. Giulia Ravogli, Mlle. Sophia Ravogli, Mlle. Pettigiani, Mlle. Van Zandt, Signor Giannini, Signor Camera, M. Montariol, M. Lassalle, Paul Kalisch, Signor Valero, and Signor Serbolini—seven sopranos, three contraltos, four tenors, four baritones, and three basses, in addition to minor singers. The season lasted till March 11, and no novelties were produced. There was a supplementary season of two weeks, beginning March 28, in which Mme. Patti appeared. The following season there was no opera, owing to the burning of the Opera House.

Messrs. Abbey & Grau resumed operations in the rebuilt house on Nov. 27, 1893, with "Faust." The company was, in respect of its famous principals, almost the same as that of the ensuing two seasons. Calvé and Plançon made their débuts on the second night of the season. The list of novelties produced under the Abbey management since the opening of that season consists of "L'Amico Fritz," "Werther," "Elaine," "Falstaff," "Samson and Dalilah," and "La Navarraise."

Some Later Incidents.

After this Mr. Abbey's firm for years confined itself almost exclusively to the introduction of foreign attractions to this country. Sir Henry Irving has played here four times under its management, Mme. Bernhardt four times, and Patti three times. Coquelin and Mme. Jane Hading were brought over, and had a fair success. Mounet Sully was also brought here, but he did not make the brilliant success that was expected, and Mme. Rejane, who played here in 1895, was also not a great success.

In the Fall of 1887 Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau took possession of Wallack's and the Star Theatre, and managed them during that season. The Star was run as a combination house, but for Wallack's they engaged a strong stock company, and undertook to run it in the old Wallack style. The great success hoped for did not come, however, and after the first season the firm gave up the theatre, as it did also the Star.

In 1888 the new Tremont Theatre in Boston was built for the firm, which it has occupied ever since, and made it extremely profitable.

The last new theatre built for the firm to control is Abbey's, now called the Knickerbocker, in this city, which was opened to the public in the Fall of 1892, being dedicated by Henry Irving, who began his American tour with an engagement at this house. It was devoted principally to the accommodation of the foreign attractions of the firm. In 1894 Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau assumed the management of Lillian Russell, which they held until last Spring. Under their direction she produced three new operas, and played in Europe and all over the United States, but she was not successful.

Abbey & Schoeffel called their creditors together in 1885 and asked them for an extension of time to meet their obligations. This was given, and every cent of indebtedness was paid. Their reputation for honor stood them in good stead this year. An official announcement of the failure of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau was filed May 22, 1896. The firm assigned to Arnold A. Rand of Boston and Louis J. Phelps of Olin, Rives & Montgomery of this city. The failure was precipitated by Mr. Abbey's illness.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's friends rallied to aid them, and satisfactory and honorable arrangements were made for liquidating indebtedness and continue them in business. The schedules showed unsecured liabilities, $369,419.36, and actual assets, $162,154.85. As early as June 30, the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company agreed to renew the lease of the Opera House to Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and to continue the contract with the firm for the production of grand opera. Settlement with creditors was had on the basis of 40 per cent. in preferred stock of the new company, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, and 60 per cent in notes of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. This company was incorporated July 6, with $500,000 capital, of which $200,000 was in preferred stock. The new organization started free from debt.

Driven into the Streets to Beg.

Joseph Wilmot, a bright little lad of eight years old, was yesterday committed, in the Essex Market Court, to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. The child has been living with his married sister, Mrs. Emma Nixon, at 6 Pitt Street, and has been forced by her to go out and beg. He was found late Friday night by Agent Deubert of the Gerry society going fro msaloon to saloon with a note appealing for funds for a sick and deserving woman. Joseph told the agent that his sister had written the note.

B. Altman & Co.

2d Floor.

Are exhibiting some exquisite examples in High-Cost

PARIS CLOAKS,

Comprising exclusive novelties for Promenade, Carriage, Reception or Evening Wear.
Together with an Exceptionally Large Stock of

COATS, CAPES AND WRAPS

Of all descriptions and at interesting prices. Among which will be found

Tailor-Made Coats

of fine Kersey, lined with fancy taffeta, Box Fronts,

$18.50

VELOUR CAPES,

Jet embroidered,

$15.75

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

3d Floor.

Large assortment of Upholstery fabrics, Lace, Sash and Vestibule Curtains, Art Embroideries, Sofa Cushions, Oriental Rugs, etc.

Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.

And special to-morrow, Monday,

PORTIERES.

Reversible Silk Lamballe, $11.50 pr.
Bagdads, Embroidered both Sides, 5 Stripes, $2.90, 3.75, 5.90 pr.

LACE CURTAINS.

Brussels,	$6.90, 10.50
Irish Point,	6.50, 8.75
Renaissance,	9.75, 12.00, 18.50

LACE BED SETS.

Muslin Colbert,	$6.75, 8.50
Irish Point,	6.50, 8.50
Renaissance,	19.50, 27.50

Designs and Estimates submitted or Interior Draperies, Furniture and Wall Covering, Window Shades, &c.

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FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS.

Sealskin Garments a Specialty.

"OXFORD" SEAL COAT. 24 inches.

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BEAUTIFUL COMBINATIONS IN SEAL AND MOUFFLON, PERSIAN AND MOUFFLON, SEAL AND GREBE, CHINCHILLA, SABLE, &c.

Latest Designs. Rich Linings. Fitting Warranted.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELLING AND REPAIRING INTO LATEST DESIGNS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 BROADWAY. Grand St. Station. 26 MERCER ST. Telephone 388 Spring.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Too Lame to Pay His Cab Fare.

Frank Height, a stenographer and typewriter of 89 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a mail wagon on Broadway last Friday evening. He engaged a cabman to drive him to Brooklyn, and when they arrived there refused to pay his fare. The cabman thereupon drove him back to the Thirtieth Street Police Station, in this city, where he was locked up. When arraigned, before Justice Wentworth, yesterday morning, he limped and complained that one of his legs was dislocated, but could not say which one, as both hurt him. When fined $5 for refusing to pay his cab hire, he suddenly regained the use of his limbs and walked quickly back to his cell.

Dead-Lock Broken by a Lottery.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 17.—The six Trustees of this village have been deadlocked over the selection of a President since last June, and have taken 146 ballots. Finally they put all their names in a hat and the name of James Kerr was picked out by a disinterested person. He was unanimously elected President of the board last night.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them"

Horner's Furniture.

Our stock represents the finest examples of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, and in larger assortments than can be seen elsewhere in America. The advantages of selecting from such a stock, with every article marked at lowest possible price consistent with quality, will be readily apparent. Hundreds of single pieces for every part of the house.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Grand exhibition of Foreign Novelties (our own importation). Over 300 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $25 to $1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, Screens, &c.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, (our own importation,) from $18.50 to $500.00.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Lively Chase to Serve a Warrant.

Detective Sergeant McNaught had a lively chase Friday, when he attempted to arrest Robert M. Johnson, who lives at King's Bridge. A warrant had been issued for Johnson's arrest on the charge of practicing medicine under a false name, and was given to McNaught to serve. The detective met his man just as he was leaving home on his wheel, and informed him that he had a warrant for him. Johnson said he would like to leave his bicycle at home, and when they arrived there Johnson dashed into the house and slammed the door. The detective broke it open, and then began a wild game of tag all round and up and down the house, in which Mrs. Johnson did her best to impede McNaught. Finally Johnson dashed into the rear yard, with his pursuer close at his heels. There were about a dozen dogs in the yard, and in a jiffy the detective had half the pack yelping and snapping at his heels. When he got rid of their attentions, he went over the back fence after Johnson, and then the race led over fields and through ravines and woods until the officer's better sprinting ability won the day.

Johnson was arraigned before Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and was remanded to the Tombs until Monday.

Porter Demonstration at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Bryan Democrats made a demonstration here today in honor of Mr. Porter, the candidate for Governor. Mr. Porter held a reception in the afternoon, and in the evening reviewed a parade of uniformed clubs, after which he addressed a gathering of 600 persons in a hall.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

THE BIG STORE.

First In the Hearts of the People.

This store might well be called the "Washington" of stores. First in size, first in merchandise, first in low prices, first in enterprise, and as a consequence must naturally be first in the hearts of the people.

Washington in his day was pre-eminently the leading man, the man whom other seekers for fame tried to imitate, and when they could not successfully imitate tried to disparage. "The Big Store" has from the day of its opening stood first in everything, and it will be the pride and pleasure of the Siegel-Cooper Co. to ever offer that good quality of merchandise and that remarkable lowness of price which will always keep it first in the hearts of the economy-loving people.

Plants and Flowers.

The size and completeness of the conservatories on our roof seem to astonish every visitor. We offer the most complete display of house plants that can be found anywhere in New-York, in any size of plant desired up to as high as 14 feet. Our plants have all been cool grown and are therefore hardy and will stand well the exposure of the Winter.

Kentias, from 6c to 2.50
Lataina, or Fan Palms, from 11c to 1.89
Cocoas, Brazilian Palms, from 15c to 36c
Ferns, in six varieties, from 7c to 1.50
Rubber Plants, from 35c to 1,09

Table Ferneries in quadruple silver plate, 6 inch size, filled with small palms and ferns, complete, at 1.69

Ferneries as above, 8 inch size, filled with small palms and ferns, complete, at . 1.89

Full assortment of bulbs for house culture, as well as for outdoor plants. Our Cut Flower Department is on the main floor near the 19th Street entrance. Our stock is replenished with fresh flowers three times daily.

Special designs for funerals, house use, weddings, or any other occasion made at short notice.

House Furnishings.

Best enameled Iron Tea Pots.
2 Qts. 16c. 3 Qts. 18c. 4 Qts. 20c.
Large size strongly made Clothes Hampers 49

Garbage Cans.
Size 15x26 inches, well made and heavily japanned . .59

The Jewel Carpet Renovator, the only compound that will thoroughly clean carpets on the floor 19

Cuspidores
of best gray steel Enameled Ware 15

X-Ray Raisin Seeders.
The most perfect of its kind ever made. Come and see it work 70

Sponges
for housecleaning work; they are as large as your head . . .10

Weather Strips
of pure rubber, 3-4 inch in width and 82 inches in length in package 10

Stoves.
The R. E. Dietz Co.'s double Cylinder Gas Stoves, made of heavy castings. Best Russia iron body, handsome nickel trimmings and solid brass burners, regular price $5.00. We have bought their entire stock, and will close them out at . . . 1.49

We are also showing the finest line of parlor heating Base Burners and Kitchen Ranges that ever came to New-York at extremely low prices.

SOCIETY

Had it not been for the depressing weather conditions of its first four days, the week which closed yesterday would have been the gayest of the Autumn or suburban season. As it was, with howling and chilling winds and gloomy and depressing skies, coupled with a persistent downfall of rain all Tuesday and Wednesday, there was little opportunity for the enjoyment of outdoor sports, which now monopolize the attention and interest of the members of the gay world who are still, for the most part, out of town. Golfing enthusiasts played their game, even in the rain, but the rank and file of players were obliged to desist and spent their time within doors, where they read, smoked, or dawdled the long hours away. Bicycling was out of the question, and so four days were lost out of the all too short Autumn season. The storm had its effect, also, in depleting the ranks of the sojourners at such resorts as Tuxedo, where the male relatives of the family are obliged to come to town daily for business. These went, as it were, on a strike on Wednesday, and wherever possible moved their families into their city houses and apartments, very naturally weary of three or four hours' dreary journey each day in a train, and the reaching home after dark on rainy and cheerless evenings. Of course, should the better weather of the past three days continue, the Autumn season will be prolonged until the opening of the Horse Show, on Nov. 9, but it is hardly to be hoped that this rainy Autumn which has followed a rainy Summer will change its character at this late day.

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The hunting set, whose headquarters are now in the saddle, and who are for the most part assembled at Meadowbrook, Westchester, Cedarhurst, and Orange and on Staten Island, are in the heyday of their year, and are absorbed in their now almost daily runs with the hounds and with the gossip of horses, dogs, &c., which accompanies their favorite sport. Hunting at Hempstead and on Staten Island has been better than ever before this Fall, and the allurements of the chase, with its chances of hard bruises and possibly of sudden death, seem to be more attractive than ever. The Meadowbrook Club is now really the most representative of New-York's suburban hunt clubs, and its runs are of the greatest interest to cross-country riders everywhere. The club was started almost fifteen years ago, when hunting was comparatively a novelty in and around New-York. Mr. A. Belmont Purdy was the first master of the hounds, and has been succeeded in turn by Frank Grey Griswold, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and now Mr. Ralph Ellis. It is not generally known that the expenses of the hunt reach as high a figure as $6,000 for the season, which covers the feeding of the hounds, the wages and board of servants and horses, and damage done to farms. This amount is raised by subscription among the wealthy people living in and around Hempstead. This year the aniseseed bag has been relegated to the background, for the foxes let loose some years ago by Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and which unaccountably disappeared at the time, have been found in the woods which border the Hempstead plains on the north, so that Mr. Ellis, with his pack of eighteen couples of good hounds, has been able to afford the riders some good chases after the real thing. The most persistent riders with the Meadowbrook hounds this year are Messrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Willard Roby, Romaine Baldwin, C. C. Baldwin, Harry Vingut, Henry L. Herbert, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Sidney D. Ripley, E. T. Cushing, Rawlins Cottonet, and William and George Eustis. Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have also participated in almost every run thus far. While the field of riders is comparatively small, it is so good in quality that visiting fox hunters are eager for an invitation to the Meadowbrook runs. Toward the end of the season dances will begin at the Meadowbrook Club House, and Mrs. August Belmont will start these by a dance at her own house this week. The other hunt clubs in the New-York suburbs are run in much the same way as the Meadowbrook, but while their expenses are not quite as heavy, they are rarely less than $3,000 for the season, which amount is raised by subscription, as at Meadowbrook. Golf is second only in interest and importance at these suburban hunting clubs at present to hunting, and affords a number of men and women who do not care to follow the hounds or to risk their lives, for various reasons, three or four times a week an opportunity for out-door enjoyment and recreation. The Meadowbrook Club, whose President is Col. William Jay, was one of the first of the country suburban clubs to take up the imported Scotch game, and it is now played there almost constantly from week end to week end. Mr. Winthrop Rutherford, who some years ago was one of the best huntsmen in the club, has almost entirely abandoned riding for golf, and spends his entire time on the links. The club has decided to hold its match tournaments for prizes on other days than Sundays, in deference to public opinion, which is rather opposed to the playing for prizes on Sunday.

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Tuxedo is beginning to prepare for its annual Autumn ball, which will be given there on the first Friday in November. The clubhouse is well filled and all the cottages are occupied, while applications for rooms for the night of the ball and the following Saturday and Sunday are already pouring in. This Autumn ball or dance at Tuxedo has come to be considered as a sort of wind-up of the Autumn season, and invitations to it, which necessarily include dinner, lodging, and breakfast, if not a Saturday and Sunday stay in the clubhouse or the surrounding cottages, are always greatly in demand. Last year the dance was unusually successful, and had much life. The cotillion was led by Mr. Casimir De Rham, who will probably lead again this year. The Tuxedo golf team played a match with the Baltusrol team on Wednesday, but so disagreeable was the day that few of the club members and guests visited the links to watch the contest. Not only at Tuxedo, but in all the surrounding country, at Ramapo, Southfields, Arden, Ridgewood, and Mahwah, the hospitable country houses are now filled with guests, and the Autumn foliage of the Ramapo Hills, which was never more glorious, is a delight to look upon. Lenox begins to feel the effect of the numerous departures from the ranks of its visitors and cottagers which has taken place of late, and the comparatively few people still left there have settled down to the enjoyment of the beautiful country and to golf, bicycling, riding, and driving, and to evenings spent around wood fires. A fortnight more and Lenox will settle itself down for its long Winter's sleep. There are rumors of an engagement as a result of the Lenox season between two very well-known young people, but this has not yet been definitely announced, if, indeed, it really exists.

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Newport, which, although its season is far in the past, still holds a sufficient number of well-known people to make their doings of interest, had the marriage of Mr. John Ellis Hoffmann and Miss Sybil Sherman—which was really the culmination of quite a romance—to mark its week, and the plain little Episcopal chapel where the young couple were married on Monday was well filled with guests, all of whom had been bidden through special notes written in the first person by the bride herself, and who attended the ceremony with mingled feelings of sympathy with the bridegroom and bride, who had braved the opposition of the bride's father to be married, and of curiosity, based on the rumor that some sensational incident might occur to prevent the marriage at the last moment. To use a feminine expression, "Miss Sherman looked sweetly pretty" as a bride, and when it was seen that her father and youthful stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, were not only present, but that the former stepped forward at the appointed time and gave his daughter away, all idea of a social sensation vanished. To the breakfast which followed the ceremony, and which was given at the residence of the bride's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, only the immediate relatives and a few very intimate friends were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann begin their married life surrounded with more sympathy and interest than fall to the lot of most young couples. Apart from this wedding and one or two dinners and a few luncheons, there has been nothing going on at Newport except the occasional visit of some traveling company to the local Opera House to which society has turned out in force. Contrary to public report, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Miss Fair have not returned to Newport. They are still in San Francisco, where Miss Fair has come before the public, first, by her statement to a reporter who interviewed her regarding a report of her engagement to Mr. Maitland Kersey, that "she had only a very slight acquaintance with Mr. Kersey," and which assertion rather astonished New-Yorkers, and, secondly, by her assertion, when asked in the court if she had known some of her father's intimates, that "she did not, because they were not known in New-York society." Mrs. Oelrichs seems to have been more cautious in her bearing and replies to questions than Miss Fair.

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The auction sale of Horse Show seats and boxes, which will be held in the Madison Square concert room on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 28, will be the first general assembly of society since the Summer season closed. It looks a little now as if there would not be the usual competition to pay high prices for the choice of boxes, and this sale will prove very conclusively just the effect that the business depression and hard times of the past year have had upon New-York society. The show itself will be a good one as far as the quality of the horses is concerned, but it is doubtful whether the human part of the show will be as much up to the mark as it was in former years. There was evidence last year, even with the excitement and interest of the presence of the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, that the show was socially on the wane, and there is already much talk of a still further falling off in the society attendance to be looked for this year. Of course the boxes will all be filled with well-dressed people, but it is probable that the names of their occupants will be better known in other cities than in New-York. Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis will doubtless be well represented, if report says truly.

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After the Horse Show the opera—which will begin at the Metropolitan on Nov. 16, and which will bring the last loiterers in the country to town. The opening night of Col. Mapleson's opera company at the old Academy of Music to-morrow will be attended by many old New-Yorkers, curious to revive the memories of past days in the old house. It is too early, however, for this opera to be much of a social success, and people will not come to town for the purpose of hearing the Colonel's song birds at so early a day. There is little new on the social programme for the Winter to be recorded this morning. The Patriarchs have not yet announced the dates for their balls nor decided whether they will be held in the new Waldorf ballroom or at Delmonico's. It is probable that sentiment will induce them to cling to the old place.

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The wedding of Mr. Ernesto Fabbri and Miss Edith Shepard at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday, and which is already being exploited as a Vanderbilt wedding, will undoubtedly be a handsome affair. The invitations to the ceremony and following breakfast are limited, and there will be no such outpouring of the members of New-York society as at the more distinctive Vanderbilt weddings of the past year. Miss Shepard's presents are unusually handsome, and, like her sisters, Mrs. Schieffelin and Mrs. Morris, she will make a graceful bride. Mr. Silas Furman and Miss Marcia Shackford will be married to-morrow afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, in this city, and Mr. Arthur Lawrence Greer and Miss Daisy Oakes will be married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas F. Oakes, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Tuesday.

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The publication the past week of an old story of the supposed marriage of the daughter of a family bearing one of the oldest of New-York names to her father's coachman seems to have been very unnecessary, and only to have inflicted needless pain upon innocent people. The story is so familiar in New-York society that the only surprise occasioned by its appearance was caused by the fact that it should have been resurrected after the lapse of so much time.

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The Wednesday cotillions, better known as the Southern cotillions, will be given during the coming Winter at Sherry's, as usual. The membership this year will include a number of well-known New-York people as well as the Southerners, who first organized the dances. The first dance will be given on Dec. 9, and will be followed by three others on Jan. 20, and Feb. 3 and 17.

The patronesses this year are to be Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. William S. Livingston, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence. All four cotillions will be led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden. The patrons for the coming season, under whose personal supervision the dances will be given, are to be Dr. William M. Polk, Mr. Hugh L. Thompson, Mr. W. Hunt Tilford, Mr. Charles A. Dishon, Dr. Robert C. Myles, Mr. T. M. Logan, Mr. John R. Abney, Mr. Samuel Spencer, Mr. William Toel, Mr. William L. Trenholm, Mr. John Burling Lawrence, Mr. Archie M. Quarrier, and Mr. W. de H. Washington. Mr. George H. Sullivan, son of the late Hon. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, is President and Mr. Heth Lorton Treasurer of the Cotillion Association. It is expected that many prominent people from the South will visit New-York during the Winter for the purpose of attending some of the cotillions, and many applications for cards have been received from that part of the country.

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The engagement of William Rosewald Murray, son of H. R. Murray, and Adele Lozier Daniell, daughter of John Daniell, Jr., of this city has been announced.

LAKEWOOD SEASON OPENED.

Cottages Filling Up Rapidly—Many Guests in the Hotels.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 17.—October has brought another season to the land of pines. No previous season has seen so many Winter residents returned to enjoy the Autumn months. The cottage list is already nearly filled. The Laurel House has opened to a successful business, and the Palmer House opened its doors Thursday with every prospect for a prosperous season. The village streets have again the look of a popular resort, and the quiet of Summer is forgotten.

The business of cottage renting has been exceedingly active, with leases signed for many of the desirable houses as the result. Among those from New-York who have taken Forest Avenue cottages are Dwight M. Harris, who will have the same house as last season; Dr. Irwin H. Hance, Miss Cram, and Joseph Pulitzer. Samuel E. Huntington of Brooklyn has leased the cottage occupied by Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes last Winter. Mrs. W. C. Stone's picturesque Woldcroft is rented to Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong of New-York, who are

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

A rug and carpet fine art exhibit.

On the 5th floor this week we are exhibiting a large collection of FINE ANTIQUE TURKISH, PERSIAN and CHINESE RUGS and CARPETS.

Viewed merely as a fine art exhibit this display is worth traveling hundreds of miles to see.

Our whole stock has been marked down in price for the great sale now going on.

Are you interested?

PRICE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
The largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World,
877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

here, and who had as their guest last week Mrs. Strong's father, John D. Rockefeller.

F. A. Walthew, the golfer of the Knollwood Country Club, has taken the Stevens cottage in Madison Avenue. Other cottages in the same thoroughfare are Miss Foot's, which is occupied by Mrs. H. W. Crouse, and Miss English's, where Mrs. W. A. Rolin of Philadelphia will spend the Winter. Miss Aller and the Misses King have returned from their Summer outing to their cottage overlooking the lake. H. H. Hayden of Lake George has taken Mrs. O. C. Hovey's cottage in Clifton Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. James Converse will occupy Gray Gables this season. Miss Harriet Elliot has taken the house adjoining at the corner of Madison Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton are back from Toronto to open their new home in Fourth Street. Leopold Bleier of New-York, who had the Gilbert cottage last year, will occupy Mrs. Keen's house later in the season.

Prominent among the cottagers who have returned are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly, at Oakhurst; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Prof. and Mrs. William H. Carpenter, Prof. and Mrs. Henry Preserved Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood B. Ferris, the Misses Ferris, Mrs. F. Hale Keen, Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bynner, the Misses Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Bradshaw, Mrs. George E. Underhill and her sister, Mrs. Henry Dithmar; the Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Col. and Mrs. A. Jackson Smith, Mrs. Augustus Marsh and the Misses Marsh, Mrs. E. L. Kinney, the Rev. A. H. Dashiell and the Misses Dashiell, and Miss Crocker.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Platt returned last week from abroad, accompanied by their three sons and Miss Bessie G. Glover, Prof. Miley, who was one of their party, having returned earlier in the season.

William V. Clark has broken ground this week for a handsome cottage at the corner of First Avenue and Fourth Street. Mr. Clark, who came here last season with his family, is Superintendent of the New-Jersey Southern and the Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Divisions of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

The death of Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, Oct. 3, was a loss to Lakewood as yet hardly realized. Since Mr. and Mrs. Freeman came to this village five years ago Mrs. Freeman had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends. Her many charitable interests were continued after her removal to Lakewood. In addition to remaining a Director of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association, Mrs. Freeman soon after coming here established the Lakewood Branch of the Sedgewick Guild of America and formed a Lenten sewing class, both of which not only became far-reaching in the good accomplished, but very materially benefited the needy in the vicinity of the village.

Mrs. Freeman was the hostess at innumerable charming entertainments at Edgemere, where a delightful hospitality made visitors welcome throughout the season. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were among Mr. and Mrs. Freeman's guests, and last week Mrs. Cleveland paid Mr. Freeman a brief visit of condolence. Mr. Freeman's son, Frank Morgan Freeman, with his wife, will spend the Winter with him at Edgemere.

The Directresses of the New-York Woman's Exchange, who have held most successful Easter sales at Lakewood for several seasons, have decided to establish a branch of the exchange here. A room in Miss Crocker's studio has been secured, and Miss Mary Groot of Stockbridge, Mass., has arrived to assume charge.

The King's Daughters of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a successful oyster supper in the interest of their society Thursday evening.

The outlook for outdoor pastimes is most promising. A number of followers of the hounds are already here for the hunting season. That Dr. C. L. Lindley, the "M. F. H." of last year and the pioneer of cross-country riding at this resort, is absent in Europe, and will not return this season, is much regretted. J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, is here, with his horses and dogs.

The links of the Lakewood Golf Club, the scene of many a hard-fought battle between prominent players for handsome trophies, have been much improved. By the acquirement of a large field east of the course, the distance to the sixth hole has been lengthened from 230 to 425 yards; the seventh hole has gained 7 yards, the eighth has been lengthened from 211 to 408 yards, while the distance of the ninth has been increased from 204 to 338 yards. A raised hurdle and a sunken bunker are the new obstacles that mark the seventh hole. The new forty-foot putting greens are pronounced by an authority the finest in the country. Willie Norton is back from Seabright and directing the completion of the changes.

Horace Rawlins is the professional in charge of the links at the Country Club. He arrived Thursday morning, and in the afternoon played in a foursome on the Lakewood links, in which Arthur B. Claflin and Horace Rawlins beat James Converse and Willie Norton. Mr. Rawlins has recently laid out a new course at the Country Club which is much longer than the first one marked.

Following a long-established custom, the Laurel House opened its doors Oct. 1. Both exterior and interior improvements have been made this season. There is a new porte-cochère and a new entrance, a long-sunlit billiard room, a new private dining room, and an enlarged office. The work of the decorators is apparent in the reading room, the smoking room, and in nearly 100 guest rooms. The cottage has been entirely remodeled, and a change that will be appreciated in this climate, where it is possible to spend many days out of doors, is the removal of the sun galleries on the cottage and portion of the main wing to give place to open verandas.

David B. Plumer returns as manager again this season. Dr. C. L. Lindley has been succeeded as house physician by Dr. Paul T. Kimball, and Lucius Hosmer has returned to direct the music.

The special edition of Laurel Leaves, issued by Mr. Plumer last Saturday, numbers several thousand copies. The little paper will be continued this season.

Among the prominent people from New-York who are staying at the Laurel House are Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, W. V. B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, the Misses Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Grossman, J. Warren Nash, and the Misses Nash.

The Palmer House opened Thursday, after the most extensive improvements that have ever been effected in any one season. The dining room, halls, the long sun gallery, and many guest rooms have been redecorated. New carpets and furniture have been placed in the public rooms and in the rooms above stairs. A rich glow of color is given the main office by the new floor covering and furnishings. James R. Palmer, the manager, and Mrs. Palmer have returned for this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, and F. Ashton de Peyster of New-York are spending the Autumn days at Lakewood.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo are staying at the Laurel House.

Mrs. George J. Gould visited Mrs. William A. Hamilton Thursday and returned to Seabright accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton.

New-York arrivals at the Laurel House for this week include Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield, J. H. Brookfield, H. M. Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weld, the Misses Jackson, Mrs. James McLean, the Misses McLean, James McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Symington, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoagland, Mrs. Henry Runnell, Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mrs. C. S. Spaulding, A. M. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Miss Elizabeth B. Sands, Miss A. B. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Toel, Miss Toel, Mrs. A. B. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hurry, Miss H. R. Tomes, Miss Baruck, Miss Mohr, H. N. and J. B. Brinsmade, Mr. and Mrs. Thira Lakada, J. O. Roche, and F. B. Alvord. Col. Johnston de Peyster, Miss Justine de Peyster, and Mrs. J. W. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. David Barnett, Harold Otis, and T. N. Gregory are Brooklyn guests.

From other cities are Thomas J. Gargan and Miss Susan Garland, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson B. Fletcher, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. and Mrs. Edward Cope, Germantown; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Kennedy and Miss J. M. Kennedy, Port Chester, N. Y.; the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Bradin, Hartford.

Early arrivals at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Albright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ames, F. D. Ames, C. T. Ames, Mrs. M. E. Fox, Miss Fox, Miss Agnes P. Nickal, William P. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gedney, H. Kimball, and T. J. Smyth of New-York.

MANY ARRIVALS AT LENOX.

No Signs Yet of the Waning of the Season.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 17.—James J. Van Alen has arrived from Newport, and has taken up his residence in the Eddy cottage. This is the first time he has had a cottage in Lenox, although he has driven up here from Newport on his four-in-hand several times in recent years. He brought with him from Newport a carload of horses.

Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer is here, the guest of Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. Mrs. Sturgis gave a tea for her Thursday afternoon, which brought out nearly all the cottagers and their guests.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden arrived in Lenox this week, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden as their guests. They came up to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr. Mrs. Sloane gave a dinner for them this evening. Among the Sloanes' other guests are Mrs. Bayliss, Mrs. Archibald Murray, and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. The Sloanes will go to Scarborough next week to attend the wedding of Miss Edith Shepard. Miss Leila Sloane and Miss Emily Sloane are to be bridesmaids and William Sloane, son of John Sloane, is to be one of the ushers.

Mrs. George H. Meyer and Miss Meyer came up from Boston this week and will remain at the Bennett cottage for some time. Samuel Frothingham is expected up in a few days to visit them.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has returned to Shadow Brook, and has, as usual, a large house party. Mr. Stokes has been adding to his extensive property by the purchase of land to the west of his place. It is mostly woodland, and well adapted to the purpose of a deer park, for which he has probably bought it. The Stokes family will close Shadow Brook about the middle of November and go to Europe. They will visit Baroness Halkett and go to Paris to join Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., when he arrives there on his trip around the world.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, after spending a week or ten days at their new country home on October Mountain, went down to New-York on Friday, Mr. Whitney being anxious to register. They will return to remain probably until election day. Mr. Whitney's thirty-four elk were brought on from Montana in good condition, and are now sporting in the new elk park, which is about a mile square. Mr. Whitney sent in his order for the elks over a year ago, and one man devoted most of his time for a year in securing them in the wilds of Montana.

After getting them, he brought them over the mountains a hundred miles to the nearest railroad station. Many of the pitches were so steep that it took eight horses to draw one of the wagon cages containing them. Mr. Whitney is delighted with them. The man who came on with them says he sees no reason why they should not flourish here as well as in their native mountain home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside.

One of the largest entertainments of the week was given by Mrs. William D. Sloane on Tuesday afternoon for members of her house party. Nearly all the cottagers were present, including Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives, Miss Eunice Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux, Miss Mildred Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. Munroe, Miss Goodman, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Clarence Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is spending part of the month at Pine Croft. J. Egmont Schermerhorn has arrived in Lenox for a short visit.

Baron and Baroness Thellmann have closed the Oliver cottage and returned to Washington.

Mrs. Frederic Kernochan and family are spending some time in Lenox visiting among the cottagers.

Mrs. Dehon and Miss Dehon of New-York are here for a few weeks.

Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting gave a dinner Thursday evening for Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives.

Prof. Wisner of Paris gave the last of his series of French lectures Tuesday at Windyside, the residence of Mrs. Brayton Ives. He spoke on Victorien Sardou.

Miss Adele Kneeland gave a tea Wednesday for her guest, Mrs. Charles Berryman of New-York. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Miss Eunice Ives, Courtland Bishop, and S. Howland Robbins.

The interest in golf this week centred in the match game between F. C. Beach of New-York and S. Parkman Shaw of Boston for the Frelinghuysen Cup. This cup, which is given to the club member making the best score of the season, is of solid silver, with two elkhorn handles, and is about ten inches high and suitably engraved. The match was played Tuesday, in spite of the rain, Mr. Beach having come on from New-York expressly for the match.

Each man had a previous score of 100 twice round the course of nine holes. Mr. Shaw won the cup, making the first round in 56 and the second in 57, while Mr. Beach's score was 90 for each round.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane are in Lenox for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant have gone to Dobbs Ferry, where they will remain for a short time before going to Lakewood.

Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a luncheon Tuesday. Among her guests were Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Miss Goodman, Mrs. Taintor, Miss Kneeland, Mrs. Biddle, Miss Ives, and Mrs. H. P. Rogers.

Frederick A. Foster, who has spent the entire season here, went to town on Thursday. He and his niece, Miss Clara Dows, had had apartments here since June.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams will give a dinner to twelve persons this evening.

Capt. John S. Barnes took a party to Williamstown on his four-in-hand coach on Monday. He had a relay of horses at Lanesborough. Miss Helen Morris, who is a guest at the Barnes's, occupied the box seat, and Miss Nellie Barnes, Miss Charlotte Barnes, and Mr. Schieffelin were also in the party.

Miss Furniss gave a luncheon Wednesday, at which about twenty guests were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Bridgam, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, S. Howland Robbins, Mrs. Munroe, Mrs. Currie, Mr. Mellville, Mr. Brown, and Miss Kneeland.

Nearly all the cottagers are planning to remain at their places until November, and

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some will stay through that month. There are as many arrivals as at any time during the season.

Among the visitors this week were W. F. Howe, Miss M. F. Crowele, Mrs. F. Keely, Mrs. Henry Young, Miss S. Harrington, John T. Tyler, W. H. Severing, Mrs. Rollins Morse, F. R. Sears, Jr., Miss Kendall, J. S. Kendall, Miss S. P. Westcott, Boston; Miss Pauline Shaw, Miss Julia Bacon, Jamaica Plains; J. P. Schermerhorn, Fellowes Davis, G. O. Simmons, C. W. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, De Forest Grant, Mrs. Mary P. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, T. F. Clark, W. M. Jerome, W. U. D. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Clark, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fossett, Mrs. T. S. Scoville, Mrs. J. F. Wayland, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bradley, East Orange.

NEWPORT COTTAGES RENTED.

Indications that the Season Next Year Will Be Very Lively.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—Cottage-renting for next season began briskly this week. Real estate agents report an unusual number of inquiries for Summer residences, and so the indications thus early seem to be that next season will be a brilliant one. Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Boston has taken a lease of the cottage of Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee of New-York, on Clay Street, for two years, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane of New-York have leased again the villa of Arthur Astor Carey, on Narragansett Avenue, for a term of three years. The O'Donnell place, on Ochre Point Avenue, has been rented to Andrew C. Dulles of Philadelphia. It is also announced that all the Pinard cottages have been spoken for by those who occupied them this past Summer.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Gertrude V. C. Hamilton, and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie gave dinners this week, and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and Mrs. William Grosvenor had ladies' luncheons.

James J. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen left this week for Lenox, where they intend to pass a fortnight, at the close of which they will return here for several weeks, and then sail for Europe, to be gone until early Summer. Most of the time will be passed in Rome and Paris, but there will be a brief tarry in London. Another grand ball will be given here by Mr. Van Alen next season, which will be in honor of his second daughter, who will be presented to society on that occasion.

Among those who left Newport this week for the Winter were Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, Baron and Baroness Seillière, Mrs. F. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. Gertrude V. C. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Miss de Barrill, Joel B. Wolfe, and Miss Wolfe. Baron and Baroness Seillière are to sail for Europe at once and go to their residence in Paris for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt went from Newport to their new country place up the Hudson, which they purchased from the estate of Walter Langdon, and have improved at great expense. Before leaving, Mrs. Vanderbilt had all arrangements made for her annual Thanksgiving dinner for the newsboys and messenger boys of Newport. It is Mrs. Vanderbilt's intention to have all the street urchins in Newport, who are at all inclined to be industrious, fed sumptuously on this occasion, and no doubt the gathering will reach several hundred. The dinner will be given in Masonic Hall.

James Long of New-York has purchased of Robert S. Hone of New-York his Summer villa, on Spring Street.

F. D. Thompson is here as the guest of Mrs. Ward McAllister at her cottage, on Le Roy Avenue. He will sail for Europe next week and continue his journey to South Africa, where he will pass nearly a year in scientific investigation.

Miss Natalie Dresser has returned here after a long visit to Europe, and is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Louis B. MacCagg of New-York. Mrs. William C. Rives of New-York is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, who have been abroad several months visiting the Earl and Countess of Essex, have arrived here for a few days to inspect their villa. They will pass the Winter at their town house in New-York. Next season they expect the Earl and Countess of Essex to visit them here.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton have returned to their Newport villa after a year's sojourn abroad for the benefit of Mrs. Wharton's health, and will remain here till after Christmas.

Lord Gough, who has been in charge of the affairs here of the English Legation, returned to Washington this week for the Winter.

H. B. Duryea has rented for next season Mrs. C. F. Chickering's cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Notes from the Hotel Majestic.

At the Hotel Majestic Mrs. R. J. Holmes of Brooklyn is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brush; Walter De Haven of Philadelphia is visiting his family; Mrs. H. S. Chittenden andd Mrs. F. Y. Barsell of Columbus, Ohio, are on an extended trip; Miss Maud Hamlin of Elgin, Ill., is visiting Miss H. Daniels; Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mrs. E. D. Whaley have returned from a six months' tour of Europe, and will again have rooms at the Hotel Majestic; Miss Frances Isabelle Campbell of South Orange, N. J., is visiting Miss Day; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peckham and Miss G. A. Peckham have taken permanent quarters.

Mrs. C. P. Adams of Erie, Penn., has returned for the Winter; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lever of London will be here for some time; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Parrish of Hamilton, Ohio, are here on their bridal trip; Mrs. C. C. Smith and Dr. Smith of Philadelphia are visiting Mrs. George Wooster; Senator J. R. McPherson of New-Jersey is here on a visit; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Schultz of Brooklyn are permanently located at the Majestic.

New Way to Puncture Tires.

A new and simple device for puncturing tires was discovered on the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, yesterday. It was a newspaper folded into a narrow strip, and stuck full of tacks, with the points up. Two wheelmen ran over one of these newspapers yesterday, and walked home. The first one did not discover the trick. The police were notified, and the bicycle squad was instructed to look out for the offenders.

REMOTE BEAUTY PICTURED

PROF. BICKMORE'S SECOND NATURAL HISTORY LECTURE.

Rugged Landscapes in British Columbia and Strange Scenes of Arctic Alaska Brought Out by Photographic Stereopticon Slides and by Oral Description at the Museum of Natural History—Wide Interest in the Course.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore delivered the second of the series of lectures yesterday that he is giving at the American Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. Each lecture is given twice, on succeeding Saturdays, and the one delivered yesterday will be given again next Saturday.

At the repetition of his first lecture there was an increase of more than 300 in the audience. More than 100 teachers had to stand in the aisles.

The Civic Federation of Chicago, which organized the World's Fair, has sent a committee here to urge upon Prof. Bickmore the proposition submitted a few days ago by letter for the introduction of his lectures in the West.

Among the auditors at the lecture yesterday was Dr. J. L. M. Curry, former Minister to Spain, and now agent of the Peabody and Slater Funds.

The subject of the lecture was "British Columbia and Alaska." Seventy-two colored slides were exhibited. The execution of these pictures and maps was exquisite. They were specially prepared for this

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

OPENING OF A HANDSOME NEW EAST SIDE THEATRE.

Frank Murtha's Murray Hill Theatre Will Be Dedicated by the Mayor and the Bostonians Will Produce a New Comic Opera There—Irish Operetta at the Broadway Theatre —Georgia Cayvan Will Revive "Squire Kate" at Palmer's.

The new theatrical incidents of this week will be the opening of Frank Murtha's Murray Hill Theatre, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue; the production of a new Irish operetta at the Broadway Theatre, which has been closed since "The Caliph" suddenly vanished, and the revival at Palmer's, by Georgia Cayvan, of "Squire Kate," a drama of rustic life, by Robert Buchanan, in which her acting was greatly admired at the Lyceum Theatre.

"Squire Kate" is founded on a French drama called "La Fermiere." Miss Cayvan has somewhat reduced its text and omitted two scenes. The play will now be presented in four acts, the scene of the first and fourth being Kate's farmhouse, and that of the second and third the harvest field. New scenery has been painted, and great pains have been taken with the ensemble. The harvest merry-making will be elaborately represented. George Woodward will have the rôle of the miser, and other prominent parts will be taken by Frank Atherley, Orrin Johnson, Florence Conron, and Annie Sutherland.

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The music of "Brian Boru," which the Whitney company will present at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, was composed by Julian Edwards, while the "book" was written by Stanislaus Stange. The piece begins with a fairy ballet, led by Erin's guardian spirit. Into the elfin revels intrudes O'Hara, the hero's foster brother, and to him the fairies give a magic fiddle, which in time of danger to Ireland has the power to play a melody which makes all who hear it dance. Brian, who is betrothed to Erina, leaves her fascinated by the wiles of Elfrida, an English Princess, who is seeking to secure the supremacy of her people in Ireland. By her intrigues, Brian is lured into the power of his enemies, and is to be cast into a dungeon, and his followers captured, when O'Hara, by the use of the magic fiddle, forces all the English to dance. Brian escapes, the English are baffled, and Brian, restored to his senses, leads his army against them, and is crowned in Dublin King of free Erin. This ought to be good stuff.

The cast will include Max Eugene as Brian Boru, Grace Golden as Erina, Richard P. Carroll as Pat O'Hara, Amanda Fabris as Elfrida. There are three acts, the first in the Wicklow Hills, the second in the great hall of Dublin Castle, and the third containing two scenes, one an Irish camp outside of Dublin, and the other an old Dublin Street.

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C. T. Dazey wrote the "book" of "In Mexico," which the Bostonians will produce at the Murray Hill Theatre, and Oscar Weil composed the music. The action passes near the City of Mexico in 1848.

Capt. Harry Selden of the United States forces has been wounded in an engagement and left for dead on the field. He is found by Sister Ursula alive and taken to a gardener's lodge, where he is tenderly nursed by the heroine, Maraquita Mason. He subsequently rejoins his command. At the opening of the opera the young women of the convent have arrived, under escort, at the Hacienda de la Portales, on their way to the city for safety. Ramon Falcon, a Captain in the Mexican service, demands the hand of the heroine in marriage, and, repulsed by Maraquita, he threatens her uncle with blackmail. It is then discovered that the armed escort of the women is composed of guerrillas, and that Ramon has been cashiered from the Mexican service.

Teresa, a peasant girl, overhears Ramon's demand, and tells the story of her betrayal by him, demanding reparation by marriage. A note is handed to Maraquita, telling her that Capt. Selden has learned of her whereabouts, and is on his way to see her. It is too late to warn him of his danger, and he walks into the camp, is captured, and is about to be killed by Ramon, when his own forces, led by Ezra Stebbins, a droll Yankee sutler, overpower the guerrillas and save him.

The scene changes to a bivouac within the American lines. Selden marries Maraquita, and Ramon, who is ordered to execution, is released from the guard house by Teresa. He spurns her again, and Teresa, who has rejected the honorable love of Felipe, tells her stoy to him, and he stabs Ramon to death. William H. MacDonald will be Ramon, Eugene Cowles Felipe, Henry Clay Barnabee Ezra Stebbins, Hilda Clarke Maraquita, Jessie Bartlett Davis Teresa, and Josephine Bartlett Donna Dolores.

Before the performance of the opera Mayor Strong will deliver a dedicatory address.

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Nellie McHenry will present her musical farce called "A Night at the Circus" at the Grand Opera House this week. Many of the songs and dances are new. The third act of a "A Night at the Circus" represents the ring of "The Best Show on Earth," in which Ernest Melville, Josie Ashton, and Mamie Forepaugh appear. James R. Adams, clown and stilt walker; Hines and Coulby, "aerial perch artists"; Ding, a performing elephant, and some trained ponies are other performers.

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May Irwin will appear in John McNally's popular farce called "The Widow Jones" at the Harlem Opera House this week. She will sing "That Bully" and other songs. Her company includes John C. Rice, Joseph M. Sparks, Jacques Kruger, Ada Lewis, Sally Cohen, and others. Miss Irwin will soon lay this piece away, as she has a new one for her engagement at the Bijou Theatre, beginning Dec. 28.

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"Goldregen" will give way at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night to a farce in three acts by Fritz Brentano, called "Seine Gewesene," (His Late Wife.) This has been successful in Germany. Manager Conried will revive Hauptmann's "Die Weber" Nov. 2.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Various Changes in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—Many performers have already volunteered their services for the annual benefit of the New-York Lodge B. P. O. of Elks, which is to be given in the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12. Among them are Violet Lloyd and the entire chorus of "The Geisha," who will be heard in "The Parrot and the Canaries" song; Cissy Fitzgerald, the Donizetti Quartet, S. P. Vernon, basso, and M. Bruet and Mlle. Riviere. Manager Henry C. Miner has sent his check for $100, and the executors of the Gilsey estate have given $50.

—There will be these bills at the Boston theatres this week: Boston Theatre, Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead"; Tremont, Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile"; Hollis Street, E. M. and Joseph Holland in repertory; Park, Nellie McHenry in "A Night in New-York"; American, "The Two Little Vagrants"; Castle Square, "The Chimes of Normandy"; Bowdoin Square, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"; Columbia, Andrew Mack; Keith's, continuous vaudeville.

—In Philadelphia, these theatrical attractions are offered for this week: Walnut Street Theatre, "The Sporting Duchess"; Chestnut Street Opera House, "Nancy Hanks"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "The Lady Slavey"; Grand Opera House, "Faust"; Park, Hoyt's "A Temperance Town"; Girard Avenue, Harry Davenport in "Incog"; Broad Street, "The Heart of Maryland"; National, "The Rising Generation"; Bijou, continuous vaudeville.

—The programme of "continuous vaudeville" at Keith's Union Square Theatre introduces Annie Myers, well remembered as a pleasing performer in comic opera; Edwin M. Favor, the voluble personage of "1492"; Burt Shepard, the minstrel; the Nawins, Lillie Western, Van Auken, McPhee and Hill, the California trio, Alice Gilmore, and many others. The Lumière cinematographe exhibits a surprisingly lifelike view of a London fire brigade answering an alarm.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Chicago Opera House, continuous vaudeville; Columbia, Fregoli; Haymarket, Matthews and Bulger; Hooley's, Empire Stock Company in repertory; McVicker's, William H. Crane in "His Wife's Father"; Grand Opera House, Charles Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden"; Schiller, continuous vaudeville.

—The much-advertised Barrisons are still largely on view at Koster & Bial's. Others who take part in the long and varied entertainment are Cissy Fitzgerald, Jean Clermont, with his trained animals; Lavater, with his dog orchestra; the Flying Jordans, Griffin and Dubois, the Pholtes, Kaoly and Nobel.

—The Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels have been very successful at the Standard Theatre and will remain there all this week. In the "olio" the Belmont quartet and S. Hassan Ben Ali's Bounding Bedouins will appear. Two performances are given daily. The minstrels will give a ballad concert to-night.

—The Biograph is a big hit at Olympia Music Hall. McKinley walking on the lawn at Canton, and the passing of the Empire State Express are fine pictures. Lillie Laurel, Diaz, Papinta, Wood and Sheppard, the Poluski brothers, Amann, and the aerial ballet are in this week's bill. A concert will be given to-night, and the Biograph will be exhibited.

—Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent are still at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, their sketch, "A Quiet Evening at Home," having made a hit. Edison's Vitascope is still on exhibition, and a change of views is made every week. The vaudeville bill is of the usual order of excellence.

—Julia Marlowe-Taber will act this week in San Francisco, Otis Skinner in Iowa cities, Richard Mansfield in Kansas City, Roland Reed in New-Orleans, Sol Smith Russell in Ohio and Pennsylvania cities, Thomas W. Keene in Providence, R. I., and William H. Crane in Chicago.

—"A Parlor Match," with Evens and Hoey and Anna Held, will be seen only two more weeks at the Herald Square Theatre. Thursday evening, Oct. 29, will mark the twenty-seven hundredth performance of the farce, and will be celebrated by the distribution of souvenirs.

—E. H. Sothern is in the last weeks of his successful engagement at the Lyceum Theatre. He will not be seen here again until next September, when he will have several new plays, one of them being by Mr. Stephens, the author of "An Enemy to the King."

—At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week Charles Dickson will make his reappearance on the vaudeville stage, in a sketch called, "Two Can Play at That Game." The Vitascope will be exhibited, and a long list of performers will appear.

—A bronze reproduction of the Laocoon is a noteworthy work of art at the Eden Musée. But the wax effigies of people now on earth are of greater interest to people who go there. The Hungarian Band concerts are always enjoyable.

—Only two weeks remain of the engagement of the Liliputians at the Star Theatre. They will give a professional matinée of "Merry Tramps" next Thursday.

—People are nightly turned from the doors of the Garrick Theatre, where "Secret Service" has made one of the most pronounced successes of recent years.

—The last week of "Under the Polar Star" is announced at the Academy. Next week the scenic melodrama will begin a long engagement in Chicago.

—"Rosemary," with John Drew and Maud Adams in the leading characters, will remain at the Empire until the stock company returns.

—Only three more weeks remain of the engagement of Francis Wilson and "Half a King" at the Knickerbocker.

—"Santa Maria" continues in the Theatre of Olympia. A new finale for Act II. will be used to-morrow night. Alf Whelan now appears as the king.

—"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen" is still attracting large audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

—"My Friend from India" has made a popular hit at the Bijou.

—"The Geisha" remains the popular attraction at Daly's.

—"Evangeline" is still at the Garden Theatre.

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The Mapleson Opera Subscription—Teresa Carreno's Plans.

—Messrs. Ruben & Andrews announce a series of light musicales at the Waldorf on Tuesday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock, beginning Nov. 24. By arrangement with Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau these members of the Metropolitan Opera House company will appear: Mmes. Eames, Mantelli, Belina, Olitzka, Traubmann, and Engle; MM. Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Ancona, Cremonini, Salénac, Bispham, Gogny, and Campanari. Other engagements will be made. It is announced that none of the singers named will appear at any other musicales or similar entertainments. Among the subscribers thus far are Mrs. G. T. Bliss, Miss Breese, Mrs. J. H. Bradford, Mrs. Eugene Bogert, Mr. Bowles Colgate, Mrs. T. Cleveland, Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Miss Helen Draper, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. W. G. Draper, Mrs. Anna Gould, Mrs. H. G. Graef, Mrs. A. Hechacher, Mrs. B. Hall, Mrs. Louis Haggin, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. E. F. Hyde, Mrs. J. H. Hall, Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Jr., Miss Anna Jennings, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Mrs. C. V. King, Mrs. J. F. Lanier, Miss Eleanor Le Roy, Mrs. J. W. Minturn, Mr. H. A. McCurdy, the Misses Newbold, Mrs. Robert Nicols, Mrs. Mary Penniman, Mrs. George Perkins, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss J. H. Percy, Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. T. P. Rall, S. H. Robbins, S. D. Roosevelt, W. L. Scow, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. G. H. Tweed, Mrs. M. J. Van Doren, S. M. Valentine, Mrs. Mary G. Wallace, Mrs. J. D. Wing, Mrs. William G. Wheeler, Mrs. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Frederick Fish, and Mrs. Lewis Thebaud.

—Mme. Teresa Carreno, whose portrait appears in the magazine supplement of to-day's TIMES, has not been heard in this country for over twelve years. She revisits it under the management of Mr. Rudolph Aronson, who has already arranged for her a series of forty concerts. She will arrive in New-York Jan. 5. Jan. 6 the Manuscript Society will give her a reception. Two days later, Jan. 8, she will appear at the Schubert festival with the Philharmonic Society Orchestra, Anton Seidl, leader. Then follow concerts in Boston with the Symphony Orchestra of that city, on her return from which she will appear here with Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Society. Most of her other concerts will be in the West, some with Franke van der Stucken and the Cincinnati Society, the others with the Chicago Orchestra and Theodore Thomas.

—Moritz Rosenthal will be the soloist at the first concert given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 13, two days after his own début at Carnegie Music Hall. In the following week he will give two recitals the afternoons of the 17th and 19th at Carnegie Music Hall. Later after an extended tour of the West and South, Rosenthal will be the soloist of the New-York Symphony Society Jan. 7. His fourth and fifth recitals will also be given in January.

—Marcus Mayer announces that the subscription sale of seats and boxes for the season of Col. Mapleson's Imperial Opera Company at the Academy of Music opened satisfactorily. The artists' boxes in the old grand circle will be restored for this engagement. The house will be recarpeted and 200 additional incandescent lamps will be used to light it. The season begins a week from to-morrow night with "Aida."

—Rachel Hoffman, pianist, who gave a private recital here in September, will make her first public appearance in America at Carnegie Hall next Sunday night. Miss Hoffman received her musical education in the Brussels Conservatory, where for the last six years she has been a teacher of piano playing. Miss Hoffman's selection next Sunday will be the Saint-Saëns concerto in C minor.

—Much amazement has been caused by Emile Durer's sudden announcement that both Pietro Mascagni and Ruggiero Leoncavallo are coming to this country this Winter to conduct performances of their own operas under his management. Undoubtedly Mr. Durer has the scheme afoot, but he has not yet perfected his business arrangements.

—The prize of $100 offered by The American Choir, published in this city by Charles S. Elliot & Co., for the best anthem has been awarded to Charles Davis Carter of Pittsburg, Penn. The title is "Thy Hallowed Presence." There were fifty-four competitors.

—S. G. Pratt will give his first Chopin recital, with analytical and descriptive remarks, at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subjects will be the scherzo and the ballad. Mrs. Julie T. Wyman will assist in vocal selections.

—Bronislaw Huberman, the twelve-year-old boy violinist, arrived on the Havel, and will make a concert tour of this country this season.

—Marie Engle, who returned from London last week, has been engaged for this season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mayor Gleason Will Appeal.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City said yesterday that he felt confident the verdict of $5,000 for slander obtained against him in the Queens County Court on Friday night by Capt. Anthony S. Wood would be set aside. He said his counsel was at work preparing the papers for an appeal, and that the verdict was contrary to the testimony and also against the charge of Judge Gaynor. The case will come up Friday. The friends of Capt. Wood congratulated him on the verdict, and the Captain said he was confident he would collect the judgment.

PILLSBURY'S BARE CHANCE

AN ERROR PUTS HIM TO A GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

Tenth Round of the Chess Tourney at Buda-Pesth Was of Extraordinary Interest—Winawer Beaten by Walbrodt and Pillsbury by Charousek—Death of Dr. W. H. K. Pollock, Player of a Most Brilliant Game.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 17.—The tenth round of the international chess tournament, played here to-day, proved exciting on account of the race the three leaders were making in the home stretch.

In the morning's play, which, by consent, now commences at 9:30 o'clock and is extended to 2 P. M., Winawer was beaten. This afternoon, on the other hand, Tschigorin won his game.

That left, of the trio, Pillsbury struggling with Charousek over a game which warranted only a draw, but which, on Tschigorin's victory, he felt obliged to force a win, the usual consequences of such attempts following.

At the adjournment of play this evening, the following summary of the round was posted:

TENTH ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Noa-Maroczy	Ruy Lopez	61	Adjourned.
Marco-Schlechter	Ruy Lopez	34	Schlecter.
Janowski-Albin	Fianchetto	44	Janowski.
Tschigorin-Tarrasch	Ruy Lopez	49	Tschigorin.
Walbrodt-Winawer	Ruy Lopez	36	Walbrodt.
Charousek-Pillsbury	Vienna	66	Charousek.

Popiel a bye.

Maroczy's defense to the Noa Ruy Lopez was the classical 3..Kt—B3. The Hungarian doctor maintained a good attack against the skillful play of the black forces, and at the adjournment the game is still unfinished, but it can hardly result other than as a draw.

Schlechter's defense to Marco's Ruy Lopez was ..P—QR3. The attack was completely outplayed from start to finish, Schlechter winning with comparative ease after 34 moves.

To Janowski's P—K4 attack Albin interposed P—Q Kt3, and the Queen's fianchetto, which followed, showed the Viennese to good advantage in so close a game. The Parisian, however, was patient with the attack, and when well into the middle game Albin went into a combination with so serious a flaw in it that he at once found himself confronted with defeat, resigning after 44 moves.

Tarrasch also selected the Kt—B3 for his defense to Tschigorin's Ruy Lopez. The game was a splendid exhibition of chess play on level terms, till the ending, when a slight superiority of position enabled the Russian to accomplish a win after 49 moves.

Winawer's defence, like Schlechter's, to Walbrodt's Ruy Lopez, was 3 P—QR3. The little Berliner's attack was so hot that the Warsaw veteran compromised his position to save his material. Promptly recognizing the situation, Walbrodt sacrificed a piece at the proper moment, breaking through Winawer's line with it, and quickly causing his resignation after thirty-six moves.

Charousek opened a Vienna game with 2 Kt—QB3, to which Pillsbury replied 2 Kt—KB3, the continuation being 3 P—KB4 and 3 P—Q4. A very hot fight immediately ensued, Charousek playing the attack admirably and holding Pillsbury to the defense with such skill that after fifty moves the game seemed drawn.

At this point Pillsbury tried to force a win, taking chances of losing by so doing, and as Charousek was in great form the American risked too much and as a result was forced to resign after sixty-six moves.

Of the leaders, Pillsbury has only two more games to play—with Winawer and Tarrasch—and can make a possible 8½ points.

Winawer, besides his unfinished game with Tschigorin, which should draw, has also two more games to play, and might make 8½ points.

Tschigorin has the unfinished game with Winawer and three more games to play, with the possible score of 9½ points.

Albin, Janowski, and Walbrodt, each with three more games to play, have a possible 8 points each.

Appended is the score of all competitors at the end of the tenth round, in the order of won games:

Players.	Won.	Lost	Players.	Won.	Lost
Pillsbury	6½	3½	*Maroczy	4½	3½
*Tschigorin	6	2	*Schlechter	4	4
*Winawer	6	3	Tarrasch	3½	5½
Charousek	6	3	Marco	3	6
Albin	5	4	*Noa	1½	6½
Janowski	5	4	Popiel	1	8
Walbrodt	5	4			

*Adjourned games in hand.

The pairing for the eleventh round, scheduled for Monday, is as follows: Winawer vs. Charousek, Tarrasch vs. Walbrodt, Albin vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Maroczy vs. Marco, Popiel vs. Noa. Pillsbury has a bye.

Two games from the first round of the international chess tournament are now at hand, and are presented:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

PILLSBURY. White.	ALBIN. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	ALBIN. Black.
P—K 4	P—K3	Kt—KB3	K—B2
P—Q4	P—Q4	KKtxKBP	K—Kt
Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	QxBP	B—Q5
P—K5	KKt—Q2	QR—R2	Kt—B4
P—B4	P—QB4	Q—Kt6	K—K5
PxP	BxP	P—R5	Q—B2
Q—Kt4	P—KKt3	R—R3	B—B6 ch
P—KR4	P—KR4	K—B	P—Kt3
Q—Kt3	Kt—QB3	K—Kt	P—Kt6
P—R3	Kt—Q5	RxB	QxR
B—Q3	Kt—B4	R—Kt2	Q—K8 ch
BxKt	KtPxB	K—R2	QxB
Q—Kt7	R—B	RxP	QxP ch
Kt—B3	Q—K2	K—Kt	Q—B7 ch
P—QKt4	B—Kt3	K—R2	Kt—Q7
Q—R7	P—R4	R—QB3	R—R5
Kt—QKt5	PxP	Resigns.	
Kt—Q6 ch	K—Q		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Walbrodt. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Walbrodt. White.	Maroczy. Black.
P—K4	P—K3	P—K4	Q—Q2
P—Q4	P—Q4	BxKt	PxB
Kt—G B3	Kt—K B3	Kt—K3	P—K B4
Kt—B3	PxP	Kt—B4	Q—Q4
B—Q3	B—Q3	Kt—K3	QxP
Castles	Castles	B—Q2	R—B3
B—K Kt5	P—B3	P—B4	Kt—Kt3
P—K R3	B—K Kt5	Q—R5	BxP
QxB	BxKt	Q R—Q	BxKt ch
Kt—Q	Q Kt—Q2	BxB	Q—R6
P—B3	Q—Kt3	Q R—K	Q R—K B
Q—Kt4	Kt—K	B—Kt5	K R—B2
B—B	R—K3	P—Kt4	QxB P
Kt—K3	Q R—K	PxP	RxP
Kt—K5	B—Kt	RxR	RxR
Q—R4	R—Kt	Q—Kt4	QxP ch
	Q—B2	B—K3	Q—K4
		Resigns	

Dr. W. H. K. Pollock, the eminent chess player, died at Bristol, England, on Oct. 5. For a number of years, and till his illness, he made the United States his home. He was born on Feb. 21, 1859, at Chettenhill. He was educated at Clifton College and took his medical qualification in Ireland, where he acquired much of his chess at the Dublin Chess Club.

It was early in the Spring of 1889 that Pollock came to America as one of the British representatives at the sixth American chess congress, where he gained the brilliancy prize in a game with Weiss that has become historic. Of this game, William Steinitz, in the book of the congress, says:

"Mr. Pollock's play from the seventeenth move renders the game one of the finest monuments of chess ingenuity, and altogether it belongs to the most brilliant gems in the annals of practical play."

The game is as follows:

RUY LOPEZ.

Weiss. White.	Pollock. Black.	Weiss. White.	Pollock. Black.
P—K 4	P—K4	PxB	R—K
K Kt—B3	Q Kt—B3	Kt—Q2	Q—K2
B —Kt5	P—Q R3	P—Q Kt4	BxP ch
B—R4	Kt—B3	K—R	K—K8
P—Q3	P—Q Kt4	P—R3	KtxB
B—Kt3	B—B4	RxQ	RxR
P—B3	P—Q4	K—R2	B—Kt8 ch
PxP	KtxP	K—Kt3	R—K6 ch
Q—K2	Castles.	K—K4	Kt—K7
Q—K4	B—K3	Kt—B	P—Kt8
KtxP	KtxKt	Q—Q5	P—R4 ch
QxKt	Kt—Q Kt5	K—Kt5	K—Kt2
Castles.	KtxQ P	KtxR	P—B3
Q—R5	BxB	And mate is two moves.	

The mate is effected after 28 K—R4 by 28, B B7 ch, 29, P—Kt3, 29, BxP, mate.

Since that Congress Mr. Pollock occupied himself with his profession of journalism, playing much brilliant chess and competing at the Hastings international tournament of 1895.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There will be considerable disappointment in National Guard circles when it is learned that it will probably be six months yet at least before the revised drill regulations will be ready. It had been hoped that copies of the new work would be ready at this time, so that the studies could have been taken up at the beginning of the drill season. The extended order has been so changed in the revised infantry drill that it is practically useless to continue drilling in it longer, and commandants should order drills other than this. Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has done so, and other commandants will doubtlessly follow his example. Gen. Ruger, United States Army, who has had the revision of the infantry drill regulations in charge, will, it is understood, hardly be able to complete his work before the first of next year. The matter will be rushed as rapidly as possible, as the War Department desires to have the book completed not later than February next.

***

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment will hold their annual meeting Oct. 26 at Sherry's. In Company I, Capt. Landon, Corp. Roberts has been elected Sergeant, and Private Houston a Lance Corporal. Capt. Dewson of Company G has announced to the members of his command that he does not intend to resign at present, nor has he selected any particular date for his resignation. He hopes to be in command of the company for some time to come. He is a popular and efficient officer. James R. Mercien has been appointed Librarian of the armory. He is a well-known veteran. Corp. John F. Daniell of Company G has been appointed a Battalion Sergeant Major.

***

The formation of a naval battalion in the Second Brigade is progressing favorably. George H. Church, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, has been appointed temporary Commander, and has been provided with an office in Second Brigade headquarters, where he can be found Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings to receive applications for enlistment, and attend to other business in connection with the organization of the battalion.

***

The committee of officers appointed to consider the ways and means of providing the Twenty-second Regiment with a new distinctive uniform is still considering the matter, and have procured a number of designs. They are expected to report at an early date. The application of Col. Bartlett to have the State furnish the regiment with a State Service uniform has, it is said, been approved at general headquarters. Company C, Capt. Lilliendahl, will produce the opera "Pirates of Penzance" about the middle of December. There is to be considerable rivalry in recruiting between the two platoons of this company, and the one which procures the least number of recruits is to treat the members of the other platoon to a dinner.

***

The annual dinner of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, held at the Madison Avenue Hotel a few nights ago, proved a most pleasant affair. The company was entertained by vocal and instrumental music, and numerous jokes and brief remarks by the guests and others. The speech of the evening was made by Capt. Mortimer Anderson. Among the guests were ex-Capt. Cortelyou and Capt. O'Connor of Company A, Ninth Regiment. The duet by Corporal Wilson and Private Angell was a feature of the dinner, and they received three encores. The committee in charge were Private Henry Pyers, Chairman; Corporal W. S. Wilson, and Private C. S. Angell.

***

Capt. Frank Keck of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has apointed Privates Whitenack and Hall Lance Corporals, in consideration of their faithful duty and the active interest they have shown in their company's affairs. First Lieut. A. J. Bleecker of Company G has been elected Captain, receiving 24 votes against 14 for Lieut. Bruch. Col. Greene has presented the regiment with some handsome pictures of American Generals and of the civil war.

***

In the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company E will be presented Tuesday evening with the Emmett Trophy for making the highest figure of merit in rifle shooting at Creedmoor. Company G has elected Sergt. John O'Donnell Second Lieutenant. The brother officers of Capt. Taylor, Inspector of Rifle Practice, are beginning to think that he is lost, as they have not seen him at the armory for some time. Unless he appears soon, it is said, they will offer a reward for his discovery.

***

Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has received a letter from James J. O'Donohue, in which he tenders a very valuable trophy to the regiment to be awarded for any purpose selected by Col. Smith, to be competed for annually, and to be a perpetual trophy. Col. Smith has not yet selected the particular duty for which the trophy is to be awarded, but will do so soon. It is very likely the trophy may be offered for attendance at drills and other duties. Mr. O'Donohue is a great admirer of the Sixty-ninth, and hopes to see it soon among the best regiments in the State. The members of the regiment highly appreciate the kindness of Mr. O'Donohue in their behalf.

***

In the Twelfth Regiment a diamond medal or its money value—$100 in gold—is offered to the member of that command who first brings in thirty recruits. Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, as an extra inducement for the members of the regiment to qualify at Creedmoor as experts, gives a prize of $5 to every new man who qualifies. The latest returns of the rifle shooting at Creedmoor gives the Regiment a total of 551 marksmen, 78 sharpshooters, and 15 experts. Company A has appointed a committee consisting of Corp. Murray, Privates Thierfelder, Mazza, Currie, and J. Dempsey to select a candidate for Captain. Lieut. Tilton, it is expected, will be nominated, although there are rumors of a second candidate being put in the field as an opposition. The company contemplates giving a set of athletic games the coming season. The present strength of the regiment is 670 officers and men.

***

Corp. Winkler of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, found between the walls of an old building on Columbus Avenue that was being torn down last week a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES dated April 25, 1865, containing stirring incidents of the rebellion.

***

Company H, Eighth Regiment, has elected Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice Jacoby First Lieutenant. A regimental entertainment will probably be held early in November.

***

It will not be the fault of Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins of Company B, Ninth Regiment, if the men of his command do not appear spick and span on the armory floor. He has issued orders that all members of the company must appear with uniform clean, buttons and brasses polished, and clean shoes. Any member who fails to appear in a presentable condition will not be allowed to drill and will be marked absent.

***

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment are considering plans for the furnishing of their quarters in their new armory. The Sick Committee of the Veterans reports that Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland is quite ill and that he would be glad to have his comrades call upon him at his home, 52 Willow Street, Brooklyn.

***

In the Hospital Corps of Squadron A, Privates Alexander Harvey and Henry W. Sackett have been promoted Corporals. The following standing committees in the squadron have been appointed for the year: Auditing Committee—Carl S. Petrasch, Chairman; J. C. Havermeyer, S. C. Richman; Athletic Committee—Sergt. J. H. Claiborne, Chairman; Corp. Alfred B. Maclay, Corp. Robert Emmett, Privates A. D. Sheppard, Jr., and A. Wendt; Armory Committee—Lieut. Louis B. O'Donohue, Chairman; Quartermaster Sergt. C. G. Williams, Quartermaster Sergt. A. W. Corning, and Quartermaster Sergt. Robert K. Prentice; Entertainment Committee—Lieut. Gilford Hurry, Privates Stowe, Phelps, and W. S. Whitehead; Recruiting Committee—Sergt. E. L. Patterson, Chairman; Corp. A. R. Moen, and Private S. Cromwell; Uniform Committee—Lieut. Herbert Barry, Privates C. Mellin and F. W. Jones; Treasurer—Adjt. John I. Holley; Clerk—Sergt. Major Philip C. Sus.

***

Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, referring to the death of Capt. George W. Coulston, Inspector of Rifle Practice, says: "Capt. Coulston, after a service of over thirteen years in the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, removed to Brooklyn, and in December, 1893, joined Company D of this regiment. He was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the regiment on Feb. 25, 1895, and in that year the regimental team under his guidance won the State prize and the brigade prize at Creedmoor, and Capt. Coulston won the Twenty-third Regiment Grand Gold Medal. An increase was also made in our number of marksmen, the number qualifying being the largest ever known in the regiment. Capt. Coulston was a first-class shot, a faithful and conscientious worker, and an enthusiast in his department. Although associated with us for only a short time, he commanded our respect and admiration."

***

Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Hart, will hold the first of its series of monthly receptions at the armory Friday evening, Oct. 30. The medal offered to the member of the company bringing in the greatest number of recruits has been won by Private Guenther, and will be presented on the night of the reception.

BOY HUNTER KILLED.

His Companion Stumbled and Discharged the Shotgun.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 17.—Richard Ralch, twelve years old, of 251 Corona Street, East New-York, was accidentally instantly killed on Garret Van Sicklen's farm, Jamaica Road, by his sixteen-year-old companion, Fred Van Gred.

The boys came here this afternoon on a trolley car armed with a shotgun. While walking along the road Van Gred, who was carrying the gun, stumbled and fell. Ralch, who was directly in front of him, turned around and received the charge of the gun in the stomach. He died instantly. Van Gred reported the matter to the police and then hurried to East New-York to tell Ralch's parents. The body was removed to Hallett's morgue.

Wood Pavement a Failure.

The Australian redwood pavement that was laid a year ago on West Twentieth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, is said to be a failure. It was put down as an experiment, with the view of getting the city to adopt it on thoroughfares where the traffic is not very heavy. Numerous complaints have been made against the pavement ever since it was laid. The trouble seems to be that when the blocks are wet horses are unable to secure a footing on them, and when driven at a good rate as soon as they strike the wet wood pavement they go floundering all over it. To prevent accidents, it has recently been covered with a coating of sand.

Foreign Bankers Asked to Bid.

The City of New-York will soon invite bids for over $16,000,000 of its bonds, and in order to make the sale more of a success than was the last offering of the city's securities, Controller Fitch has addressed circular letters to all the large banks and bankers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort, asking for bids. The Controller has also authorized the insertion of an advertisement calling for bids in the leading English, French, and German daily newspapers.

The result will be watched with interest, as it is the first time such action has been taken by any of our Controllers.

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The BIOGRAPH will show McKINLEY and THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, Dutch Daly, Gotham Quartette, Imro Fox, Magician, Amann, and others. To-morrow, great new bill. Come and see McKinley, Lillie Laurel, Aerial Ballet, Marlo and Marlo, Diaz, Papinta, Poluski Brothers, Wood and Shepard.
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Fourth Regular Season of Grand Opera in Italian, French, and German, commencing Nov. 16. Season subscription will remain open until Oct. 31.
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The management are pleased to announce that, in addition to their regular 13 Saturday evening popular operas, (beginning November 21,) they will give eleven popular Wednesday Matinées, (beginning December 2.) Sale for the entire series will begin next Wednesday morning.
Prices for the 24 performances:
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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. H. Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. John P. Forbes of Taunton, Mass., 11 A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—The Rev. John B. Sevins, 3:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. George E. Albrecht of Doshisha University, Japan, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow, Scotland, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL, South Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.—Memorial service to the late John McCurdy, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—Musical service, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY NATIVITY, West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.—Special musical service, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 9 A. M.; the Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley of Kentucky, 11 A. M.; the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, HARLEM, (FIRST CHURCH,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Frank Malven, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, HARLEM, (SECOND CHURCH,) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. J. M. Stifler of Crozer Seminary, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HANSON PLACE METHODIST, Brooklyn.—The Rev. Dr. Albert Banks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, 10:30 A. M.; Mrs. Johnson, 8 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn.—The Rev. C. T. Weitzel, 10:30 A. M.; Jacob A. Riis, 7:30 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Father O'Connor, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND STREET METHODIST EPICOPAL.—The Rev. O. A. Reis, 10:30 A. M.; the Rev. S. F. Upham, 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. J. O. Wilson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. Dr. McGrew, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. J. W. Brown, 11 A. M.; Bishop Potter, 4 P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bostwick, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES
WITH MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 1896.

A TIMELY WARNING.

There have been no more level-headed, clear-sighted utterances in this campaign than those which have come from Mr. DANIEL G. GRIFFIN, the National Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. In his speech at the notification meeting in this city he put the sound-money argument with admirable conciseness and force. To his own neighbors in Watertown the other night he addressed some remarks about the present political situation which were full of sagacity and wisdom.

After speaking of the remarkable change that has taken place in the sentiment and attitude of the people as a result of the educational effect of political agitation, showing the capacity of American citizens for mastering the problems of their own government, he spoke of the need of "two parties engaged in close and patriotic rivalry for the support and confidence of all the people," without any appeal to class or occupation, place of residence, or circumstance in life. He rejoiced that all doubt of the defeat of the Chicago candidates is being dispelled, because it makes brighter the prospect that the principles of Democracy are to be preserved by an organization "commanding votes enough now to inspire hope for its success in the future, and to warrant the belief that Democracy shall never again be dishonored in the name of Democracy."

Herein is the chief reason why Democrats should vote for the real Democratic ticket instead of the Republican ticket, and why reasonable Republicans should prefer to have them do it, so long as the defeat of the Chicago ticket is not endangered. It is not desirable for the country that the political division should appear to be only between BRYAN and MCKINLEY, considering what each chiefly stands for. It should rather be made plain that BRYAN and his followers do not constitute one of the political parties of the country, that the Chicago platform does not contain a body of doctrine upon which any party can endure in the United States, and that the Democratic Party continues to exist, as patriotic in its purposes and as devoted to the safety and perpetuity of our institutions as its rival. It is not desirable that one party should have such a sweeping victory as to leave it without effective opposition or that the surviving opposition should be made up of such destructive elements as have been rallied to the support of BRYAN. Such one-sided results are productive of extreme measures which provoke violent reactions, and the larger the vote for the National Democratic ticket in State and Nation the safer and better for the common weal.

It is desirable also to enforce the timely warning of Mr. GRIFFIN to the Republican Party that the joining of intelligent and patriotic citizens to crush out forever the pestilent attempt to debase the currency and tarnish the National honor does not mean approval of the doctrine of Government paternalism, but that the contest is to go on for the "emancipation of individual enterprise from the blighting effects of Governmental dependence and for the substitution of strict economy in place of wasteful public extravagance." We have no doubt that Mr. GRIFFIN is right in his belief that Republicans are learning that the "extreme views" to which their party has yielded in the past as to the expediency of Government "interference with the vocations of the people" are the chief support of the dangerous doctrines against which both Republicans and sound-money Democrats are now contending. It will be better for the Republican Party as well as for the Nation to have a sound and healthy opposition maintained upon the real division line of National parties rather than to have the patriotic co-operation of citizens for the defeat of the assault upon the Nation's honor and safety appear like a mere party triumph. Government by extreme action and violent reaction, rather than by steady progress, is undesirable;

CULTURE AND APATHY.

It is an old saying that culture and apathy are likely to go together. A great many zealous reformers have encountered among educated men whom they wished to enlist an indifference that was much more chilling and hopeless than active opposition would have been, and have turned in despair to the "plain people." Dr. PARKHURST seems to have been a good deal discouraged by the result of his attempts to break in upon this insensibility, and he expressed his impatience in a very forcible and pointed way in his sermon last Sunday.

He began by saying that there were young men who had carried the "nil admirari spirit to such a point of refinement as even to discourage in themselves the betrayal of symptoms of intelligence." This is no doubt true, but we think it is rather a point of manners than that it goes any deeper. It may perhaps be imputed to Anglomania, since among a certain class of Englishmen it is "good form" not to let the man who sits next you at dinner ascertain whether you are a genius or an idiot. Assumed dullness and stolidity are often deceptive counterfeits of the genuine article, and when an intelligent man has misled his neighbor into thinking him a fool he esteems himself in certain circles to have achieved a triumph of deportment.

Dr. PARKHURST has apparently suffered from recent contact with examples of this class. But we think he immensely exaggerates the number of the class, in the first place, and in the second place, the extent to which the assumption either of imbecility or of indifference strikes in and extends to character. A mere affectation is more ridiculous than condemnable, and with by far the majority of American young men who make it the assumption of indifference is a mere affectation. It is possible that the remembrance of the criticisms upon the methods which he himself adopted at the outset of his crusade upon the police still rankles in Dr. PARKHURST's bosom. No honest and intelligent critic any longer insists upon these criticisms, because the object of them has since so completely vindicated his own earnestness and efficiency in the work of reform, and has shown that he was not in the least influenced by the love of notoriety and of sensation which was at first not unreasonably imputed to him. But there are still many who are prepared, if there were any occasion for it, to maintain that his methods were mistaken, although they have long since come to admit that his motives were entirely pure.

Dr. PARKHURST apparently had mainly in mind the difficulty of making an effective appeal to the spiritual natures of the men who, as he says, "imagine that it is a symptom of superiority not to take anything very seriously," and of whom he further says that "no stab given at the spot where they are supposed to keep their mental and ethical sensibilities produces a response." In so far as he speaks as a pastor, we cannot controvert him, except by an appeal to the experience of other pastors. But surely as a civic reformer Dr. PARKHURST has received his most valuable assistance from the class in which the people whom he satirizes must be most numerous. The "young reformers" who are so much ridiculed by the upholders of machine politics are all representatives of that "Mugwumpery" which he rather ungratefully describes as "a lack of intellectual vigor and moral relish." The present aspect of politics indicates that there is no class in the community, large enough to be talked about, which has been so "chloroformed" by culture as to be insensible when a threat is made against the National honor. EMERSON's "languid Oxford man," who said "there's nothing new, and nothing true, and it's no matter," has no counterparts in this country numerous enough to form a class. It seems to be a man of straw against whom Dr. PARKHURST is contending.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

Imagine JOHN ADAMS atop of a four-horse coach, beating a large drum with one hand and with the other scattering dodgers for a minstrel show.

Try to think of ANDREW JACKSON purveying new and awakening matter to reporters as the advance agent of a menagerie.

Fancy MARTIN VAN BUREN taking tickets at a theatre door.

Fame has assigned one of the minor niches in her temple to FRANKLIN PIERCE, of whom it was said that while he was a pretty big man in New-Hampshire he spread out mighty thin over the whole country. But it is impossible to conceive him, one of the least of our Presidents, as a "barker" on a keg at the entrance to a side-show tent, bawling out: "Walk up, ladies and gents; walk up and see the only genuine anaconda!"

These rôles are all embraced in BRYAN's repertory, and are apparently not uncongenial. That Assyrian sophist who came to Rome in the time of PLINY the younger was the true prototype of this audacious Nebraskan. He was a tremendous spouter and could turn his hand to any odd job that kept him in the public eye. JUVENAL's description of him in the third Satire reads like a pen picture of BRYAN himself:

"Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
Promtus et Isaeo torrentior. Ede, quid illum
Esse putes? quem vis hominem, secum attulit ad nos:
Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
Augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus: omnia novit.
Graeculus esuriens in coelum, jusseris, ibit."

That is, "a quick-witted fellow, of stupefying impudence, ready of speech, and more torrential than ISAEUS. Tell me, what do you think of him? He's any kind of man you wish, and in his single self comes among us a grammarian, rhetorician, geometer, painter, bath-house scrub, augur, rope dancer, quack, and juggler—everything he knows. And if you bid the hungry Greekling go to heaven, he'll do it." Or it might be put this way:

Of shifty mind, with boundless impudence endowed,
He overflows with words and spouts to every crowd.
What sort of fellow is he? What's his trade? You ask.
He's jack-at-all-trades, fit for any mortal task.
A teacher, lawyer, scribbler, Congressman at last,
A ranting hustings gabbler and cheap iconoclast,
If you nominate him, he'll run for President.
But he'd be just as happy in a circus tent.

A large part of the people of France not many years ago lost their heads over a Brummagem hero who came to an inglorious end by his own hand on a wanton's grave. But BOULANGER was a soldier who had come to high rank by personal desert, and his was not by any means the first case in history where epaulettes and gold lace have excited a popular furore. The cheek of every respectable American reddens with a deeper blush as he reflects that the Bryan craze had not even this trumpery basis. And now it transpires that but a few weeks before the Chicago Convention, probably while he was rehearsing the speech that made him the idol and the candidate of the Populists, he applied for a place as press agent of a traveling show!

There is an imminent National peril in BRYAN's doctrines, but the fact that an ignoble adventurer and ne'er-do-well can come by the nomination of a great party for our greatest office and actually win to his support whole States and millions of voters—these shameful things put upon us the greatest humiliation we have ever endured.

"AMERICAN WOMEN."

The writer who takes the composite name of "Cecil de Thierry" in The Contemporary Review, and whose subject is "American Women," knows the value of straw as the raw material for objects of handy attack. It is cheap, light, easily shaped, and still more easily pulled to pieces or knocked about. The "American Women" whom he has chosen to set up for his own purposes are queer creatures, whom American men would never recognize. The stuff he puts into them is partly as old as the satires of JUVENAL, partly as new as the plays of SARDOU; some of it smacks of NORDAU, and much of it has the distinct and unpleasant flavor of his own imagination.

The typical American woman, as this Englishman with a French name imagines her, is "as insatiable as Moloch, and as ungrateful as republics." She is "a queen, as a vulgar democracy has conceived such a personage should be—luxurious, beautiful, indifferent to everything but her own comfort." She is "a human orchid, who [sic] requires an artificial atmosphere in which to bloom. Hence money, and plenty of it, is essential to her existence." By her education, she "must be amusing at all costs," "is a past master in the mysteries of raillery, too often at the expense of earnestness and sweetness," and "her retorts are as crushing as they are merciless."

Is it possible that this last remark explains Mr. de Thierry's savage mood? Has he been playing with edged tools? Has he ventured in conversation with an American woman some of the vulgar banalities he puts into his article, and subjected himself to a retort as "crushing" as it was "merciless"? That would be an explanation that explained. But if this be the genesis of his bad temper he has taken a curiously stupid revenge, for he has ventured a caricature without resemblance, which is necessarily pointless. That fact is recognized by The Spectator of London, which comments on de Thierry's article as follows:

"All this strikes us as absurdly overdone and not a little spiteful and ill natured. The truth is, the American woman is to a great extent a myth—a creature of newspaper paragraphs and gossip. As a matter of fact, the women of ninety-nine American families in a hundred are exceedingly hard-worked, careful women, and if their men folk err, it is not in treating them like idols, but in letting them get careworn and overworked. The expense and difficulty of getting servants is by itself enough to contradict the pampered-idler theory. As for the women of the rich and refined classes, they are like rich women elsewhere—occasionally very idle, luxurious, and extravagant, and also occasionally very simple and austere in their lives. These attacks on American women, as a whole, are as senseless and as tasteless as the equally silly attacks on Englishwomen as a whole."

As a matter of journalistic judgment, we would ask our readers whether the editor who prints this sensible and direct comment does not provide more attractive reading than the one who publishes the forced and ill-tempered rubbish of de Thierry?

THEOSOPHIC PHILANTHROPY.

We commend to the attention of those who have been amused by the performances and teachings of the late Mr. JUDGE's Theosophical Society the evidence, recently disclosed, that the officers and members of this organization are not engaged exclusively in consultations with the Mahatmas, defending the theory that the late Mme. BLAVATSKY has become reincarnated in the person of Mrs. TINGLEY, supporting the society's "crusade" in the Old World, or founding a School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity. It appears that the energies and funds of the society are used to some extent in charitable and philanthropic undertakings.

There was recently published an account of the work of the Katharine A. Tingley Brotherhood Club, in the east side tenement district, and a part of this work is the giving of good suppers to men and women who are unable to enjoy such meals every day. We quote the following from the published statement as to the society's purpose and programme:

"Mrs. TINGLEY [the Occult Director, now traveling with the 'crusaders' in India,] started, in the Winter of 1893, a charitable organization among the East Side poor, and the Brotherhood Club has been organized to continue this experimental missionary effort. 'Brotherhood suppers' will be given at regular intervals to inculcate the principles of moral living and brotherly sympathy and co-operation among the tenement dwellers.

"It is the purpose of the organizers to establish classes for the education of children in useful occupations, to form a free reading club, to set up a medical dispensary, and to put in operation a system for the relief of the needy."

We presume that more or less teaching about reincarnation, cycles, the Mahatmas, and other topics dear to the theosophist will be associated with these praiseworthy efforts to improve the condition of the needy, but if the queer doctrines of the society shall be laid before the people of the tenements in the language which the expounders of theosophy commonly use upon the public platform, they will not be firmly grasped by those who are asked to accept them. On the other hand, the society's attempts to "inculcate the principles of moral living and brotherly sympathy," to educate the children, and to help the sick and the hungry will be decidedly beneficial.

Due credit for this philanthropic work should be given to the Theosophical Society by those who have with good reason regarded with disapproval the absurd doctrines and claims of the prominent followers of the late Mme. BLAVATSKY.

DR. COLEY'S EXPERIMENTS.

The experiments of Dr. COLEY of this city during the last two or three years with respect to the treatment of cancers and similar malignant growths by injecting the characteristic poison of erysipelas or cultures of the germ known as bacillus prodigiosus, have been regarded with great interest by physicians and many other persons who hoped that a remedy for cases of such disease which cannot be cured by surgical operations had been found. The reports published by Dr. COLEY have been encouraging but not conclusive as to the efficacy of the new treatment. The theory has been that the disease germs introduced are hostile to the characteristic germs of the cancerous disease, and by their presence not only check the growth of the disease which is under treatment, but also clear the way for complete recovery.

Some months ago the subject was referred by the New-York Surgical Society to a committee for thorough investigation and a report. We learn from The Medical Record that the report has been submitted. The Record says:

"The following conclusions were presented by Drs. STIMSON, GERSTER, and CURTIS:

"'1. That the danger to the patient from this treatment is great.

"'2. Moreover, that the alleged successes are so few and doubtful in character that the most that can be fairly alleged for the treatment by toxines is that it may offer a very slight chance of amelioration.

"'3. That valuable time has often been lost in operable cases by postponing operation for the sake of giving this method of treatment a trial.

"'4. Finally, and most important, that if the method is to be resorted to at all, it should be confined to the absolutely inoperable cases.'"

"When a malignant growth has advanced," The Record adds, "to that point where operative procedures are no longer to be entertained, then, perhaps, no harm may come from attempts in any legitimate direction; but to hold out the hope of cure by this or any other means in conditions which are non-curable cannot be too strongly condemned."

The report seems to dispose of the question whether the new method is an effective one. It should be said, however, that Dr. COLEY's reports have pointed to several cases in which, by the injections, the malignant growth has been restrained and reduced, while in some instances a very marked improvement was noted. It is probable that we shall hear more about the treatment in question, as several physicians in Europe have been testing the methods used in this city.

THE THREE-VOLUME NOVEL.

Our London correspondent celebrates in his cable letter to-day the decline of the three-volume novel. It is an event worthy of being celebrated. The highly artificial and costly form in which British publishers have insisted upon issuing their fiction has had disastrous effects upon British literature. If it has finally affected the British book trade to its injury, the injury was deserved, and the resulting reform is to be welcomed, especially by the British consumer.

The fundamental notion of the three-volume novel was the belief of the British bookseller that his account lay rather in a large profit upon a small edition than in a small profit upon a large edition. When he had put this belief in force by issuing his fiction in a preposterously cumbrous and expensive form, MUDIE was the inevitable consequence. No considerable number of readers could afford to buy new novels, and no sensible reader cared to buy new novels at the absurd prices charged for them. Readers accordingly subscribed to MUDIE, and the result was that MUDIE and his readers became the literary arbiters of the United Kingdom. The extent of MUDIE's order meant the success or failure of a new book. If the new book had been offered at a reasonable price, it would have been bought outright by people who, as things were, merely ordered it from MUDIE and returned it when read. When the circulation had been completed, some thousands of soiled volumes remained on his hands. There were therefore fewer buyers to the number of readers in Great Britain than in any other civilized country. In the case of an exceptional book which people wished to reread and to possess, a subsequent edition appeared in a single volume and at a reasonable price.

The system had a deleterious effect upon literature because it required every novelist to spread and pad out his story so that it would fill three volumes, without reference to the normal length of the story he had to tell. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in his autobiography, acknowledges this necessity and naïvely explains his own methods of padding. The result was a school of fiction which was verbose on compulsion, and in which writers had to beat out their stories as thin as possible that they might spread over the greatest space. This process has been obviously injurious to writers of great ability. To writers of small ability, or writers whose abilities did not naturally or easily produce works that would fit the publisher's mold, it was fatal.

When an authors' international copyright was first seriously urged, the British publishers naturally put their fingers in the pie. In the course of the early discussions MATTHEW ARNOLD cited the three-volume form as one of the obstacles. He said that the Americans neither would nor should stand such nonsense as that to which the British public had been compelled to submit. In fact, the absurdity of what CHARLES READE used to call the "tri-voluminous" novel was one of the excuses for the absurdity of the demand, embodied in the law, that the mechanical work on a British copyright book should be done over again in this country. British publishing houses which have established branches here and consulted American conditions have found their account in so doing. It is very possibly in consequence of their American experience that British publishing has undergone several modifications. The extinction of the three-volume novel will be the most radical and the most beneficent of these modifications.

For the credit of Brazil it is to be hoped that the request of the Chamber of Deputies to the President to expel the correspondent of The London Times from Rio de Janeiro will promptly be refused. It is bad enough that such a request should be made, but we Americans know only too well how silly can be the action of an assembly on a proposition that some feather-head presses, and no one takes the trouble to resist. The President has time to think and his own definite responsibility. He must see that to expel a correspondent of a paper like The Times would invite distrust and contempt and give to the criticisms of the paper far more effect than they could otherwise have.

It seems that the State Commissioner of Excise has had to answer inquiries regarding the sale of liquor on election day under the present law. The law is quite explicit on this point, and prohibits such sale while the polls are open "within one-quarter of a mile of any voting place." This is subject to precisely the same exceptions as the prohibition of selling on Sunday and to the same requirements as to locking doors and keeping the interior of saloons exposed to view. The exceptions permit pharmacists to sell on prescription and hotel keepers to sell to "guests" on exactly the same conditions as on Sunday, and not otherwise. The only thing in Commissioner LYMAN's reply that may be regarded as a construction or interpretation of the law is the statement that the distance is to be measured by an air line from the polling place to the saloon, and not by the roadway or street between the two places. This strikes us as absurd if applied in cities where the only way of getting from one place to the other is by the street, though it may be all right in the country, where thirsty persons can "cut across lots." In the larger part of this city it would be hard to find a saloon that is not within a quarter of a mile of a polling place by way of the street.

On another page will be found all that we have room for of Lord ROSEBERY's very remarkable valedictory speech at Edinburgh. The great effect the speech produced upon English opinion is explained and justified by a perusal of it. It is undoubtedly on a very high plane, both of ability and of dignity. The speaker makes a very strong case against Mr. GLADSTONE's proposal and a very plausible case for his own course. But, nevertheless, we think every careful reader of the speech must agree that it furnishes a complete explanation why its author is impossible as the leader of the Liberal Party.

It is not to be forgotten that there is a Constitutional amendment to be voted upon at the coming election, the first to be submitted since the revised Constitution went into effect, though last year the question of issuing bonds for canal improvements was voted upon under a statute according to a Constitutional requirement. The Constitution now declares that lands of the State "constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law" shall not be "leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private." It is proposed to add to the section relating to the forest preserve a provision permitting the Legislature to "authorize the leasing, for such term as it may by law fix, a parcel of not more than five acres in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes." The amendment would also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State outside the preserve for lands within the preserve not owned by it, and the sale of State lands outside of the preserve, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of lands within it. This amendment is one that ought to be considered before it is voted upon.

Every man employed by the railroad companies should have an opportunity to go to the polls on election day. The issue in this campaign is one that affects directly and very seriously the interests of all railroad employés, and there is abundant evidence that a great majority of them now see clearly how they and the companies with which they are connected would suffer if Mr. BRYAN should be elected. We are confident that he will be decisively beaten, but it is desirable that his defeat should have all the emphasis which a full vote can give to it. Owing to the exigencies of railroad service it is not an easy matter to provide that every employé shall have a chance to vote at the place where he is registered, but the companies—those which own the so-called palace cars not excepted—should spare no effort to prevent a loss of votes, even if their attempts to give their men the desired opportunity should cause some inconvenience to travelers and shippers of merchandise.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Sound-money Democrats in the South are just now the objects of what amounts to persecution. Gov. JONES of Alabama, for instance, recently had business that brought him to this city. Instantly it was asserted by the silver men of the State that he had solicited Mr. HANNA for funds with which to conduct an anti-Bryan campaign in Alabama. Since his return to Montgomery Gov. JONES has declared in the most positive manner that he did not see or communicate with Mr. HANNA or any other Republican politician before, during, or after his visit to New-York.

—Recent examination of the copper mines on Mount Sinai reveals that the ore is poor and difficult to work, which accounts for the fact that they were abandoned 2,000 years ago, though in the days when copper was the only available substitute for wood and stone these mines were the cause of frequent wars. An interesting point brought to light is that the ancients practiced precisely the method of extraction used at the present day—namely, reduction with charcoal combined with silicious and calcareous fluxes.

—Medford, Mass., is 220 years old, and one feature of its celebration of the anniversary is an exhibition of Colonial relics in the old Royall mansion. This house was built 160 years ago, and is beautiful as well as famous. It has been completely equipped from top to bottom with authentic specimens of old-time furniture and utensils, and is henceforth to be kept open to the public as a lesson in New-England history.

—The Deaf-Mutes Journal denounces as obviously absurd many of the stories that are told about HELEN KELLAR. Assertions that the girl "can speak fluently French, German, and English," that she "learned to articulate with a rapidity hitherto undreamed of," or that she can read the speech "of any one" by placing her fingers on the speaker's lips are, according to The Journal, senseless exaggerations, likely to delay or prevent public appreciation of what has really been accomplished in the education of mutes.

—Sixteen years ago every house in Columbus, Ga., was of the ante-bellum type; to-day the city is a railway and manufacturing centre, with streets lighted and street cars moved by electricity, and it is surrounded by rapidly growing suburbs instead of run-down plantations. A part of the Newest South, its citizens are justifiably proud of their present, and enthusiastically hopeful concerning the future.

—Talking about Indiana, it is a notable fact that the State has an inveterate habit of giving its Electoral vote first to the Republicans and then to the Democrats, in strictly impartial alternation. In 1872 GRANT carried Indiana, in 1876 it was TILDEN, in 1880 GARFIELD, in 1884 CLEVELAND, in 1888 HARRISON, and in 1892 CLEVELAND again. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that this very big pendulum has stopped swinging.

—The silver men of Chicago have wisely decided to do their shouting on the Saturday before election. Their plans include seventeen speeches by that well-known orator, the Hon. W. J. BRYAN. There will be fireworks in the evening.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

The Farmer and the English Speculator.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) World.

Make the farmer prosperous by making it impossible for the English speculator to buy silver at a ratio of 31 to 1 and exchange it for farm produce at a ratio of 15½ to 1. When the farmer is able to produce at a profit, then will business be good, and not until then. Until, through the operation of a free-coinage law enacted by the United States, the price of silver bullion in the markets of the world is increased materially, the American farmer cannot be prosperous. Until the farmer is prosperous business will remain stagnant.

The "Small" Bankers.

From The Wheeling (West Va.) Register.

Brains and the ability to make money and keep it do not always go together, and for this reason the minds of many bankers throughout the country have been poisoned by this pernicious doctrine sent out from Wall Street and have arrayed themselves against their own interests, which is that of the country at large, the farmer, the laborer, the merchant, and the manufacturer. If these are not prosperous, the banker cannot be; by which we mean the banker who is not one of the big fish who swallow the little ones, but is rather in the position of the one who is to be swallowed.

Our Virtual Monarchy.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

The logical result of Gen. Palmer's course is to further strengthen the virtual monarchy we now have in many respects. If we cannot legislate for ourselves, we have not even a monarchical form of government. This country is a mere province of Great Britain, where the people are permitted to elect their Mayors and other officers who can do nothing to displease the actual rulers. Worse than that, our money kings claim the right not only to govern in finance, but to vote as many times as they have dollars, coercing their employes to vote as they direct.

"Coercion" Denounced.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The announcement that District Attorney James H. Bible of the Eastern District of Tennessee has found it necessary to abandon his active support of the Democratic ticket on account of the adverse position of his chief, the Attorney General, is so utterly at variance with the spirit of our institutions as to arouse the indignation of every fair-minded citizen. Against such methods of coercion and restraint the voters of the country will enter their indignant protest in November.

The Republicans' Weak Campaign.

From The Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The campaign the Republicans are now making is very much the weakest they have ever made since they have been a party. It is not only weak in argument and rotten in morals, but it is the most badly managed campaign in the history of the party.

Fatal Result.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The real flag, Old Glory, pure and undefiled, and the true spirit of '61 are with Mr. Bryan and the National Democratic Party. The gold fraud dies with Mr. Bryan's election.

Main Street to be Cared For.

From The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain.

As between Main Street, Butte, and Wall Street, New-York, the people of this town are not for Wall Street. If either must be deserted, let it not be Main Street.

Gold Standard and Wages.

From The Helena (Mon.) Independent.

There is not a gold-standard country on earth where the laboring man gets fair pay for his day's work.

What Good Citizens Have Wished For.

From Printers' Ink.

Friends of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have grounds for regarding with satisfaction the numerous indications of good work its pages exhibit from day to day and week to week. Under the new management, THE TIMES gives promise of being the sort of daily journal that good citizens have wished for, but begun to fear had become impossible in these days of cheap paper and sensational pictures and headlines.

A Memory.

Jessie Lee McHann in The Chattanooga Times.

In the little white cottage down by the hill,
Near the turn of the road and sound of the mill,
Where gray, soothing shadows from mountains droop low
To kiss the mill stream in its musical flow,
There joy found abiding place day after day,
And the skies were aglow with the promise of May,
And love made the hours too sweet to be long,
And gave to life's prose the rhythm of song.
In the little white cottage down by the hill,
Where the twitter of birds and whir of the mill
Cleave the silence with sound as restful to hear
As the sweet cradle songs to childhood so dear,
I dreamed of a friend whose affections would thrill
My heart strings with music, all discord to still,
And the dream was so sweet the measure of life
Seemed an anthem of joy bereft of all strife.
Oh! dear little cottage just down by the hill,
Near the white, curving road that leads to the mill,
The heart that found rest in your portals of peace,
From fetters of gladness sought early release;
Yet, still I can see through the gathering gloom,
Like stars in the night, the "love-lights of home"—
But the fair dream of youth, too foolish to last,
Is buried from sight in my beautiful past.

TIP HATS TO THE FLAG

A NAVAL CEREMONY ADOPTED FOR THE ARMY.

Secretary Lamont Insists that the Stars and Strips Be Raised and Lowered Each Day, with Music and Individual Salutations—Silver Certificates Satisfactory While New—Street Sweeping by Hand—Election Betting a Penal Offense.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Army officers are not lacking in patriotism, perhaps, but they sometimes show a disposition to resist manifestations of the sentiment which would have a wholesome effect if shown with a fair degree of earnestness. Secretary of War Lamont is not an emotional person, as any of his acquaintances will testify. But he has some ideas about the service which highly emotional men and women will share. One of these has become a rule of the army. For ever so long, perhaps for as long as there has been an army, it has been customary to fire a cannon at sunrise, at all army posts, have the flag run up by a sergeant, and at night have it lowered again by a soldier, and all was officially done for the flag of the United States that was considered desirable to maintain regard for the National symbol. In the navy, on the contrary, "colors" has been and is a ceremony reminding those on board ship of the fact that the flag is a thing to be treated with distinguished respect when it is raised and lowered. At eight bells in the morning, on board every ship in commission, "colors" summons officers and a marine guard, and the band, if there is one, to the quarter deck, and the flag is run up to the sound of a bar of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the officers standing at salute until the colors are in place. At sunset the ceremony is repeated, when the colors are lowered. It is a brief but very pretty, and to the stranger to it an impressive proceeding. Secretary Lamont thought that there was no good reason why the same ceremony could not be adopted, with certain modifications, for the army, which is as much in need of being reminded of the regard due to the flag as is the navy. Oddly enough, the proposition met with objection from officers of the army, but they did not strike the Secretary as convincing. At all events, instead of permitting the flag to be sent aloft every morning with the mere salute of the morning gun, which is touched off by a soldier without company except a comrade or two, it is how the order that where there is a supply of music sufficient to produce "The Star-Spangled Banner," the band shall turn out to play a bar of it while the flag is being run to the top of the staff, and while it is on its way the guard and the officers who have turned out to see that the ceremony is properly performed shall stand at salute. As on board ship, the band is to render the like service at sunset when the evening gun is fired and the colors are lowered.

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United States Treasurer Morgan, who handles the money of the Government and is likely to hear bad reports of it when they are in circulation, has not yet received any complaints of the new one, two, and five dollar silver certificates, which by this time have become known to almost everybody who handles money. At the Treasury Department, however, many compliments have been received from persons who admire the bills for their artistic merit, and Treasurer Morgan is of the opinion that not until the paper has become worn is there likely to be any objection to it on any account. The information furnished was suggested by an inquiry prompted by the comment of the cashier of one of the most active banks in the District. This man found the new silver certificates very handsome to look at, and considered them so elaborate in workmanship as to be almost impossible of effective imitation by the most expert counterfeiters, but he had a complaint to make about them. It was an old complaint against other issues. Grasping a bunch of bills of several denominations he illustrated his objection. Passing the bills rapidly from the bunch held in his left hand, he remarked: "You see, when they drop rapidly that the new certificates are very much alike. The designations at the right hand corner, where the counter looks to see whether there is a one, a two, or a five, are obscure. That obscurity will increase with age. If you look at the old series, you will see that they are all designated more conspicuously than the new certificates. The character of the designs on the new issues is such as to minimize the importance of the figure in the corner. It has been the custom heretofore to consult with banking men here and elsewhere as to this part of the new notes of different kinds. I assume that there was no consultation with handlers of money when the designations for the silver certificates were adopted." The popular verdict seems to favor the twos of the new series of silver certificates as the most interesting of the three designs. The new tens are on the way, and will be quite as attractive as the ones, twos, and fives.

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A few years ago the visitor from New-York to the capital went home to tell people who were unable to get away from the dominion of Tammany Hall that the streets of Washington were so clean that you could safely eat your meals from them, and indulged in other extravagant comparisons to impress upon their unfortunate fellow-citizens the fact that they did not have clean streets. It is no longer possible to make the comparison, and the daily complaints of the Washington newspapers will justify the writer in saying that the day has passed when it was possible to compare the condition of the streets of Washington and New-York. There does not begin to be the excuse here for dirty streets that there was in New-York when Col. Waring took hold of the business. Yet the streets are very dirty. All but a very few of the streets of Washington are paved with asphalt. There are very few horse-car lines. The trucking and other heavy hauling is not so great as it is in New-York, by any means, and the number of animals contributing to the disorder of the streets is much smaller. The alley system, affording all householders opportunity to dispose of their ashes and garbage by the back door, thus keeping barrels and cans out of sight and reducing the chance of littering the streets considerably, is a help to the street cleaner. The whirling sweeps are employed at night, and it is complained that they do not clean, and that when they try they are noisy and a menace to health. The District Commissioners have been experimenting with the New-York system, putting men at work in the daytime to clean a part of a street by hand. The men clean the street, and the sweeps may be dispensed with in cleaning a part of the city if it is found that the expense is not too great to forbid the change.

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Mavroyeni, the Turkish Minister to the United States, must have been distressed by the story published early last week of the intended "forcing" of the Dardanelles by the little Bancroft. The publication was calculated to revive the concern he manifested in the Spring of 1895 over the departure of the Mediterranean fleet to Smyrna, under command of Admiral Kirkland. Accepting newspaper reports as serious, he frequently asked the State Department what it meant. To some of his questions the department replied courteously that the vessels were following a custom observed by other powers in sending vessels to the eastern Mediterranean, that they would drop "round" where there were American citizens and property to be protected if necessity for protection should arise, and that it was not exactly Turkey's business to be informed what the minute instructions to our naval officers happened to be. Although Admiral Kirkland acted with discretion and maintained friendly relations with the people he met, the Secretary of State found occasion to chide his successor, Admiral Selfridge, in the Fall, for a lecture he read to the Vali of Aleppo. He did not do it directly, but sent the remonstrance through Secretary Herbert, who advised Selfridge that he would better stick to his ship and let Minister Terrell carry on the diplomatic correspondence for which Selfridge appeared to have some taste. We have given Turkey repeated assurances that the United States fleet is in Turkish waters in a friendly spirit, so that the Bancroft cannot be carrying out the promises of the Minister if she undertakes to reduce the defenses of the Dardanelles with her battery of four four-inch guns.

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Law is being defied here every day by excited persons who have opinions about the coming election, and who wish to back up their opinions by wagers for Bryan or McKinley. The standing offer of two to one on McKinley has stimulated the disregard for the law of the district, although the law is an uncomfortable one to have around at election time, when opinions are apt to be worthless unless there is money talking behind predictions of victory. To bet or to accept an offer to wager, if rebuked to the extent of the law here, would subject the offender to $500 fine and ninety days in prison, if the Justice trying the case chose to impose the maximum penalties for betting. This has been the law since 1885, but no one appears to have been tried for violations of it at election time. If by good management a bet is arranged, it would be possible for the man who made the bet to get away without punishment, as many betting men have got away. But it is also possible that the other party to the wager might be compelled to sue for a recovery of the wager, and to get it; for, oddly enough, there have been instances of such recovery. E. G. D.

SECURED PASSES BY FRAUD

Arrest of a Railroad Clerk in St. Joseph for Swindling.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—G. D. Perry, chief clerk of General Manager Robinson of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, was arrested in St. Joseph last night by Post Office Inspectors Waterbury of Denver and Sutton of Kansas City on a charge of obtaining passes from many of the railroads of the country by fraud and disposing of them to brokers. He was brought here and released under a bond of $2,000.

The officers believe that Mr. Perry is identical with a certain "E. Walter Smythe," who for months has been getting transportation in all directions through the use of bogus letterheads of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, on which his name appears as "General Superintendent." One of Mr. Smythe's exploits was to secure an Erie pass from Chicago to New-York and back for "his wife and private secretary" by wiring from Kansas City to Vice President Merrill of the Erie, in the name of Receiver Frank Trumbull of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

RAN INTO WATER FOR SAFETY.

Young Woman Attacked by a Man Jumped into a Canal.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 17.—Miss Frances O'Neill, the daughter of Mrs. Mary O'Neill of this place, while walking along Belleville Avenue toward her home last night, was assailed by a man who stood in the shadow near the canal bridge, and who grasped her by the throat and threatened to kill her if she made a noise.

She struggled violently, struck her assailant several times in the face, and finally succeeded in tearing away from him and in jumping into the canal, where she waded about and screamed so that the man got frightened and ran away.

Miss O'Neill then scrambled up on the bank and fainted. She was found by Alexander Drew and Philip Gans, who had heard her screams.

BUTLER IS CONFIDENT.

Claims the Election of Bryan Is Assured.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—"I believe," said Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist Committee, to-night, in reply to a question, "that Bryan's election is an assured fact beyond any possible peradventure. The tide is flowing his way and getting higher and stronger every day. I would hesitate to place in a table all the States that I believe will give him a majority.

"Everything south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and west of the Mississippi is, beyond any question, certain for Bryan, with the single exception of Iowa, which we will, in order to be safe, place in the doubtful column. This gives Bryan 211 votes. Add Indiana, which we will certainly carry, and Mr. Bryan has two to spare.

"It is claimed by some that West Virginia and Maryland are doubtful States, but I do not agree with that. For the sake of argument, however, I have omitted Maryland from my list. Suppose we should lose Kentucky and West Virginia. We have then Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois, to say nothing of other States, upon which we can fall back as a reserve. I am of the firm belief that both Michigan and Minnesota will go for Bryan. Figure the situation any way you please, and you cannot figure out a Republican victory."

Fusion in Mississippi Probable.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—C. C. Miller, Chairman of the Mississippi State Democratic Executive Committee, has called a meeting of the committee in Jackson Oct. 19. The object is to consider fusion. It is probable that some plan for fusion will be adopted. Several members of the committee have already expressed the view that Chairman Jones's wish should be acceded to. The Populists asked for three Electors when the two committees were in session before.

Defaulting Railroad Treasurer.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—J. B. Walker, Treasurer of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad under Receiver J. H. Averill, is short about $29,000. When last heard of he was in New-York, at which place he wrote his wife to meet him. It is reported that he took $10,000 with him. Walker's bond was only $10,000. The road, which has just been purchased by Thomas & Ryan, will probably bring suit against the bondsmen of Receiver Averill for the difference.

Family Starving, One Son Dies.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 17.—The eldest son of John Swan of this place died of starvation last night, and it was then learned that Swan, with his wife and four children, had been in a penniless condition for some time, but were too proud to ask for the necessaries of life, or to let their condition be known.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury has adopted for bonded cars a seal lock known as the "Horse Shoe Seal" submitted by E. J. Brooks Company of New-York City for sealing cars transporting appraised merchandise, and also the "Button" seal submitted by them for sealing packages. The Beasley lock, which is now being used for securing cars carrying unappraised merchandise, is to be continued, as also the bonded warehouse lock furnished by the Ames Sword Company of Chicopee, Mass.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The condition of Miss Jennie Catlin, niece of Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C., who was seriously injured while coasting down a hill on her bicycle in Barney Park, near the residence of her uncle, A. B. Satterlee, is much improved to-day, and the physicians in attendance now express hope of her ultimate recovery. Although still unconscious to-day, Miss Catlin's temperature is normal. This is regarded as most favorable.

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 17.—W. L. Porter, a prominent citizen and oil merchant of this place, was found at 9 o'clock last night lying on the street dead with a bullet hole in his head. He was returning home from a lodge meeting, and it is supposed was waylaid and killed by a robber.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 17.—President Angell presented his annual report to the Board of Regents of the University yesterday. He stated that the attendance last year was the largest in the history of the institution, and that every department had made material advancement.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 17.—A pitched battle occurred a few miles west of town yesterday afternoon between negroes. Shotguns and pistols were used. Two sons of Hamp Lacey and Reddick Stephenson were killed. The trouble was over family matters.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 17.—Charley Done had saved enough money to live on comfortably in China and was about to return. Two men entered his laundry to-day and took, at revolver point, all he had saved.

SATOLLI ON THE OCEAN

FRIENDS ESCORT THE CARDINAL DOWN THE BAY.

A Big Demonstration on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Previous to Her Departure—Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland Meet, Cordially Shake Hands and Chat Together—For a Time the Cardinal Didn't Know of His Escort's Presence.

Cardinal Satolli, recently Papal Delegate to this country, sailed yesterday morning for Naples on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which left her dock in Hoboken at 10 o'clock. He was accompanied by Father Bianco, his temporary secretary. Father Gamboni of Louisville, Ky., was a fellow-passenger.

The Cardinal had spent the night with his friend, Major John D. Kelley, in Brooklyn. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning he celebrated mass in the private chapel of Major Kelley's house.

When he reached the North German Lloyd Line pier he found awaiting him Archbishops Corrigan, Martinelli, and Chappelle, Mgr. Sbaretti, Dr. Rooker, secretary to the Papal Legation in Washington, and Father Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan. The party boarded the vessel at once and went to the Captain's cabin, which was crowded until sailing time with clergymen and prominent laymen who had come to bid farewell to the distinguished prelate.

Among those who called were Archbishops Ireland and Riordan, Bishops McGoldrick, Gabriels, Farley, McDonnell, and McNamara, Dock Commissioner O'Brien, H. H. Vreeland, John D. Crimmins, Gen. Michael Kerwin, Richard O'Gorman, Justice Daly, Dr. Senner, David McClure, and the English, French, Belgian, and Spanish Consuls in this city. Many others, clergymen, laymen, and ladies, were there to say good-bye. Cardinal Satolli said he was deeply touched by the evidences he had of the esteem of the clergy and laity of this country.

Brother Justin, President of Manhattan College, had chartered the excursion steamer Valley Girl to accompany the Kaiser Wilhelm II. down the bay. The steamboat left Pier 40, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 9 o'clock, and crossed the river to the North German Lloyd Line dock. The little steamer was crowded with passengers, the majority of whom were clergymen. Many of the passengers went on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Brother Justin presented to the Cardinal a souvenir of his visit to this city, on which was printed in gold letters, "To His Eminence Cardinal Satolli. Compliments of the New-York Catholic Protectory."

When the whistle sounded and the crowd began to hasten from the steamship's decks Archbishop Corrigan and Archbishop Ireland met face to face. They shook hands cordially and chatted together for a few moments. As they parted, Archbishop Ireland said, "I'll see you later in the day."

When the big steamer pulled out, the brass band on board commenced playing, as did also the band of the Catholic Protectory on board the Valley Girl. The little steamboat stood to one side to permit the Kaiser Wilhelm to take the lead. On board the excursion boat, besides Brother Justin, were Bishop Gabrielos of Ogdensburg, Fathers Dougherty, Keane, and Doyle, and many other clergymen of prominence. Among the laity were Mr. and Mrs. George Scheffler, Dr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Ullo, the Misses Ullo, Mr. and Mrs. Garhardt, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Katharine Fornny, a large deputation of the Faculty and students of Manhattan College, a deputation from the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, and many others. Fully 1,000 persons crowded the decks.

There was great cheering from the steamboat when the big ocean liner was pulled into the stream and turned her nose toward the bay. The excursion boat quickly took her position on the port side. There she remained the entire distance of the trip. But few of the Kaiser Wilhelm's passengers were on deck, and there was not a sign of Cardinal Satolli. It seems that he was unaware of the near presence of such a number of loyal admirers, and on bidding farewell to the crowd in the Captain's cabin supposed he had seen the last of his American friends, for a time at least.

But if he did not know that this enthusiastic crowd was almost within speaking distance, it was not the crowd's fault. The band played lively airs and cheers and yells were kept up steadily. Still there was no sign of his Eminence on the steamship's deck. Only a few shivering passengers were to be seen, and they answered the shouts by waving their handkerchiefs occasionally as they would hail any near-by vessel. Finally a clerical-looking individual appeared on deck and leaned over the rail.

"Hooray!" yelled the crowd. "There he is. Hooray!"

"That ain't him!" some one bawled. "He ain't even a priest." And he was not. But he was flattered mightily by the attention he received, and he bowed, smiled, and gesticulated with great vigor.

When the boats were opposite Governors Island, a gray-haired priest, wearing a silk hat, appeared.

"There he is!" shrieked the excursionists, and the cheering was renewed.

Father Dougherty recognized this mistake and yelled: "That's not the Cardinal!" Then the crowd began to demand that the Cardinal be produced.

"Go fetch him!" they yelled to the clergyman on the steamship. "Bring him out. We want to see him!"

The priest, who was Father Gamboni, understood, and, with a broad smile, darted inside the cabin. Then the cheering began again, while the band played "Just Tell Them that You Say Me."

Pretty soon Father Gamboni returned with the Cardinal and Father Bianco. Then pandemonium reigned. Every one on the steamboat yelled himself hoarse. Three cheers were called for and given again and again. The band changed its tune to "Auld Lang Syne." The Cardinal appeared immensely pleased. He leaned over the rail, between the two other clergymen, and bowed and smiled and waved his hat. He recognized some of the excursionists and waved greetings to them. By this time the deck of the steamer was crowded with passengers. The enthusiasm of the party on the steamboat was contagious and they fluttering their handkerchiefs in ecstasy. The steerage passengers, too, were wonderfully interested in the demonstration. The cheering from the excursionists, the bowing and smiling and hat waving of the Cardinal, and fluttering of handkerchiefs were kept up until the big liner, with the excursion boat at her side, was well down the bay, and nearly opposite Robbin's Reef Lighthouse. There the Kaiser Wilhelm began to forge rapidly ahead. Father Dougherty mounted a chair and called a final three cheers, the band struck up the royal Italian march, and the steamboat put about and returned to her Twenty-second Street dock.

IRELAND MAKES A SPEECH.

Talks on Patriotism to a Gathering of Grand Army Men.

Archbishop Ireland visited Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., at the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, on Friday night. He was accompanied by Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

A reception was held in Kane Lodge room, for the rooms of the post were filled with Masons, as Pyramid Lodge was receiving a visit from the Grand Master. The Archbishop, however, made himself at home in the rooms adorned with Masonic emblems and delivered a stirring speech on the subject of patriotism. He declared that love of country should be instilled in the hearts of all.

Archbishop Ireland also spoke of the causes that led to the civil war and the sacrifices that were then made. He said that the Grand Army was a splendid object lesson to the rising generation.

The Archbishop is an old soldier himself, having gone to the front as Chaplain of a Minnesota regiment.

Admiral Meade, the commander of the post, paid a high tribute to Archbishop Ireland's character as a citizen, as well as to his high religious standing. Speeches were also made by Gen. Butterfield and Gen. Tremain.

It was announced at the meeting that the post would have a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel early in December, and on Nov. 20 would give a reception to the Commander in Chief.

CLAIMS TO BE HIS WIFE.

Guttenberg Woman Will Sue a Prominent Union Hill Lawyer.

Helena A. Seibel, thirty-five years old, of Hudson Avenue and Bull's Ferry Road, Guttenberg, has employed Blair & Crouse, Jersey City lawyers, to bring suit against Charles F. Ruh, a prominent Democratic politician and one of the wealthiest residents of Union Hill, to compel him to acknowledge her as his wife.

The complainant, who is a handsome brunette, has a good position in North Hudson society. She was formerly a teacher in the public school at New-Durham. In her bill she alleges that she was married to Mr. Ruh in 1887. When her attention was called to the fact that Mr. Ruh's first wife did not die until 1888, she said she could not explain the circumstance, but adhered to her statement that the ceremony which united her to Mr. Ruh was performed in the year she named.

Miss Seibel refused to say where or by whom the ceremony was performed, but said she would establish the facts at the proper time. She said she would also produce a dozen or more witnesses who would testify that Mr. Ruh had introduced her to them as his wife. She said she kept the marriage secret at the request of Mr. Ruh, and would not now make it public were she not compelled to do so by Mr. Ruh's failure to provide for her support.

Miss Seibel is the daughter of Mrs. Seibel, who became insane six months ago and assailed every one who passed her house, driving them out of the roadway with stones and clubs.

Mr. Ruh denied the statements made by the complainant. He said she had told a number of ridiculous stories about him. They were all false, he said, and after he heard them he refused to recognize her. She then threatened to make him suffer for his conduct.

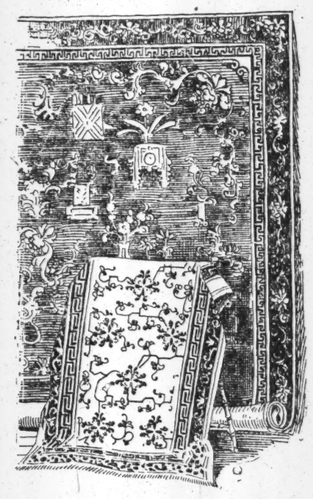
Otto Crouse said the papers had not been filed yet, but the case would come up in chancery Oct. 26.

RARE RUGS FROM THE EAST.

Oriental Fabrics That Are Displayed in Vantine's Addition.

Many art treasures of the far East, in the shape of antique Persian, Turkish, and Chinese rugs and carpets, are exhibited in a third-floor addition, opened yesterday by the demands of trade in such goods, at A. A. Vantine & Company's Oriental store, 877 and 879 Broadway.

They are spoils from the temples, mosques, and palaces of those mysterious



Some of Vantine's Rugs.

and wonderful countries, and were obtained at great expense by agents of the company, some of them only after years of secret negotiation. The display is profuse and beyond comparison. Strewn about the floor, covering the walls, and stacked in the corners are goods whose value runs into the millions. Here is a silken Turkish rug intricately woven in strange devices, in colors that modern countries have never found, and of a texture soft enough for Mohammed himself to tread upon. It is several hundred years old.

A peculiarity of the dyes is to grow deeper and richer with age; the fabric, softer and more silky. A Chinese wool carpet, 17½ feet square, of tawny lion color, harmoniously relieved in the figuring, is said to be the finest Oriental floor covering in existence. It is more than 200 years old, and its designs have a mythological significance that perhaps only a scholar would understand. A Khorrisian, or Persian, carpet in a pattern that, though wrought by hand, is geometrically perfect, contains the most beautiful blue, terra cotta, and camel colors. Its material is that unequaled quality of wool that grows on herds of the table lands. And this, too, was made by hands that turned to dust centuries ago.

The selling price of these rugs and carpets is from $100 to $10,000.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The National Democratic organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District is making an active campaign for sound money. It has removed its headquarters to the ground floor of the Edinboro Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street. The members believe this district will poll a larger vote for Palmer and Buckner than any other in the city. Arrangements have been made by Chairman Daniel O'Connel to hold a mass meeting on next Friday evening. It will be addressed by John De Witt Warner, C. V. Fornes, the candidate for Congress, and George J. Vestner, candidate for the Assembly.

—The second open-air mass meeting of Broome Street merchants, in favor of sound money, was held yesterday afternoon, at Broome and Mercer Streets. The platform was handsomely decorated with the American flag, and the band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, consisting of sixty pieces, played patriotic airs. Fifteen hundred people listened to sound-money speeches by Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Fred D. Grant, C. N. Bovee, Jr., J. M. Mayer, and J. Leslie Gossin.

—There will be a Republican mass meeting, under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District and the Thirteenth Congressional District, in Lyric Hall, next Tuesday evening. The speakers will be William L. Strong, Edward Lauterbach, Gen. Anson G. McCook, the Rev. Ernest Lyon, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and others.

—The McKinley League has called a mass meeting for to-morrow evening, in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Among the speakers will be Warner Miller, Charles H. Treat, James B. Townsend, Gen. Samuel Thomas, and George E. Matthews of Buffalo, President of the McKinley League of the State of New-York.

—Charles H. Treat was the principal speaker in yesterday's meeting of the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Chemical Trades Campaign Club, at 59-61 Malden Lane. He defined the issues of the campaign. Other speakers were J. H. Taylor and George J. Seabury.

—The West Side Republican Club announces a meeting for Tuesday evening, at 102 West Eighty-second Street. The Donizetti Quartet will sing campaign glees.

—The Patriotic Republican Club has called a mass meeting for Tuesday evening, at its quarters, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

While the volume of trading diminishes, as it was expected to do, prices show a gain of 1½ to 2 per cent. as compared with a week ago. The low day of the week was Monday last. A large line of shorts in Sugar was brought in, which put the stock up several points; this started covering in other stocks, and so brought up the general level of quotations. Some fractions were lost yesterday after the bank statement appeared, as it was regarded as unfavorable. Whatever short interest may be left in the market now, will probably be covered up before the day of election. On the other hand, commission houses generally are not disposed to encourage customers to buy, as the banks will lend only sparingly, and that solely on call. Time money is not to be had, except for long dates at 6 per cent. and over. Which is about the same as saying that no time loans are being made. Call rates threatened to run up sharply last Wednesday, but when 10 per cent. had been reached J. P. Morgan & Co. sent in enough to break it down to 6; and since then, the rate has ranged from 6 to 8 per cent. It seems to be the policy of the banks and large financial firms to do what they can towards keeping the call rate about these figures. There appears to be enough loanable money at their command to supply the demand when the rate threatens to go above them. There has been much talk about a money squeeze coming before election, and a plethora of money after it. The gold imports may be expected to prevent the one; but the "Financial Chronicle" yesterday, in its discussion of the situation, expresses doubt whether money will be so very easy immediately after election. It thinks the state of trade does not justify such an expectation.

The subject is full of difficulties. We are not dealing with purely trade conditions, which can be calculated upon; but with these conditions modified to an extent quite beyond calculation by sentimental forces. Take the situation of the foreign exchange market as an example. A leading firm which does business almost exclusively in foreign exchange says:

The exchange situation presents odd features, due to the coming election. There is reluctance on the part of Southern and Western producers and dealers to part with their cotton and grain because they hope for better prices after Nov. 3. They are, nevertheless, unable to hold their products on account of the money stringency. Owing to the Southern and Western belief in the possibility of Bryan's election, gold, sterling and everything deliverable after election that might serve as a hedge has run up to high prices, while sterling on the spot is declining. These are unnatural and almost ridiculous conditions.

Here we have a curious state of affairs. Owners of the sorts of produce which have a foreign market selling no more of it than they are forced to by their inability to carry it, and the market prices rising; gold coming in by every steamer, while calls on it good to December are in demand; and gold selling at a fractional premium for immediate delivery, and slightly higher to arrive. The demand for the metal is chiefly in small lots, and largely on mail orders. It seems to be most urgent from sections of the country where the silver sentiment is strongest. The large loss of legal tenders by the banks, as shown by yesterday's statement, is interpreted as indicating the demands of the country banks, which are doing their best to strengthen themselves against the possible calls of nervous depositors. Legal tenders are regarded as being equivalent to gold; and besides this, it is noted that depositors who draw out their money from fright, do not ask to convert it into gold. They just lock it up.

The hot speculation in wheat is also promoted by the uncertainty about the currency. Any one believing in the success of the cheap money party, or fearing it, and ready to speculate upon that basis, would naturally turn to the wheat market. If money is to be cheapened, what money buys must advance; and all experience shows that those products whose prices are fluid, that is, which have a daily and hourly varying quotation, are the quickest to respond to the changes in the value of money. Therefore, while the shortage in the wheat supplies of the world, would of itself operate to put up the price of the cereal, we have the other factor to consider as an element in the prevailing speculation. After election, supposing it goes as all signs now indicate, this element will be eliminated. Doubtless it is not of great influence anyway, despite the talk about it; because Liverpool has constantly led the way upward, and Chicago has not more than followed. Now no matter what amount of cheap money the wheat seller here received for his wheat, the Liverpool buyer would of course pay no more than the market price which was determined by all the world's supplies, and this would be a gold price. Consequently, if the expectation of cheaper money was doing much to advance the price of the grain, the Chicago price would naturally be above the Liverpool price. The same would hold good of cotton. Notwithstanding the large rise in wheat, the deliveries in Chicago are not large; but corn is beginning to come forward in volume. The C. B. & Q. road is moving it largely. On Thursday, for instance, it brought in 270,400 bushels, against 34,450 for the same day last year. The Burlington is chiefly a corn road, the St. Paul a wheat road. Quite recently, Burlington stock was selling about ten points below St. Paul. Now they are only fractionally apart. The territory of the Burlington road is loaded up with corn from last year's crop, on the top of which comes another crop just as big. If the rise in wheat is permanent, it will surely drag up the price of corn, and the Burlington will get the benefit. The Rock Island, also, another corn road, ought to come in for its full share. It looks as if it might be the innings of the corn roads this fiscal year, while the wheat road had theirs last year. St. Paul earnings are declining, and the last report of the Northwest showed they were.

Take it altogether, there is more potential force in the rise in our grain prices than in anything else in the present situation—assuming that the cheap money party is defeated. We take that now as a matter of course; but if the thing stopped there, there would be nothing more happen than a sudden but temporary spurt in business, due to relief from past tension. But if we are to have only as much as two years of high prices for our great staple products—and by high prices is meant not more than enough to give a reasonable profit to the average farmer—then there is something to look forward to which will make prices on the Stock Exchange boom. If the present advance in grain had come in June last, it would have knocked the free-silver convention at Chicago endways; for the farmers would have been able to sell this season's crops at the higher figures. Coming as it did after a very large portion of the wheat crop had passed from first hands, it was less effective. But it is good for this seanson's corn crop. We can never hope to see the old "dollar basis" permanently restored for wheat (and corresponding prices for other grain), for the production of the world has been too far ahead of consumption; nevertheless, if there be really enough shortage this year to drain reserves down very low, then we may reckon that there will be comparatively high prices for certainly two crop seasons, and that will do as much to kill the cheap silver sentiment as our good crops and high prices for them killed the greenback craze and grangerism in 1879 and 1880.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Women's Tailor Made Suits at Less Than Half Price.

Think of it! Women's Stylish Suits, tailored to perfection—Just right in every way except in price, which is less than half of what would be right—Made of black and blue English serge and fancy mixtures—Fly front London box coat or double breasted high neck coat—Extra wide skirt—Coats lined throughout with silk—Skirt lined with best French percaline—Sizes 32 to 38, made to sell at $15.00 to $18.00, at. . . . . **$7.65** each

Second floor.

Muslin Underwear.

Only the best—the best materials made in the best possible manner—full sized and generous widths—at prices that insure the best values obtainable anywhere.

Drawers.

Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, full size 12c

Masonville Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, others with embroidered ruffles, at 25c

Muslin Drawers of fine quality, with tucked umbrella ruffle, at.....29c

Muslin Drawers, with Hamburg insertions and ruffles of embroidery to match, at.....39c

Muslin Drawers, trimmed with full ruffles of embroidery in effective patterns, at 58c

Gowns.

Muslin Gowns, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, at.....27c

Gowns, same style as above, in Masonville muslin.....39c

Muslin Gowns, with yoke of two insertions and tucks, others with V neck with Hamburg ruffle on neck and sleeves, at.....58c

High-necked Gowns, with four insertions of fine embroidery in yoke, ruffle to match on neck and sleeves.....75c

Muslin Gowns, in new high square neck effects front and back, prettily trimmed with open patterns of embroidery, fast edges, at.....97c

Corset Covers.

Cambric Corset Covers, V neck, trimmed with fine Hamburg edges.....19c

Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with fine pattern of two-inch width embroidery, at.....25 cts

Cambric Corset Covers, V or square neck, trimmed with wide embroideries in open patterns, at.....39 cts

Walking Skirts, with lace-trimmed ruffles .....58 cts

Walking Skirts, with full umbrella ruffles of embroidery.....97 cts

Second floor.

Colossal Corset Bargains.

We place on sale to-morrow 600 of the celebrated R. & G. Corsets, splendidly made—finely finished and heavily boned—at extraordinarily tight laced prices—only one to a customer and no mail orders filled.

125 R. & G. Corsets, extra long waisted, white only, heavily boned, trimmed with lace, regularly sold at $1.00, at....59c

250 R. & G. Corsets, made of imported ecru coutil, extra long waists, prettily finished, regularly sold at $1.50, at.75c

225 R. & G. Corsets, made of imported brocaded materials, including combinations of black and pink, black and heliotrope, black and blue, also plain black Italian cloth, and extra fine grades of pure white, flossed with silk, trimmed with lace and ribbon, regularly sold at $3.25, at.....$1.39

Second floor.

Women's and Misses' 75c. to $1.48 Trimmed Camel's Hair Hats at 45c.

45 dozen Women's and Misses' Trimmed Camel's Hair Alpine and Walking Hats, in black, grey, brown, navy, green and red—some trimmed with black ribbon band and bows with ribbon bound edge—others trimmed with three rows of narrow velvet ribbon and velvet bound edge. Regular retail prices of these hats has been 75c. to 1.48—our special price is . . . . . **45c. ea**

Main, right.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, 65c. ea.

100 Eiderdown Dressing Sacques—in pretty shades of pink, blue, cardinal, and gray, at.....65c. ea

Second floor.

Flannelette Wrappers, $1.25

Wrappers of good quality Flannelette, in new blue and white and black and white designs—made with a tight-fitting back—collar and sleeves trimmed with a pretty braid—at.....$1.25 ea

Second floor.

Women's $3.00 Lace Shoes at $1.79 Pair.

1,500 pairs of Women's Vici Kid Lace Shoes with patent leather tips and eyelet facing—new Fall shapes—in either medium pointed or Philadelphia square toe—made to sell at $3.00 a pair, are here for your buying at. . **$1.79 a pair**

Women's Jackets, Capes & Skirts.

Splendid goods splendidly made, at exceptionally small prices:

Jackets of Black French Boucle, lined throughout with silk—velvet collar—regularly sold at $16.00, at.$11.75 ea

Capes of black Persian Cloth—silk lined throughout—trimmed all around with black Thibet—regularly sold at $16.00, at $12.45

Walking Skirts of black fancy wide wale cloth—lined throughout and velvet finished—regularly sold at $7.00—at.....$4.98

Walking Skirts of black brocaded silk or satin, regularly sold at $11.00, at.$7.50

Second floor.

Excellent Silk Values.

Thousands of yards of splendid Silks—the wanted kinds—Silks of undoubted goodness, are here for you to buy at much below their worth.

5,000 yards all silk Printed Warp and Brocaded Taffetas, new designs, in all the most popular street and evening colors, good value at 85c., go at .....49c. yd

3,000 yards elegant quality monotone Taffetas, very brilliant and easily worth $1.25, to go at.....75c. yd

50 pieces all silk Black Satin Duchesse, 27 inches wide, regular price $1.00, go at .....69c. yd

50 pieces all silk Black Satin Damasse, large, elegant designs, specially adapted for skirts or entire costumes, regular $1.75 quality, at.....$1.25 yd

Main, left.

Rich Dress Stuffs At Remarkably Low Prices

5,000 yards of Imported Dress Stuffs in fashionable weaves and colorings, including Silk and Wool and Mohair and Wool Novelties; Canvas and Novelty Cheviots, and other desirable fabrics that are worth $1.25 to $1.45 yd., go at .....98c. yard

Imported Frieze Novelties, 43 in. wide, in two-tone checks and stripes, very rich colorings, worth 85c. yard, at .....69c. yard

Main aisle.

Black Dress Goods.

Women who want Black Dresses—and what woman doesn't want one—have an exceptional chance to buy the goods here at a considerable saving in price—for instance, we offer to-morrow:

Mohair Sicilian, full weight and lustre, 50 in. wide, splendid for skirts or dresses, regular 48c. quality, at.....29c

French Armure Worsted Serge, in small designs, 44 in. wide, imported to retail at 85c., to close at.....39c. per yd

Sarah Serge, pure double silk warp, 41 in. wide, cost 75c. to manufacture, our price for it is.....54c

Main, left, rear.

Women's Flannel Shirt Waists, $1.79 Each.

The Separate Cloth Waist has come to stay for a long time.—Plenty of pretty ones here to choose from—all low priced.—Particularly good value is offered to-morrow in a waist of good quality flannel, in navy, cardinal, green, brown, and black—lined throughout—box plaited back and full front—white linen collar—at $1.79

Second floor.

Black Sateen Waists, $1.23 Each.

75 Waists of Extra Heavy Black Sateen—pleated back—yoke front—regularly sold at $1.75—at.....$1.23 ea

Women's Underwear.

Women's Ribbed Merino Vests in natural and white, some with satin fronts and silk tapes in neck, at.....39c. ea

Women's Ribbed Fleeced Lined Vest, with short and long sleeves and wide silk edging around neck—Drawers to match, at.....44c. ea

Women's Genuine English Merino Vests, high neck and no sleeves, full regular made, worth $1.75, at.....79c. ea

Main, front, right.

Umbrellas.

200

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

PROPOSED COUNTRY CLUB EXPECTED TO PROVE POPULAR.

New-Jersey Wheelmen Now Working for a Bridge Across the Raritan River at Perth Amboy—A Crusade Against Glass Throwers in Camden County—How Farmers in Massachusetts Were Taught a Lesson in Value of Good Roads.

The plan to build a country club on the famous Merrick Road, on Long Island, for cyclists is not original with the Brooklyn Wheelmen, who have the matter in charge. Such an organization was contemplated by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey several seasons ago, and the matter even progressed so far as to select a building site. The plans fell through, however, for lack of support. Such a club, would, no doubt, become very popular at this time, and prove a financial success if properly conducted. Many of the small hotels which fringe the sand-papered routes on Long Island and in New-Jersey are not over-attractive in many ways, the great objection being the lack of table accommodations and the inferior quality of their dinners. It is proposed to conduct the Long Island Clubhouse on the co-operative plan, and have everything strictly first class. It is proposed to sell shares in the club at $15 each.

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If the wheelmen of Middlesex County, N. J., succeed in getting a bridge over the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, it will establish a highway connection along the shore that has long been desired. At present it is necessary to ride through New-Brunswick to reach a point on the opposite shore, a state of affairs which none but the merchants of that thriving place desire to have continued. The Middlesex County Wheelmen are working hard to secure the bridge and believe they will succeed. They have circulated an appeal to all voters in the county, and at the election on Nov. 3 the matter will be decided by ballot, the right to determine the question in that manner having been granted by the Legislature last Fall. Concerning the route which the bridge will connect the appeal says:

A more direct shore route is of vast importance to wheelmen, and will be a practical benefit to our whole county and State. It will be the connecting link of this end of Middlesex County, but its benefits will be far-reaching, appreciated, and enjoyed by the adjacent counties, as well as by the surrounding towns, and wheelmen and the public in these towns will have a better means of communicating than heretofore. Its attainment means work for wheelmen without any delay, and we, the wheelmen, and League of American Wheelmen of Perth Amboy, N. J., ask that all wheelmen and lovers of good roads in the county assist us in this matter. Work must be done, and at once; delay means defeat. Voters throughout our county need to be seen and urged to vote for the adoption of this measure. Wheelmen, remember this is your last chance, and we must not let up the fight for one moment. Speak to every voter you meet, no matter what party he belongs to, as it will appear on both tickets, and ask him to speak to others. Throw all your energy into this personal canvass to have voters vote for the bridge, and success will be ours and a direct route be attained, not only from here, but from New-York to the sea shore.

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A new bicycle hat for Fall wear has just been brought out, and has instantly become popular. Ever since the United States Army adopted the picturesque soft hat of the cowboy, so distinctively American, for its field equipment, the world of fashion has been gradually accepting it as a favorite type, and during the past Summer it was quite generally used for bicycling, golfing, boating, etc., and proved particularly effective for riding in the Fall, however, and at present is having a great run.

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California is waking up on the good roads question. A meeting of good roads advocates was recently held in Sacramento for the purpose of forming a State Good Roads League to co-operate with all other good roads organizations, and to unite them all, with headquarters at Sacramento. The movement began with the cyclists and the Humane Society. They originated the agitation in California and called and promoted the first road convention held on the coast, with the wheelmen, grangers, liverymen, and others. The idea of the California league is to promote good roads sentiment, with a view to securing definite and practical legislation, with a well-defined system for California roads, and to prevent waste of time and energy in patching up old road laws in vain attempts to harmonize old and new ideas. The Sacramento league will be a sort of educational bureau, so to speak; to labor and create a healthful sentiment on road economics, and to impress the Legislature with the necessity of settling upon a system for good road building, and to have a book with which all the city and country good roads leagues could co-operate. With the bicycle has come a demand for good roads in all parts of the country, and such well-known promoters of the question as Col. Albert A. Pope, N. S. Shaler, Henry Irwin, and others are gradually having an opportunity of seeing their efforts to better American highways meeting with success.

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Wheelmen in Camden County are agitated over the work of some evil-disposed person, or persons, who persist in strewing the bicycle routes in that section of New-Jersey with glass, and efforts have been made to catch the offenders. The local Consuls in the county have united to run down the guilty persons, and if caught it will undoubtedly go hard with them.

The New-Jersey Legislature, at its last session, passed a law imposing a fine of $5 on any person depositing material on roads that would puncture bicycle tires. The wheelmen, therefore, have a clear case. It has been the habit of the offenders during the last four weeks to strew certain roads with broken glass for a distance of several rods. Many tires have been ruined thereby, and there is now a standing reward for the detection of the offenders. The White Horse Pike is the road to which the glass men have paid particular attention.

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A Syracuse cyclist who has studied the good roads systems of a number of States has the following to say:

"New-York cannot compare with New-Jersey so far as good roads are concerned. New-Jersey and Massachusetts are in a class by themselves. But if the Good Roads Commission, now doing considerable for the cause in Central New-York, succeeds in any of its enterprises, New-York State will be able to rank with any of her competitors within a few years. The Agricultural Department of the Government concedes that the League of American Wheelmen has done much toward furthering the interests of good roads. In fact, it was Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey who greatly facilitated the work of the department in his State. He had the means at hand, and employed all of his local Consuls in agitating the question, till the labors of the Government officials were reduced to a minimum.

"In New-Jersey to-day a wheelman can go almost anywhere and feel safe. He has even thoroughfares stretching away to all points of the compass, and does not hesitate in accepting the advantages, for the wheelmen of that State have earned their smooth highways. A queer method of compelling farmers to see the advantages of good roads found its origin in Massachusetts. Subscriptions were taken, and everything was done to raise a small fund. With this a mile of road was constructed. It was a great and serviceable road. Several miles were laid, but all at different points. The logic was this:

"A farmer driving to market would draw his produce over a muddy and ill-kept highway, and eventually strike the good road. For a mile he would go skimming on his way to town, but only for a mile. When he got into the mire and ruts again he began to comprehend that there was something about good roads, which were greatly in his favor. This method will be tried in this State, the idea being to extend a good road from Albany to Buffalo before branching off into northern and southern territory."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations

The New-Jersey Division of the league will agitate this Winter the matter of all railroads in the State carrying bicycles free. A bill has been framed similar to the Armstrong bill, in operation in this State, and it is hoped to have it made a law. The division also desires to abolish every toll road in the State, and will aim to accomplish it through legislative enactment.

Chief Consul Gentle will retire from that office in December, having refused to run again, and it is his desire to bring the membership up to 5,000 before he steps down. It is now 4,400, leaving but 600 to fill the gap. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Gentle said yesterday that each member had been asked, in a circular letter, to secure at least one new member before his term expired, and he confidently believes that the desired 600 will be easily forthcoming.

***

The Montclair Wheelmen have planned to be represented in every tournament except the bowling series that the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey have arranged for the Winter season.

***

A very interesting team race may be expected next Saturday on the Merrick Road, when the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island conduct the big ten-mile contest postponed from yesterday. A large party will undoubtedly ride down to see the race, which will be held in the vicinity of Valley Stream. The rules governing the race are announced as follows:

The law of the road shall be strictly observed. All contestants must keep to the right, and, when passing in the same direction, must go to the left. Any violation of this rule shall be to the violator's peril, and in case of a foul he shall be ruled out.

Change of Machines.—Contestants may change machines during the race, but they must at all times be with a wheel and make no progress unaccompanied by a wheel.

Protests.—All protests in regard to foul riding may be submitted to any judge or the referee, and shall be decided by the referee.

Teams.—Teams shall consist of four men and four substitutes.

Competitors.—All competitors must have been active or resident members of the club they represent for at least sixty days immediately prior to the date of the race, must have paid into the treasury of said club full dues during such period, and must be amateurs according to the definition laid down by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen.

Scoring.—The position of every man shall be taken at the finish. The team represented by the first man who shall finish shall be credited with as many points as there are teams in the race, multiplied by the number of men which a team is entitled to have. The teams represented by the second man to finish shall be credited with one point less than the first man, and so on in like manner. The team scoring the greatest number of points shall be declared the winner.

Entries will close to-morrow evening, when each club will name its representatives. Up to date the clubs entered are the Pequods, Bushwicks, South Brooklyns, Kings Countys, Tamaqua Wheelmen, and Patchogue Wheelmen.

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The home bowling tourney of the Kings County Wheelmen will be commenced to-morrow evening. Six teams have been formed, each named for a popular make of bicycle. The following list gives the personnel of the teams:

Lyndhurst—Cooper, Southwick, Sheldon, Miller, Hart.

Humber—Boger, Twiddy, Davis, Martin, Potter.

Stearns—Bierschenk, Peck, Leach, Gere, Place.

Crawford—Cornish, Nellis, Courtenay, Wadsworth, Hayward.

Winton—Sharp, Benn, Relyea, Gardner, Wilson.

Columbia—Needham, Taylor, Dobbie, Burt, Conner.

An Entertainment Committee has been appointed by President Graham to take charge of all social events given by the club during the Winter. C. T. Wiegand is Chairman of the committee, and associated with him are F. H. Pretz, W. T. Wyatt, H. P. Burt, and Hugo Wuthrich. The last two will also have charge of the arrangements for the annual pool tourney between the Kings Countys and a team from the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

***

The Cortelyou Bicycle Club has elected the following officers: President—John F. Oltrogge; Vice President—C. S. Osborn; Secretary—E. C. Ward, Jr.; Treasurer—John Bollinger; Captain—Charles Bahn; Pacemaker—Henry A. Meyer, President Board of Governors—Frank Nattrass.

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A century run is scheduled for to-day over the Merrick Road by the Constitution Cycle Club of Brooklyn. Patchogue will be the turning point in the journey.

***

The first entertainment of the Century Wheelmen, in their new clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, will take place on Thursday evening, Oct. 29. A fine programme will be provided, after which a collation will be served. Members have the privilege of inviting three friends.

The Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen, from this city to Bath Beach, L. I., and return, passing through parts of Hudson, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and New-York Counties, will be held next Sunday, starting from Weehawken or Hoboken, whichever is most convenient, at 7 A. M. Riders vouched for by members of the club will be allowed to take part. Entries will be received by M. Gibb, Captain, 45 Rose Street, and also at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street.

***

The first smoker of the Harlem Wheelmen for the Winter season, which was slated for last evening, has been postponed until the next Saturday evening, owing to the professional engagements of the performers. This smoker will be an ambitious affair, as a whole vaudeville show has been engaged, and it is understood that a prominent heavyweight boxer will give an exhibition of bag punching.

The club's theatre party at the Garden Theatre on the 15th inst. was a great success, 264 seats being taken by the members and their friends. E. E. Rice was presented by the wheelmen with a gold-mounted baton, as a souvenir of the occasion.

The annual ball will be held at the Lenox Lyceum on Jan. 15.

***

The Associated Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn will hold a five-mile handicap road race on election day, Nov. 3. The course will be laid on the Rockaway Road. The race is open only to young Men's Christian Association members of Brooklyn. Entries close on Oct. 27.

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Within a short time the Liberty Wheelmen will satisfactorily adjust the contest for the wheel, which was unsettled at the close of the club's fair, held last Winter at Columbia Hall, in Brooklyn.

***

The Orient Wheelmen have applied for membership in the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

***

Considerable interest is being shown in arranging for the New-York County Wheelmen club races, which will be held at the Clifton (N. J.) race track on election day.

The Racing Committee has decided on the quarter, half, and one mile club championships, and two and five mile handicaps. Handsome prizes will be given in each event. The member scoring the largest number of points in the championship races will receive a special gold medal of handsome design. Some good racing is looked for, as several of the men have been doing good work on the track of late, and are training hard for these races.

At the present outlook the club will be well represented on the indoor tracks, this Winter, as the racing team at the present time comprises some very fast men, and several front rank riders from other city clubs have become members of the New-York County Wheelmen, and will join the racing team at once.

The New-York County Wheelmen are desirous of securing more members, in view of which the initiation fee is waived. For particulars regarding this matter, address Robert S. Swartwout, Corresponding Secretary, 52 Lexington Avenue, or 32 Chambers Street.

F. A. Nagle, one of the racing team's latest acquisitions, has just completed the New-York County Wheelmen's "quad," which will be used for road and track pacing. It is built on the most approved lines, and promises to be one of the fastest "quads" on the track. A match race between "quads" is looked forward to by all devotees of this kind of sport, and the orange and blue are arranging for such a race to take place in the very near future.

NEWNES MAY CHALLENGE

TRYING TO INDUCE ANOTHER CLUB TO ARRANGE A CUP RACE.

The Royal London Club Will Not Acknowledge the Present Deed of Gift—A New Course off Newport for Yachting—Queer Yarn Told by a Polo Player of His Yachting Experiences—New-Rochelle Clubs May Consolidate.

Several months ago Sir George Newnes announced his intention of building a yacht and challenging for a series of races for the America's Cup. At that time he was not a member of any yacht club, but has since joined the Royal London Yacht Club.

A few weeks ago he asked that club to challenge for a race for the famous cup. He wished that the conditions agreed to by Lord Dunraven and the New-York Yacht Club should govern, but wanted the races sailed off Halifax, where he thought the yachts could have a fairer course and not be bothered by a big fleet of excursion steamers.

If a challenge had been sent asking for a race off Halifax, it would not have been accepted. The New-York Yacht Club has already decided that races for the cup must be sailed in these waters. This, however, was not the hitch that prevented there being a race. If the Royal London Yacht Club had challenged, it is very probable that the Halifax idea would have been given up and the races sailed, as usual, off Sandy Hook; but a challenge was not sent by the Royal London Club, simply because that club refused to indorse the present deed of gift.

When that deed was framed, the Royal London Club decided that the conditions required by that deed were not framed in the best interests of the sport, and to-day the members of the club say there are no reasons why they should change those opinions.

Sir George Newnes has not given up the idea of getting a challenge sent and accepted, and is now trying to find another club through which the challenge can be sent. It is hardly likely, though, that he will be able to find an English yacht club to challenge. The influence of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Dunraven following is very powerful in yachting circles in England, and last year's unpleasantness has not yet been forgotten. In Scotland, however, things are different, and there would be little difficulty in getting a challenge through from any of the clubs on the Clyde.

Lord Dunraven and his friends cannot influence Sir George Newnes, and if a club can be found to send a challenge, there will be a race next year for the cup. Some years ago Sir George Newnes was Postmaster of the town of Salford, in Manchester. He started a weekly paper called Tid Bits, which was so successful from the start that Sir George soon became a very wealthy man. His methods of booming the circulation of this paper were odd. He originated the insurance scheme, offering in the paper each week $500 to the heirs of any one killed in a railroad accident who had a copy of the latest issue of Tid Bits on his person. Then he used to offer money prizes—$25, $10, and $5—for the best short story, the best original joke, the best joke translated from a foreign paper, and so on, and got in this way enough matter to fill the paper for weeks, and at a nominal cost. Later on he was elected to Parliament from the Newmarket Division as a reformer.

At the last general election Harry Macalmont ran as the candidate of the Sporting League, and succeeded in defeating Newnes. Harry Macalmont put up the most money of the Valkyrie III. syndicate to build and run the yacht, so that it is not likely that Lord Dunraven or his associates can influence Sir George Newnes very much.

Not a New Cup Course.

A report from Newport recently said that Lieut. Bull, United States Navy, at the request of the New-York Yacht Club, had laid a new triangular course off that port which was to be used in races for the America's Cup. A new triangular course of ten miles to each leg has been laid out, but it is not for any international race, but for races to be sailed during the cruise and for the Goelet cup. The old Block Island and Vineyard Sound courses have proved rather unsatisfactory, and it has been thought that a triangular course would give a more satisfactory race. The new course is from Brenton's Reef Lightship, ten miles southwest, then east-southeast three-fourths east, for ten miles, and then north by west, one-half west, to the finishing line. It is a good, open course, with no shoals or rocks, and with unobstructed wind.

The America's Cup races are sailed over courses regulated by the wind. The first, third, and fifth races are invariably to windward or leeward and return, and the others are over triangular courses with one leg, the first, if possible, to windward.

A Landsman's Yarn of the Sea.

A funny story is going the rounds of the clubs of a famous polo player, who made a trip last Summer around the Cape to Bar Harbor in one of the most famous schooner yachts. The owner of the yacht, a well-known yachtsman, invited some friends to cruise East with him, and in the party was the polo player. When off Nantucket, the yacht ran into a storm and things were lively for a time. Everything was battened down tight and the topmasts had to be housed. The yacht rode out the storm well, and in time the polo player returned to his club on Long Island, and there told his clubmates his experiences, but not in very nautical language. He said: "We had an awful time when off Nantucket. The wind blew harder than it ever blew before. The sea was terrible. The waves broke all over the boat, and they had to shut all the doors and windows. I never expected to get ashore again. After the storm had lasted for several hours, the yacht almost rolled over, and then the crew were sent up stairs and they took the masts down."

There is considerable talk among the New-Rochelle yachtsmen of consolidating two, and perhaps three, of the clubs of that port. There are three clubs there—the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, the Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle, and the Huguenot Yacht Club. They flourish in a small way, and each has its regattas and entertainments. The New-Rochelle Club has its house in Hudson Park, the Corinthian Fleet on Harrison's Island, and the Huguenot Club has a small house near Glen Island. Some of the members of each of these clubs are heartily in favor of getting together and making one good club. The New-Rochelle Club and Corinthian Fleet members are likely to get together soon and talk the matter over. If these two clubs consolidate, the chances are that the Harrison Island house will be enlarged and made the headquarters, and for the Winter months a house will be taken in the business part of New-Rochelle.

It has been suggested that the Huguenot Club should join the other two, and that its clubhouse might be kept as a club station for the benefit of the members who live in that portion of New-Rochelle. The consolidated club might be called the New-Rochelle Corinthian Yacht Club, and so preserve the names of both clubs. If the consolidation is effected, yachting ought to boom at New-Rochelle.

MR. WOODWARD'S NEW YACHT.

A Schooner-Rigged Steam Vessel of Approved Modern Type.

E. S. Woodward has placed an order for a flush deck schooner-rigged steam yacht. The length of the vessel all over will be 85 feet, load water line 72 feet, beam 13 feet, draught 5 feet. There will be a deckhouse forward, arranged for a dining room. It will connect with the galley below. The steering will be done from a low bridge aft of the deckhouse.

The crew's quarters and galley are to be forward of the engines. Aft will be the owner's quarters. There will be two staterooms, just aft of the engines. The main saloon will be finished in ivory and gold panel work.

The machinery will consist of a triple expansion engine of about 175 horse power, and the vessel's guaranteed speed will be fourteen miles an hour. The yacht will be steam-heated, lighted by electric lamps, and fitted with every modern convenience. It is to be ready for delivery by May 1, 1897.

Knickerbocker A. C. Plans.

The Winter season at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club promises to be one of unusual interest. The various committees have instituted a number of competitions for members.

Beginning Nov. 11 there will be handicap billiard, pool, and bowling tournaments, open to all members of the club. First, second, and third prizes will be given. Entries will close with H. S. Cornish, Athletic Manager, on Nov. 4.

The club rules will govern all competitions. In each, the events will be blind handicaps—that is, the handicaps will be announced after the competition is concluded each night, the contestant scoring the greatest aggregate number of points in each set of competitions to be declared the winner. Points to count are five for a first place, three for a second, and one for a third. Competitions will be held each night beginning promptly at 8:30.

Prizes will be given to first, second, and third in the total for events in each department.

On the following dates competitions will be held in the gymnasium and tank: Gymnasium—Nov. 10, putting sixteen-pound shot, horizontal bar, standing broad jump; Nov. 17, side horse, pole vault for height, standing high jump; Nov. 24, flying rings, running high jump, parallel bars. Swimming—No. 12, 100-foot race, over and under hurdles; long dive, without stroke; 100-yard race; Nov. 19, long dive and swim under water; 880-yard race; Dec. 3, ladies' day, hurdle race, two lengths; fancy diving, (a) plain standing, (b) through hoop, (c) running high, (d) back; 200-yard race.

"Tommy" White has been appointed boxing instructor, and he will return from Chicago the latter part of this week to assume his duties with the club.

By a Score of 18 to 0.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 17.—A team of sturdy football players from the Montclair Athletic Club visited the Orange Oval this afternoon and were easily beaten by the eleven of the Orange Athletic Club in two halves of fifteen minutes each. The visitors played pluckily, but were no match for the home team. They were beaten by a score of 18 to 0. The line-up was as follows:

Orange.	Positions.	Montclair.
Collamore	Left end	Koehler
Suthpen	Left tackle	Sigler
Lancon	Left guard	Eihle
Mohor	Centre	Badgley
Buell	Right guard	Tuthill
P. & H. Marshall	Right tackle	Daily
Kyle	Left end	R. & J. Torrey
Thomas	Quarterback	Reinacher
Fielder & Brown	Left half back	Martin
Clark & Gregg	Right half back	Miller
Bird & H. Marshall	Full back	Owen & Lindley

Umpire—Williams. Referee—Madison. Linesmen—Bradley and Varian.

West Point Cadets Beaten.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The football game between the Princeton College team and the cadets of the Military Academy at this place resulted in victory for Princeton by a score of 11 to 0. The line-up was as follows:

West Point.	Position.	Princeton.
Hantzelman	Left end	Thompson
Williams	Left tackle	Church
Humphrey, C. B.	Left guard	Tyler
Ham, C. W.	Centre	Galley
Morgan	Right guard	Armstrong
Scales	Right tackle	Booth
Savage	Right end	Cochran, (Capt.)
Humphrey, E. H.	Quarter back	Smith
Nesbitt	Left half back	Reiter
Connor, (Capt.)	Right half back	Rosengarten
Romeyn	Full back	Baird

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "All the News that's Fit to Print."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.32¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23½
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.11
Minnesota patent flour	$4.25
Lard, prime	4.67½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅞
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	8.62½
Beef hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.62½
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Lead	2.72½
Copper, lake ingot	10.65

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@74¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@73c, no sample; No. 2 red, 75@77¾c. No. 2 corn, 25@25¾c. No. 2 oats, 18¾c. No. 2 rye, 39c. No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal. No. 1 flaxseed, 76@77c. Prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $7.15@$7.20. Lard, per 100 lb, $4.32½@$4.35. Short rib sides, (loose,) $3.70@$3.90. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.20. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard A, $4.09. Linseed Oil—Raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.53	7.59	7.52	7.55@7.56
November	7.52	7.59	7.52	7.58@ ..
December	7.71	7.77	7.71	7.76@7.77
January	7.82	7.89	7.82	7.88@ ..
February	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.92@7.94
March	7.94	8.00	7.94	7.98@7.99
April	..	..	..	8.02@8.03
May	8.03	8.08	8.02	8.06@8.07
June	..	..	..	8.10@8.11

Market closed steady at 2 to 4 points advance. Transferable notices, 760. Total sales, 56,600 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged; no sales; middling uplands, 7 15-16c; middling Gulf, 8 3-16c.

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 7-16d. Futures steady and unchanged; closed quiet and steady, ½ to 1 point net decline; January and February, 407b.; February and March, 407b.; March and April, 407b.; April and May, 407½b.; May and June, 408b.; June and July, 409s.; July and August, 409½s.; October 416v.; October and November, 412s; November and December, 408s.; December and January, 407½b.

Reports to The Financial Chronicle show that in the main the weather has been quite satisfactory at the South the past week. While rain has fallen in most localities, the precipitation has been light, as a rule, and consequently the week's work has suffered but little interruption. As a result picking and marketing have made rapid progress.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 15,311 bales; gross receipts, 16,529 bales; exports, coastwise, 968 bales; to Great Britain, 26,974 bales; to France, 4,397 bales; to the Continent, 10,500 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 279,906 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net receipts, 15,628 bales; gross receipts, 16,428 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 225,508 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 3,752 bales; gross receipts, 4,095 bales; shipments, 4,582 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 90,587 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 3,267 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,246 bales; sales, 841 bales; stock, 68,024 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 7,527 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,502 bales; sales, 558 bales; stock, 40,293 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 2,210 bales; exports, coastwise, 296 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 49,657 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—Cotton dull; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, none; stock, 8,089 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 17.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 3,616 bales; sales, none; stock, 40,293 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Oct	.. @..	.. @..	..	79¾
Nov	80 @..	80 @..	80	80½
Dec	80¾@80½	81¾@..	80½	81⅝
May	83¾@83⅝	84⅞@..	83⅝	84⅞
Corn—				
Oct	.. @..	.. @..	..	32¼
Dec	33 @..	33⅝@..	33	33¼
May	35½@..	35⅞@36	35½	35⅝
Oats—				
Oct	.. @..	.. @..	..	23⅜
Dec	24 @..	24¼@..	24	24⅛
May	26½@..	26⅝@..	26½	26⅜

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct	72¼@..	73½@..	72½@..	74⅞@..
Dec	73½@74	76¾@..	73¾@..	75⅞@..
May	78¾@78¾	81 @..	79¼@..	80⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct	25 @..	25¾@..	25 @..	25¾@..
Dec	25⅝@25¾	26¼@..	25⅝@..	26⅛@..
May	29 @..	29⅝@..	28¾@28⅞	29⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct	18¼@..	18⅞@..	18¼@..	18⅞@..
Dec	19¼@..	19⅜@..	19¼@..	19⅝@..
May	21½@21⅝	22 @..	21½@..	21⅞@22
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec	$7.05	$7.15	$7.00	$7.15
Jan	7.95	8.10	7.85	8.10
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec	4.22½	4.32½	4.22½	4.32½
Jan	4.45	4.55	4.42½	4.55
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec	3.67½	3.77½	3.67½	3.77½
Jan	3.90	4.02½	3.87½	4.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was again active. The opening was at an advance of 1⅛@1⅜c, and only slight reactions; the market went up before closing to a figure 2¼@3¼c above Friday's final closing at the highest quotations. The volume of business was heavy for the short day's session, footing up about 10,000,000 bushels. The market on the curb was nervous and strong, with December selling at 81¾@82⅝c, closing at 82¼c, a rise of ½c on the official close. The exports, as reported by Bradstreet, were heavy the past week, aggregating from both coasts, 4,156,000 bushels, against 4,050,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,409,000 bushels last year. Since July 1, exports have been 52,057,000 bushels, an increase over the preceding year of 18,690,000 bushels. The exports from the Atlantic ports for the week were 1,347,000 bushels, a decrease of 196,000 bushels. Primary receipts were again very heavy yesterday, amounting to 1,110,000 bushels, and for the week footing up 7,472,000 bushels, an increase over last week of 243,000 bushels. The trade, however, ignored everything but the bull news. The cash demand reported during the day footed up 168,000 bushels of ungraded Spring and No. 1 Northern Spring on private terms. The market was quoted at the close for No. 2 red, 2⅝@3c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 81⅜c; No. 1 Northern, ½c over December, free on board, afloat. One note of weakness was the heaviness of November wheat.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The wheat market to-day was a roaring bull one. From start to finish there was one unceasing clamor for wheat, with the opening and the close rivals in excitement. The trade was broad, embracing all classes and conditions of people, and everybody was a buyer. Wheat was bought early, sold out at a profit, and bought again at higher figures, this proceeding being repeated over and over again. Receipts at Chicago were 250 cars, and 130,500 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 835 cars, against 1,026 cars last Saturday, and 1,200 cars a year ago. Exports were good at 332,993 bushels. Shipments from both coasts for the week were heavy, at 4,156,000 bushels. Paris quotations were 5@10c up and Antwerp was unchanged. December wheat closed at 75⅞c, 3¾c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points, 937,071 bushels; shipments, 468,220 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 261,391 bushels; shipments, 288,477 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The Minneapolis wheat market opened with a whoop to-day. Another advance of 2⅜c over night is something of a novelty, but it was realized this morning for December wheat on the opening price. December closed yesterday at 69¼c, and opened this morning at 71½c, the advance being due to the very strong position of foreign markets. The low point was 71c. The top was 73⅝@73¾c, and the close was 73⅜c, making the net advance today 4¼c. May opened at 75¼c and closed at 78¼c, against 73½@73⅝c yesterday. Cash wheat: Millers and elevators soon after the opening bid 1½c under December for spot offerings of No. 1 Northern. Afterward the best price was 1⅝c under. No. 2 Northern was quiet at 2@4c under standard. No. 3 sold on a range of 4½c to-day. Receipts, 562 cars; shipments, 41 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c.

DULUTH, Oct. 17.—This was one of the liveliest days the Duluth market has seen in many months. Wheat sold up 4c for the day. The market was stronger than Chicago. The market opened at 72⅜c, an advance of 1¾c, and went steadily upward until 75c was paid. A drop followed, and the close was at 74½c bid. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; No. 3 Spring, 68@69c; rejected, 60@69c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; October No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; December No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c bid; May, No. 1 Northern, 79⅞c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Spring wheat in active demand; closed firm; No. 1 hard, old, 81½c; do, new, 81c; No. 1 Northern, old, 80½c; do, new, 79½c. Winter wheat dull, higher; No. 2 red, 82⅞c; No. 3 red, 78⅝c; No. 1 white, 82⅞c, in store; No. 2 red, on track, 83¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—Wheat opened buoyant excited, and 1¾c higher. December opened at 72½c, rose to 75c, and fluctuated within these extremes, closing at 74⅞c. Samples: Wheat 3c higher; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾@73½c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 6s 6d.

Corn.

The market was fairly active and strong, closing at the highest of the day at ⅝c net gain. On the curb the market was still higher, May selling at 35¾@39c, closing at 36c. The exports of corn the past week, as reported by Bradstreet's showed a marked decrease, and were 1,711,000 bushels, against 2,772,000 bushels the preceding week and 1,680,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 exports have been 32,579,000 bushels, an increase of 15,160,000 bushels. The total exports have been 1,187,000 bushels from the principal Atlantic ports, a decrease of 667,000 bushels. The primary receipts have been very heavy, increasing 2,153,000 bushels, and amount to 5,685,000 bushels for the week. There was further export inquiry for corn, and sales were reported of 32,000 bushels of No. 2 white and 168,000 bushels of No. 2 mixed corn, all private terms. No. 2 corn, in the elevator, was quoted ¾@1c under December. December closed at 33¾c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Corn was enlivened by wheat, the stimulus which is received being of sufficient importance to cause an advance of material proportions. Receipts were 922 cars, and 667,749 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were unchanged. Export clearances amounted to 65,923 bushels. May corn closed at the outside, 1c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm at ½c advance. Receipts at principal Western points, 773,880 bushels. Shipments, 755,579 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 182,497 bushels.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Corn higher; light demand; No. 2 yellow, 32½c; No. 3 yellow, 32c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c, in store.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Corn—Mixed Western spot firm at 3s 3½d; October steady at 3s 3½d; November steady at 3s 3½d; December steady at 3s 4d.

Oats.

The market was strong and higher. The primary

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BUYERS OFFERING FOR AN EXPECTED EARLY ADVANCE.

Awakening Confidence Strengthens the Market—Owners Holding Out for Better Times—Profits in Office Buildings Cut Down—Advance in Values of Residence Property—Mortgages Last Year and This—Private Sales—Building Contracts.

The real estate market still shows the benumbing effect of uncertainty in the public mind regarding the political situation. As long as there remains any doubt as to the full triumph of sound financial principles in the November election, no decided advance in the prices of realty can be expected. The election of an honest-money President alone would not act as a complete restorative of public confidence. This much of the struggle for the preservation of National credit and prosperity is felt in real estate, as in other markets, to be assured. The doubt that now prevents a rise in prices is with regard to the election of a sound-money House of Representatives.

Even this uncertainty is being gradually dispelled as more trustworthy and reassuring news from the Central Western States is received here. The effect of awakening confidence is already evident among buyers and owners, although as yet there has been no appreciable advance in prices. It is shown, however, in a decided stiffening of the market. Owners are declining to consider offers based upon a depreciated market, and are holding off their property with full confidence of securing far better terms after Nov. 3. On the other hand, there are more offers. Buyers are beginning to feel so confident of an advance that they are offering much more freely. There have been few sales, because buyers are insisting on panicky prices, while owners are holding out for better terms.

Several dealers in the lower part of the city have received renewed offers from buyers who have been trying for months to purchase certain business properties. In every case, the buyers refuse to offer more than the prices they say should rule in a period of depression. Of course, owners who have held their property through several bad years are not willing to sell at panic prices upon the eve of better times.

One reason, mentioned last Sunday in this column, for the increase of offers, is that money is becoming freer adily. More of it can be had now on mortgages at 4½ per cent., which last week commanded 5 per cent. This easing of the rate is a good indication of returning confidence.

There is considerable complaint in the business parts of the city as to the low rental of offices and the difficulty in securing tenants. Agents and dealers say that too many office buildings have been put up recently. Vacant rooms mean lower prices in order to have them filled, and so rents have been cut down very materially. This has been due in large measure to the advent of the twenty and twenty-three story towers. Formerly a four or five story office building brought in a clear profit of from 5 to 7 per cent. a year. It was discovered that fifteen or twenty-two stories on the same lot would bring a net income of from 8 to 12 per cent., and the towers began displacing the low office buildings of the past. As was to be expected, there were soon so many of them that the profits were reduced almost to the former figures. In Lower New-York a big office building, if fully tenanted, brings in a net rental of about 7 per cent., although some of them still net their owners 8 or 9 per cent. a year. One large office building on Nassau Street was referred to by one of the dealers, which is only about four-fifths occupied, and yet nets the owner a little over 7 per cent. This is believed to be an exceptional instance.

A surprisingly large number of business buildings in the lower part of the city are owned by English and French investors, who could not get more than 3½ per cent. on similar property in London and Paris.

Apartment houses and flats are in good demand. They rent readily and at fairly good rates. There is great activity in the building of these houses in the upper part of the city, especially above the Harlem River.

Dealers in real estate in the residence portions of New-York report prices on lots and buildings as showing signs of improvement. There have been few transfers, but owners are holding their property for an advance, and are declining offers at present market prices. In spite of the depressed condition of finances for the last three years, prices in the residence part of the city have advanced considerably. It is estimated that the advance in that period has been 10 per cent. on lots and 20 per cent. on houses. There is even now a slight advance, hardly appreciable, on apartment and flat properties.

The few recent investments have been confined mainly to the purchase by large estates of extensive tracts of land above the Harlem. These tracts are unoccupied and are bought with a view to building residences, apartments, and flats, as the population of the city is pressed further up into Westchester County, and prices advance. For the purpose of making such investments, several estates have sold their holdings in the lower part of the city. Residence property has, for the last few years at least proved a somewhat more profitable investment than business property.

It is reported that Joseph C. Wallace has sold the four-story building, with lot 22.4 by 80.5 by 24.1 by 87.3, 300 Broadway, and that negotiations have practically been closed with John A. Chanler for the sale of the four-story building adjoining, lot 21.6 by 128.9 by irregular by 87.3, 298 Broadway. The purchaser is said to be an investor.

Anna Dale has purchased of Bradley L. Eaton, a plot, 150 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The lots will be improved by the erection of six five-story brick tenements.

The sales at auction during the past week amounted to $198,649. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $634,484.

There were recorded during the past week: 246 mortgages, for $3,174,910; of which 119, for $1,702,337, were at 5 per cent.; 111, for $1,265,073, were at more; and 16, for $206,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 307 mortgages, for $3,749,080; 140, for $1,803,777, were at 5 per cent.; 133, for $986,303, at more, and 34, for $1,259,000, at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Oct. 19.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,885; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 315 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 176.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 16 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 216 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling with stone front. Due on judgment, $18,830.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Guy Richards, referee, 329 and 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, beginning 228.4 feet west of First Avenue, each 28.4 by 102.2, two four-story brick dwellings, with stone front. Due on judgment on each, $10,115.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, two actions, John Hone, Jr., and Henry D. Macdona, referees, respectively, 88 and 90 Lewis Street, east side, beginning 125 feet south of Stanton Street, 20 by 100 and 25 by 100, three-story brick and frame tenement with store and three-story brick building in rear of No. 88, and three-story brick tenement with stores, and four-story brick tenement in rear of No. 90. Due on judgment on No. 88, $4,580; due on judgment on No. 90, $5,205.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, leasehold premises, 647 and 649 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factories. Due on judgment, $8,443.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., auction sales as follows: No. 95 Crosby Street, east side, 138.4 feet south of Prince Street, 25.9½ by 67.8 by 26.9 by 68.6, two-story frame building, with store in front, and two-story brick building in rear; also, 60 Varick Street, northeast corner of Laight Street, 25 by 100, two-story brick building; also, 185 Franklin Street, south side, 160 feet east of Greenwich Street, 20 by 70, six-story brick building; also, 5 Hubert Street, south side, 115 feet west of Hudson Street, 20 by 57, two-and-a-half-story brick building; also, 11 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 57.6 feet north of Christopher Street, 19 by 56.8¾ by irregular by 40.2¼, three-story brick building, with store; also, 493 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60.3½ feet south of Thirty-seventh Street, 20.2½ by 75 by 20.9 by 75, three-story brick building, with store; also, 531 Hudson Street, west side, 27.7 feet south of Charles Street, 21 by 72.11 by 12.3 to 118 Charles Street by 85 by 25.4 by 79.4, two three-story and basement brick buildings; also, 120 Charles Street, south side, 82.11 feet west of Hudson Street, 22.1 by 35 by 21.5 by 42.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 48 Watts Street, north side, 156.4 feet east of Hudson Street, 21 by 80 to alley, three-story brick loft building; also, 8, 10, and 12 Jones Street, south side, 104.6 ft west of West Fourth Street, 75 by 100, four brick and frame buildings in front, with two brick buildings in rear; also, 1,679 Broadway, west side, 75.10 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1¾ by 12.3¾ by 25 by 15, three-story brick building, with store; also, 71 Washington Square South, south side, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store; also, 401 Canal Street, north side, 25 feet west of Thompson Street, 21.7 by irregular by 82.1, two-and-a-half story brick building, with store; also, 409 Canal Street, north side, 55.11½ feet east of Sullivan Street, 22.1 by 82.4 irregular by 82.1, two-and-a-half story brick building, with store; also, 345, 347, and 349 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 110 feet west of First Avenue, 60 by 97.6, three five-story brick double tenements; also, 24 Desbrosses Street, north side, 60 feet east of Washington Street, 20 by 50, three-story brick building with store and frame building; also 422 West Broadway, west side, 200.1 feet north of Spring Street, 25 by 70.3½, four-story iron front building with stores; also 422 and 394 West Broadway, west side, 140.10¾ feet south of Spring Street, 51.5¾ by 75.5 by 51.8¾ by 75.1¾, four-story iron front building with store; also 304 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 178.4 by 25.2 by 175.8¾, four-and-a-half-story brownstone building in front and four-story and basement with stable in rear; also, on West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 45.2 feet east of Boulevard, 25 by 102.2, vacant; also 354-358 Boulevard, east side, 25.9¼ feet north of Seventy-seventh Street, and 225-231 West Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 65.8 feet east of Boulevard, 7.5½ feet on Boulevard, by 130.5 by 102.2 to Seventy-seventh Street, by 50.1 by 25.6½ by 69.4¾, three two-story brick buildings with stores on Boulevard and four twelve-and-one-half-feet three-story and basement brick dwellings on Seventy-seventh Street; also southeast corner Boulevard and Ninety-third Street, 23.9 by 154.11½ by 36.5 by 154.4½, vacant; also northwest corner Boulevard and Seventy-fourth Street, 66.6 by 118.8 by 44.8½ by 24.6½ by 18.4 by 124.0¾; three two-story brick buildings with stores on Boulevard, and six three-story and basement brick dwellings on Seventy-fourth Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162 to 166 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Tenth Street, 100.8 by 100 by 84.8 by 12 by 25 by 88, church and Sunday school buildings, (Tabernacle Baptist Church.) Due on judgment, $95,600.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 243 West End Avenue, west side, 28.4 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, 24 by 69.10 by 51, four-story basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,762; prior mortgage, $28,000; also 257 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, 40 by 97.6, with a yard 11.6 by 12.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,310; prior mortgage, $29,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 128 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $—

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George M. Bayne, referee, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 94.8 by 145. Due on judgment, $1,053.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 347 East Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 120 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, adjoining West Farms, 50 feet southwest of the south line of Bronx Park, 100 by 250. Due on judgment, $—

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward C. Perkins, referee, 402 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.9, one-story brick and frame building. Due on judgment, $1,328.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23.—By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 371 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 106. Due on judgment, $—

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., referee, Macomb's Dam, east side, 150 feet north of St. James Street, 385.5 by 226 to Croton Aqueduct by 385.5 by 225.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,642.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis E. Van Gassbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Streets, 201.4 by 140. Due on judgment, $11,236.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 113 feet east of Avenue B, for two one-story brick storage buildings, by John W. Brockman of 45 Exchange Pl.; owner; cost, $4,000.

Cross Street, south side, 125 feet east of Minnieford Avenue, (City Island,) for a three-story frame dwelling, by Joseph D. Wooley of 717 Grand Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $2,500.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 25 feet west of Louise Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary Flovella, owner; cost, $2,000.

Thirteenth Street, northwest corner of Prospect Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Salvatore Lasperge of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $3,500.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Green Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, by C. Maltze of 1,955 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Bertha Hegele of 687 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Clinton Place, 24, alterations to a three-and-a-half-story and basement brick store, lofts, &c., by Henry Fatton of 54 West Third Street, owner; cost, $4,500.

No. 551 West Forty-third Street, alterations to a one-story frame shed, by John S. McNeely of 456 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $100.

No. 1,925 Bathgate Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame stable, Police Department of the City of New-York; cost, $1,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 408.8 feet west of Freeman Street, alterations to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Conrad Miller of 1,358 Stebbins Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

Westchester Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Green Avenue, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame store, by C. Maltze of 1,955 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $125.

White Plains Road and Nineteenth Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame hotel, by George H. Semderman, owner; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Oct. 17.

ALL TITLE, &c., to the estate of Alexander B. Conklin, deceased; Alexander B. Conklin and wife to James Staples..... $1

INTERVALE AV, s e corner of Home St, 27.3x irreg; Jacobina Kaufman to Edward C. Oppenheim 1

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 408.6 ft n e of 169th St, 75x104.4x166.7x184.10; same to same 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Tiffany St, 88.1x74.7x66.8x irreg; same to same 1

167TH ST, s e s, 113 ft s w of Fox St, 85.11x irreg; same to same..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, 141; David Klein to Dora Cohen 15,000

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, adjoining land of Peter Bertine, 100x184x126.11x134.6;

David Foley and wife to Kate F. Lockwood 1

83D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; David Klein to Carl Klein..... 22,000

LOT 404, map of Section A, Vyse Estate; Peter A. Hathey to Marie Del Balso ... 1

TAYLOR, e s, 525 ft n of Columbia Av, 75x100; Adalyn M. Smith to John W. Blackman 2,400

64TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; David McClure, referee, to Charles G. Foster and others..... 20,600

64TH ST, s s, 156 ft w of 9th Av, 19x100.5; same to same..... 20,600

73D ST, 422 East; Rosa Stark to Emma Tica 20,650

257TH ST, 229 and 231 East; William Engel to Nanette Weber..... 1

39TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Annie G. Wilson to Frederick G. King, trustee 1

220 ST, s s, Lots 139 and 140, map of C. C. Moore; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Carl H. Krull..... 13,000

Recorded Leases.

FLINT, Eugene M., to I. Marx; 149 East 78th St, 3 years..... $1,000

KELLY, Jane A., to John Sullivan; s w corner of Park Av and 105th St, store, 5 years, 331 Amsterdam Av..... 4720, 840

MADDEN, Harry J., to Michael McGuinness; s w corner of 8th Av and 114th St, basement, 1 year..... 500

Recorded Mortgages.

CALHOUN, John M., and wife to Frederic W. Devoe, trustee of Jennie M. Cathcart; 331 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. $10,500

CHANDLER, Charles H., and wife to Emma H. Worcester; 413 West 148th St, 1 year 1,500

COLLINS, Julia, The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 121st St, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 5,000

CARTER, Wm. H., to same; n s of 121st St, 200 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year.... 6,000

CRIPPEN, Ellen, and Thomas B. and Augustus to trustees of A. S. Underhill; s w s of 191st St, 100 ft n e of 2d Av, 3 5-12 years..... 2,000

DOYLE, Alexander, to George Doyle; n s of 20th St, 270 ft w of 2d Av, lease, 3 years 1,716

EINSTEIN, Philip, and wife to Isabelle Hasbrouck; n e s of 21st St, 275 ft n w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 7,000

FAY, Mary E., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 121st St, 175 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 6,000

HUNTER, Sarah, Mary, and James, to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; n s of 91st St, 269 ft w of Avenue A, installments 12,320

METZ, Amalia, to Jeannette Schwartz; s s of 19th St, 44 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,000

MAAS, Charles O., to David Goldberg; n s of 125th St, 25 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years. 1,250

RABNER, Meyer, and Abraham J., to George Cohen; w s of Chrystie St, 100 ft s of Broome St, lease due Dec. 1, 1896. 5,000

SCHMIDT, Amelia A. and Herman, to Solomon & Esberstein; n s of Samuel St, lots 39 and 40, map of East Tremont, 3 years 2,000

SENTELL, Charles S., to Mary E. Colvin; 347 West Broadway, 3½ months..... 1,350

STERN, Lilly R. and Edwin F., to Trustees of Frederick Billings, deceased; n w corner of 1st Av and 49th St, installments 18,000

SAME to same; 359 East 49th St, installments 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

MARX, Isaac, to Adolph Gerber, (2 assignments) $2

QUOSBARTH, Eli, to Ewald Evertz, Trustee for Christina Evertz..... 50

Lis Pendens.

147TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; 109th St, s s, 257 ft e of Av, 100x100.11; Francis Speh, Jr., against Matthew Coogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

94TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.8; John C. Wilson against George A. Chapin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; Frances S. Jaeger against Louis M. Streep and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Edward P. Schell and others, executors, against Edwin S. Updike and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

50TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; William J. Cruger against Charles H. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78TH ST, s s, 381.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x80.2; Clara Lagowitz against Abraham Kassel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

10TH AV, 441; Annie Fitzpatrick against George Wolfe and others, (action to reform deed.)

6TH AV, 17; Department of Buildings of the City of New-York against Douglas H. Schneider and others, (violation of building law.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

141ST ST and Edgecombe Av, s w corner, 100x100; on John Walker by F. B. Hawkins & Co. to New-York Architectural Iron Works $400

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; on E. N. & A. H. Dyett by same to same 275

54TH ST, 108 and 140 West; James F. Disken against John Lichtenstein, owner; Robert McArtney, contractor..... 1,126

BROOK AV, e s, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, 50x155.10; John J. Bell & Son against Von Luck & Brodt, owners; Tony Altieri, contractor 441

32D ST, 169 West; the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against A. C. Kingsland Sons, owners; Eliza J. Hayes, lessee, and Charles E. Taylor, contractor... 45

29TH ST, n s, 60.10 ft w of Broadway, 60x100; David Shuldiner against Weber & Fields, owners; Hugh J. Spearing, contractor. 128

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Law cases. Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 122, at 11 A. M. October term.

1—Tebbetts vs. Mercantile Credit Company. 2—Flinn vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 3—Callanan vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 4—Britt vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd & Co. 6—Ireland vs. New-York Recorder Company. 7—Brown vs. Grace. 8—Lurman vs. Times Publishing Company. 9—Wagner vs. Times Publishing Company. 10—Clinton Bank vs. Spaeth. 11—Johnston vs. Faulkner Company. 12—Morgan vs. Horse Manure Company. 13—Colorado National Bank vs. Cheever. 14—Peacock vs. Yale & Town. 15—McGarry vs. New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad. 16—First National Bank vs. Curiel. 17—Redmond vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York & Texas Steamship Company. 19—Singleton vs. Scharf. 20—Hudson River P. & P. Company vs. H. F. Farmer Company. 21—Barnes vs. Rowell. 22—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 23—Birkhead vs. Weeks. 24—Glenn vs. Saxton. 25—Glenn vs. Raymond. 26—Western National Bank vs. Central Life Company. 27—United States vs. Vaupel. 28—Foley vs. New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad. 29—Connor vs. Friedman. 30—Connor vs. Williamson. 31—Connor vs. Friedman. 32—United States vs. Adams.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Consolidated Electric Light Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. 2—Marcus vs. Beale. 3—Cramp vs. Pneumatic Torpedo and Submarine Manufacturing Company vs. Noble. 6—Rigney vs. Tuck. 7—Gazzam vs. Simpson. 8—Rigney vs. Dutton. 9—Burns vs. Sanderson. 10—Wright vs. McCullough.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—To-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2—Bank for Savings vs. Daiker. 3—Nieudorff vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Penner vs. Penner. 5—Matter of Daggett. 6—Beer Flushing Company. 6—Dowidow vs. Auerbach. 7—Dana vs. Butler. 8—Price vs. McKenna. 9—Lesser vs. Lesser. 10—People ex rel. Trask vs. Fitch. 11—Brown vs. Sigua Iron Company. 12—Matter of Prospect Company. 13—Stewart vs. Young. 14—Harris vs. Wadsworth. 15—Rapp vs. Rapp. 16—Granniss vs. Granniss. 17—Calman vs. Doernbecker Furniture Company. 18—Stiller vs. Dime Savings Bank. 19—McGuire vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 20—Lipman vs. Lipman. 21—Richards vs. Richards Company. 22—Fallon vs. E. H. Godshalk Company. 23—Macy vs. Thatcher. 24—Central Pennsylvania and Western Railroad Company vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 25—Myers vs. Myers. 26—Matter of Fahys. 27—Lee vs. Jacob & Skinner Realty Company. 28—Matter of Gibson, Collins & Co. 29—Taylor vs. Taylor. 30—Saugerties Bank vs. Mack. 31—Miller vs. Silverman. 32—Cuperman vs. Heerwazen. 33—Bertschmann vs. Seidenburg. 34—Moses vs. Dolan. 35—Druhe Hard Wood Lumber Company vs. Ackerman. 36—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 37—Matter of Stacom. 38—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Sanderson. 39—Larkin vs. Cunningham. 40—Matter of Greco. 41—Ford vs. O'Connor. 42—Kohn vs. Schwab. 43—Klingman vs. Zimmerman. 44—Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Gorman. 45—Konvalinka vs. Sorley. 46—Ahawath vs. Schuh. 47—Muhlker vs. Smith. 48—Cheever vs. Pittsburg, &c., Railroad Company. 49—Braman vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 50—Matter of Duff. 51—Tissier vs. Tissier. 52—Donnelly vs. Lowe. 53—Farrington vs. Joyce. 54—Acer vs. Dornin. 55—Rosenberg vs. Hammerstein. 56—Palmer vs. Ward. 57—Guttmann vs. Brodski. 58—Murman vs. Davidson. 59—Matter of Cassidy. 60—Cartwright vs. Gansberg. 61—Keeler vs. Brett. 62—Matter of Empire Warehouse Company. 63—Palmer vs. Riker. 64—Derby Silver Company vs. Riker. 65—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Kroder. 66—Wertheimer vs. Gordon. 67—Burnham vs. Taylor. 68—Country Club Land Association vs. Lohbauer. 69—Margulies vs. Damrosch. 70—Bundy vs. Knights of St. John. 71—Carnrick vs. Truax. 71—Matter of Guidone. 73—Matter of Bentwegna. 74—Lyall vs. Schalck.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 2—Tappen vs. Nash. 3—Drouillard vs. Drouillard.

Demurrers.—163—Ernst vs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Company. 282—National Union Bank vs. Wile. 244—Burton vs. Linn. 248—Auerbach vs. Allen. 266—Lewis vs. Kessler.

Preferred Causes.—8738—Reinhardt vs. Granget. 3606—Clyde vs. Barker. 3607—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. same. 3608—International Navigation Company vs. same. 3609—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. same. 3610—Premier White Lead Company vs. same. 3611—Ford Typewriter Company vs. same. 3277—Campbell Engine Company vs. same. 3270—New-York Real Estate Association vs. same. 3280—Van Beuren vs. same. 3395—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 3468—Egan vs. Health Department. 3156—Mamilton vs. Piza. 3503—Stinebaker vs. Stinebaker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1388—Collins vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2944—Sutro vs. Lazarus. 3422—Guenther vs. Guenther. 3075—Harker vs. Brewster. 2802—Fire Department vs. Stanton. 2413—Hitchings vs. Kugelman. 3012—Wallach vs. Sims. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 2621—King vs. Haas. 3203—Union Stove Works vs. Klingman. 2782—Zimmerman vs. McMahon. 3018—Oldenschlager vs. Knabe. 3144—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 3373—Basso vs. Basso. 3383—McEvoy vs. Westerfield. 3415—Cohen vs. Evans. 2638—Burns vs. Burns. 2607—Mead vs. Mead. 3217—Sims vs. Wallach. 2995—Reesing vs. Rosenstein. 2996—La Manna vs. Weingarten. 3483—Moran vs. Mofan. 3519—Van Nostrand vs. Van Nostrand.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated Railway cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Martine for the People.

1—Julius Stanley. 2—Patrick McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes—8454—McLoughlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 7145—Fennell vs. The Mayor, &c. 5549—Van Arken vs. The Mayor, &c. 8986—Witkowsky vs. Balheimer. 9190—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 9157—Goodhart vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 7996—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 8525—Murman vs. Davidson. 8845—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lennon. 9718—Kaufman vs. Engelhardt. 7484—Koven vs. Baker. 8077—Olsen vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9247—Moore vs. Murphy. 8385—Bradford vs. Shoat. 9760—National Broadway Bank vs. Alesai. 9830—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9005—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9695—Eisebiter vs. Canda. 9116—Moody vs. Miller. 9576—Little vs. Arnholz. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9673—Gray vs. Seymour. 9674—Mason vs. same. 9527—Messano vs. The Mayor, &c. 9487—Nugent vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9824—Alley vs. Collet. 9517—Mulligan vs. Weeks. 9589—Feeney vs. Hammerstein. 9687—Bucher vs. Pryibil.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts, III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2086—Orr vs. Union Railway Company. 2644—Keating vs. Kelly. 1784—Solomon vs. Continental Insurance Company. 2038—Gedward vs. Courtwright. 2945—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c. 3001—Leonard vs. Seagrist. 3137—Tugnot vs. Brady. 3074—Londoun vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3076—Fitzharris vs. Quinn. 3114—Sullivan vs. Soltan. 9844—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9846—Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. De Forest. 9847—Egbert Woolen Mills vs. same. 3159—Mitchels vs. Neustadt. 3181—Jackson vs. Stevens. 3191—Helm vs. Stanley.

Highest number reached in regular call 4108.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2508—Raymond vs. Press Publishing Company. 3325—Horst vs. Doelger. 3075—Carples vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 3087—Simon vs. Cohen. 3089—Marcus vs. same. 2951—Dwyer vs. Union Railway Company. 3008—De Reyas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3222—Nulty vs. Mayer. 3282—Friedman vs. Clancy. 3322—Numberg vs. Piser. 3324—Rothschild vs. Connor. 3307—Warren Foundry and Machine Company vs. Murphy. 3896—Springhorn vs. Mattes. 3401—Katz vs. Michaels. 3416—New-York History Company vs. Reid.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John Hill, A. A. Bade, Adam Hoch, Courtland De B. Pinney, Catherine A. Horgan, Joseph T. Barns, Bernard Campbell, Frederick Koezly, Johann Gamlin, Caroline E. Peterson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills—1190—Anthony Somarira. 1177—Eliza Schneider. 1188—Lisatta Zett. 1201—Bernard J. Farrell. 1218—John Adam Mackart. 1165—Daniel Doyle. 1202—John Moriarty.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case unfinished.

800—Weltman vs. Posenecher. 838—Ralli vs. Bingham. 839—Ralli vs. Feirz. 840—Ralli vs. Beecher. 841—Same vs. same. 842—Ralli vs. Johnson. 843—Ralli vs. Hammerschlag. 844—Ralli vs. Lowe. 845—Same vs. same. 846—Ralli vs. Smith. 847—Ralli vs. Dan Talimage & Sons. 848—Ralli vs. Montgomery. 849—Ralli vs. Kenyon. 850—Ralli vs. Meyers. 851—Ralli vs. Nicoll. 1194—Ralli vs. Palmer. 208—Warren vs. Dennett. 1888—Parrell vs. Harrison. 239—Morris vs. Lyons. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 1345—Wieler vs. Tamsen. 479—Cramer vs. Pell. 173—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 514—White vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 420—Hillery vs. Reiss. 126—Blumenthal vs. Moss. 208—Gowing vs. Warner. 509—Ottenburg vs. Mayers. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case unfinished.

1103—Hussin vs. Spratt. 1082—Ferderber vs. Clancy. 1136—Rapid Safety Filter Company vs. Wyckoff. 1281—Hunken vs. Wilkinson. 1104—Klotz vs.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT

CONDITION OF THE CONTESTS IN THE NEW-YORK DISTRICTS.

The Liveliest Campaign in This City over the Representatives in Congress—Richmond County a Disturbing Factor in the Seventh—Mitchell's Chances in the Eighth—Campbell in the Ninth—Mixed Situation in the Twelfth.

The liveliest campaigning in this city is in the Congressional districts. Inspired by the expectation and the possibility of sending a solid delegation of thirty-four sound-money men to Congress from this State, the Republicans and National Democrats are trying harder to snow under the Bryanite Congressional candidates than to roll up big figures for McKinley in this city.

The Electors are conceded to McKinley by all who take a candid view of the situation. It has happened before that the Republican candidate for President has carried the State; but a solid delegation in the House of Representatives would be such an unprecedented thing that as a rebuke to repudiation it would stand out as an event in the history of the State.

North of the Harlem the representatives in Congress now are all Republicans, and under the conditions this year no Bryan Democrat has a ghost of a show. There are but few districts south of the Harlem where the sound-money sentiment is likely to be beaten. In New-York City are the whole or a portion of nine districts.

The Seventh District.

In the Seventh, which includes Richmond County and a section of the lower end of New-York City, Franklin Bartlett, the present representative, is the candidate of the sound-money Democrats and the Republicans. Richmond County is not strong on Bryanism, according to the best reports. That county was ignored in the nominating convention which nominated John H. G. Vehslage, the Tammany candidate. There has been a squabble over placing his name on the ballot; the National Democrats are campaigning every night in the week, with an organization in every township on Staten Island. Two years ago Bartlett had 697 votes to spare, with two rivals in the field.

Mitchell in the Eighth.

In the Eighth District, John Murray Mitchell has the indorsement of the National Democrats. He has his headquarters in the heart of the down town end of his district, and is at work night and day on a canvass. The State Committee, acting with the County Republican organization, has been sending speakers into this district, and the fight is hot. James J. Walsh, who was apparently elected two years ago and was unseated after a contest, is again running. A degree of sympathy with him, because of his treatment by the present House of Representatives, is counted on by his friends to help his chances. The registration in Mr. Mitchell's own district, the Eighth Assembly, was heavy this year, and this may be indication that sound-money sentiment is stronger than is anticipated by the silverites, who claim this part of the city as one of their strongholds. Two years ago, the fighting was close, Walsh receiving an apparent plurality of 367.

Campbell Leads in the Ninth.

Timothy J. Campbell is conceded to have an easy fight in the Ninth District. He is the candidate of the National Democrats and the Republicans. His opponent is Thomas J. Bradley, free silverite. Two years ago John Simpson, Republican, and Harry C. Miner, Tammany, were in the field, and Simpson received 5,214 votes. With that element which is now with him against him then, Campbell came within 987 votes of an election. He is making a canvass this year with apparently as much zeal as he ever did, although the odds are more in his favor now. He makes speeches at small gatherings in the district, spends some of his time at his headquarters, on Grand Street, near Pitt, and has assistance in the oratorical line from both the Republican and National Democratic State Committees.

Competitors in the Tenth.

Clarence W. Meade, formerly Police Justice, and one of the old time Republican politicians; Amos J. Cummings, Tammany, and Calvin Tompkins, National Democratic, are the candidates in the Tenth District. This gave a small Republican plurality two years ago to Andrew J. Campbell, who died before taking his seat, and was succeeded by Mr. Cummings. All the candidates are making hard campaigns this year. Mr. Meade, it is said, reaps some assistance from the National Committee because of his intimate association with National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs. Two years ago George Karsch, the State Democracy candidate, polled 2,331 votes, in a total of about 30,000. Mr. Tompkins, the National Democratic candidate, is the Secretary of his State organization, which is doing some of its hardest work in the district. It is estimated that his vote will exceed that of Karsch two years ago, and if that is the case. Meade's chances will be so much the better. The registration of the sound-money vote is said to be heavy in the district.

Candidates in the Eleventh.

There are three candidates in the Eleventh District, which is now represented by William Sulzer. Sulzer is the Tammany candidate. Ferdinand Eldman, the Republican defeated by Sulzer two years ago, is again the candidate, and Thomas Connor is the National Democracy's candidate. The fight is hot. Sulzer is talking free silver all over the district and is getting such assistance from Tammany as the organization can give, although since the Buffalo Convention the loyalty of the support has been questioned.

The district has many German-American citizens in it who do not take to free silver and Sulzer. Mr. Eldman has been living in the district for more than thirty years, and is said to be popular among the Germans. Two years ago Sulzer's plurality was less than 700, and there was no third candidate. This year John Fennel, the National Democratic leader in the district, has been saying openly that he proposes to support Eldman. He was strongly opposed to Connor's nomination.

Mixed in the Twelfth.

In the Twelfth District the situation is mixed up. There are three candidates. Charles A. Hess, a brother of Subway Commissioner Hess, has the Republican nomination. George B. McClellan, the present Representative in that district, is the candidate of Tammany and the National Democracy. Marion M. Miller is the candidate of the so-called silver Democrats and People's Party. This district includes the Tenderloin from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street, as far west as Seventh Avenue, and has a stretch of the east side from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second. In the east side Tammany has always been particularly strong. In the Tenderloin, which includes that part of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, sound-money sentiment is predominant, and the registration on the first days was especially large. Two years ago McClellan won over R. A. Cheseborough, by a plurality of 1,341 in a total vote of about 28,000. George Walton Green was at that time a candidate of the State Democracy, and he polled 2,042 votes. Under ordinary conditions the district is strongly Democratic; this year, if it were not for factional and political considerations among the leaders on both sides, the district probably would have gone Republican if Tammany had nominated a free-silver candidate.

McClellan has not defined his attitude very clearly since he received the nomination of the Tammany repudiationists. Hess has not lived in the district very long, and is opposed by a certain element of sound money Republicans. Predictions of this district are based largely on the personal preferences of the man who makes them. Miller, the silver candidate, is doing more campaigning from an oratorical standpoint than either of the others. McClellan, it is said, will take the stump in a few days, and his position will no longer be a matter of doubt. He is also scheduled to do some talking in each of the Assembly districts which lie within his territory.

In the Thirteenth.

Two years ago R. C. Shannon, a Republican, who has been renominated this year, was elected in the Thirteenth District over Amos J. Cummings by 486 plurality. The sound-money sentiment in the district is particularly strong. Thomas W. Smith, the candidate of Tammany, is not very well known, and has few claims to support, except the fact that he represents the Tammany idea of it this year. He is a business partner of George W. Plunkitt, a Tammany leader. Two years ago there was a State Democracy candidate in the field; this year the National Democrats have nominated Abraham Sonnestrahl, and the Populists have a candidate in the person of J. J. Murphy. Shannon has been campaigning every night for two weeks at mass meetings in various sections of the district, and the State organization has sent him numerous orators to help along.

Quigg in the Fourteenth.

In the Fourteenth District Lemuel Ely Quigg, who has been twice elected, is again a candidate. Quigg was elected two years ago by a plurality of almost 6,000 over Honest John Connelly. Connelly is a sound-money Democrat, and refused to take the nomination from Tammany this year. John Quincy Adams is Quigg's opponent, and the sound-money Democrats have candidates in the field. The campaign in this district is particularly lively. Quigg and Adams are each making from one to three speeches a night, and if there is time they propose to hold meetings at which every election district in the city will be represented. The plan which Quigg has adopted is the one inaugurated by William Leary three years ago when Quigg was elected at the special election over Col. William L. Brown. The district was divided up into blocks of from three to five election districts each, and invitations to mass meetings were issued to the voters in those particular election districts. In this way the entire district, which is one of the largest in area in the city, was covered. The Twenty-first Assembly District lies in this Congressional district, and the registration here on the first two days showed the greatest increase of any in the city. Charles V. Fornes is the National Democratic candidate.

The Fifteenth District.

In the Fifteenth District there seems little doubt about the election of Philip B. Low, the present representative, and a sound-money Republican. The National Democrats have indorsed him. William H. Burke is the Tammany candidate. The Populists have nominated A. C. Fisk. Sound-money sentiment in the district is strong.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

Probably Three Republicans—Perhaps the Entire Delegation.

In Kings County the political situation is in a chaotic state, as it has been since 1894, when the tidal wave of reform created such havoc in the Democratic ranks, and no one is in position to speak with any degree of certainty of the results to be anticipated from the coming election. The great fight is being made for representation in the National Congress, and the Republican, Democratic, and National Democratic Parties have each candidates in the five Congressional districts.

In the Second District.

In the Second District, Dennis M. Hurley, the present incumbent, a Republican, has been renominated. His majority over Cleaveland, Democrat, in 1894 was just over 1,300 votes. Ex-State Senator Daniel Bradley, Reformed Democrat, was also in the race, and polled 3,924 votes. This year Hurley has against him John M. Clancy, silver Democrat, a former Congressman, who has also held office as Alderman and Assemblyman. He is said to be popular in his district, and claims that he will get all the votes received by Senator Bradley in 1894.

To offset this, the National Democracy has named William C. Redfield, a manufacturer, to make the race. They claim that he will poll a large vote. This district is at best doubtful. It comprises seven wards, three of them being Democratic—the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Wards, and the Republicans the First, Seventh, and Twentieth Wards. The battle ground in this Congressional fight will be the Eleventh Ward, and whoever carries it will probably be the victor. A peculiar anomaly exists in this district. A number of silver Democrats who are warm supporters of Clancy concede Hurley's election, and some of Hurley's friends are of the opinion that Clancy will win.

Outlook in the Third.

The Third District, under normal conditions, is Democratic, but was carried in 1894 by Francis H. Wilson, Republican, by 4,300 votes. He has also been again nominated, but is opposed by Charles F. Brandt, silver Democrat, and John A. Hennessy, National Democrat. There are two Democratic factions in this district—the McGarry and the Hennessy—and they have kept up a bitter warfare. The factions are about evenly divided, and neither will support a nominee of the other. This will insure the election of Wilson by a larger plurality than he formerly received.

The Contest in the Fourth.

Israel F. Fischer, Republican, in the Fourth District, a renominee, will have the hardest fight to make in Kings County. His majority over Coombs in 1894 was a fraction over 2,200 votes. He has against him now Thomas P. Larkin, silver Democrat, who has hosts of friends among both parties and no enemies in his own. The National Democratic candidate, Theodore F. Nye, will receive good support. Mr. Nye was born in Marietta, Ohio, and is the son of Judge Nye, a celebrated Ohio lawyer. He was educated in the Ohio University and the Law School of the University of New-York. He is a brilliant speaker and a versatile lawyer.

In the Fifth and Sixth.

The Fifth and Sixth Districts are conceded to Charles G. Bennett and James R. Howe, both Republicans and members of the present Congress. Bennett's majority was nearly 8,000 in 1894 and the district is naturally Republican, consequently very little attention is given to the candidacy of Thomas S. Delaney, the silver candidate. Jacob S. Van Wyck is making the fight for the National Democrats in the Fifth District, and it is believed by many that he will receive a larger vote than Delaney.

While Howe, in the Sixth District, only won by 1,900 votes in 1894, the Democrat, Somers, received the full vote of his party. This year Daniel Walsh, a strong sound-money Democrat, is running, and he will detract to some extent from the vote of William Fickermann, the silver Democratic candidate.

From the best information obtainable, Kings County will return beyond doubt three Republicans to Congress, with excellent prospects of making the entire delegation solid Republican.

Four of the Niagara's Crew Missing.

Four of the crew of the tug Niagara, sunk on Friday by the steamboat Magenta, are still unaccounted for. They are Engineer Thomas Hyland, a fireman named Abbott, and a fireman known as "Jimmy the Clinker," and John Sims, a colored boy, who worked in the galley.

Those rescued were Capt. John Moriarty, Mate John Campbell, and the cook, William Johnson. Captain Moriarty reported to the owners, the Rogers Towing Co., yesterday, that the ferryboat Cincinnati did not, as reported, pass between the tug and the steamboat, but crossed the tug's bow, so that at the time of the collision the tug was between the ferryboat and the Magenta. The tug was going diagonally across the river from the Jersey shore and down toward the Battery, which she was going to round. The Magenta did not slow up, according to the Captain's statement, but steered off to the starboard, evidently intending to go astern. Then she struck, and with such force that the Niagara was swung all the way around, so that she headed up stream, while the Magenta had so much headway that she was carried down the river 500 feet past the tug before she stopped.

The Baxter Wrecking Company will try to raise the sunken tug.

LORD ROSEBERY ON TURKEY

HE DIFFERS WITH MR. GLADSTONE ON THE QUESTION.

Extracts from His Address in Edinburgh on the Armenian Problem—England, He Thinks, Should Not Recall Her Ambassador to the Porte—Why Lord Rosebery Resigned His Position as Leader of the Liberal Party.

Lord Rosebery addressed a large meeting under the auspices of the Scottish Liberal Association, in Edinburgh, on Oct. 9, on the Armenian question, in reply to Mr. Gladstone. The address, which was cabled to this country in brief, was published in The London Times of Oct. 10 in full, and occupies over five columns of that paper.

Lord Rosebery said, in part:

The Great Eastern Problem.

"Before you deal with a problem, the great thing is to understand what that problem is. That is why I have dwelt on the character of these massacres. The question with which you are dealing in your public meetings of sympathy, and will soon deal with at your political meetings, is not the question of tens of thousands of Armenians cut down in cold blood. It is the whole question of the future government of one of the fairest regions of the earth that has all along been oppressed and misruled by the unspeakable government of the Turkish Sultan. That is the question before you; that is what is called the Eastern question. That is a question so large from the jealousies of the powers concerned, and from its immensity, that it is a question that has long been the bugbear of all Europe. That is the Eastern question with which you are face to face; that is the question, no less, no slighter, with which you are called upon to deal. Well, if that is the question, it shows at once that partial remedies will not do very much good toward solving it; that some partial remedies, indeed, might do harm, and that all remedies which are merely partial and temporary in their nature will not deal with the root of the evil itself, but will simply patch up, for the moment, that question which is sure to recur."

After referring to the different policies which had been suggested as a remedy, among which was the deposition of the Sultan, Lord Rosebery continued:

He Differs with Gladstone.

"Now, there is another policy, which is to withdraw our Ambassador from Constantinople and to give the Turkish Ambassador here his passport. That is a policy which I understand comes to us with no less an authority than an authority that we must always revere in this hall, in this city, and in this country—Mr. Gladstone. I am obliged to differ from Mr. Gladstone on this question, but we differ as friends. This morning only I had a long and affectionate letter from him, in answer to the announcement of my resignation, which I shall always cherish, and whatever our differences on public policy may be what has passed between Mr. Gladstone and myself is too deep rooted, too entwined in all that I value and hold dear in public life, whatever our differences of opinion may be, that never could alter the veneration, respect, and deep affection with which I regard him. Nay, I must say one word more. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone has been the indirect cause, or the latest direct cause, of the action that I have thought right to take and to which you have alluded. But let none think that for that reason I have regretted his intervention in the Armenian question. It is now seventeen years ago since Mr. Gladstone came to Mid-Lothian. I remember then making a speech in which I said that we welcomed the sight of a great statesman, full of years and full of honors, coming down at his advanced period of life to fight one supreme battle on behalf of liberty in Europe. Little did I think then that seventeen years later I should see a still nobler sight—a statesman—the same statesman—fuller still of years, and, if possible, still fuller of honor, coming out and leaving a well-earned retirement, which the whole nation watches with tenderness and solicitude, to fight another battle, but I hope not the last, on behalf of the principles in which his life has been spent.

"Sir, with that preface I must say that I do not agree with the proposal to withdraw our Ambassador in Constantinople. In the first place, to withdraw our presence from the European concert, it necessitates our handing over our interests to the Ambassador of some friendly State. But friendly as that State may be, I should prefer those interests remaining in the hands of our own Ambassador, more especially when I observe how tone of the European press. In the next place, we lose the remaining method by which we could influence the policy of the Sultan."

Why He Resigned as Leader.

Before concluding, the speaker made a personal statement, during which he said:

"I have done with public affairs. I have, I am sorry to tell you, no piquant revelations to make. I think you might be satisfied with the reasons which I gave in my letter, but some people are never satisfied. I see that some are of opinion that it is the attacks of the newspapers that have driven me from the lead of the Liberal Party. That is not so. If I could have been driven from that position by attacks of newspapers I should have been driven long ago, because they have been pretty pertinacious and, I think, almost universal; but I myself am not one of those who see anything but good in fair and reasonable newspaper criticism. Newspaper criticism, when it is fair and moderate and reasonable, braces and stimulates the man whom it criticises, and when it is unfair and immoderate and unreasonable it provokes a reaction in favor of the man whom it purposes to destroy.

"But I do not profess to found my resignation entirely on the difference of opinion that exists between me and many others on the subject of the Armenian question. It is, after all, only the last of a series of incidents. I do not think, gentlemen, that you have ever quite sufficiently realized what is the position of a Liberal leader who is also a peer. He is, Parliamentarily speaking, almost impotent and helpless. He is shut up in a permanently hostile assembly with a handful of followers. His voice, under the most favorable circumstances, can only be heard in the House of Commons at the seat of power, through the mouth of another. At a general election, when the fortunes and future of himself as well as his party are in the balance, he is restricted to absolute silence. He is, in effect, in the position of riding a horse without reins. Well, the only reason for which I mention that to you is this—that a man in that position has no chance of succeeding in the lead of the Liberal Party unless he receives very exceptional support, very exceptional loyalty, and very exceptional co-operation from the party inside and outside Parliament to make up for his own inherent deficiencies. Perhaps I had no right to expect any such exceptional measure to be dealth out to me, but, at any rate, I cannot say that I received it—rather was my being a peer, which was to some extent the reason, as I have explained, of my impotence, urged as a reason for further hampering my efforts.

"Well, I do not wish to instance the events of which I say this last difference is the last, but I will take three. Before we had been in office, or rather before we had confronted Parliament for more than two days, we were defeated by our own followers by a majority of two. That was not a god-speed to the new Government or any sign of the special and exceptional cordiality and support which was required by a Liberal Government headed by a peer. The next point to which I will call your attention was that of the general election. I ventured, as it was my duty and my privilege to do, to urge a definite and concentrated policy on the party. That definite and concentrated policy was not adopted; and, in the third place, this last event has in my mind been, so to speak, the last straw which decided my position. Our leader—for Mr. Gladstone must always lead the Liberal Party when he wishes to—our leader has come forward, as I told you, in a noble and sublime spirit, but he has equally innocently and unconsciously himself administered the first coup de grace to his successor, because, however much I may differ with Mr. Gladstone in opinion on this question or any other, I never will appear in sharp conflict with him when I am holding the position, titular or otherwise, of leader of the Liberal Party. That is why I claimed my freedom before I came here to-night."

CONSECRATED THE CHAPEL.

Notable Gathering of Clergy at Morningside Heights.

In St. Luke's Hospital, on Morningside Heights, yesterday, the new chapel and pavilions of the hospital were consecrated by Bishop Potter. Three other Bishops were present, Bishop Huntington, Bishop Falkner, and Bishop Littlejohn.

The procession was formed by 120 clergymen, including many distinguished divines from various parts of the State, wearing their vestments and the hoods of their collegiate and theological degrees. Headed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, pastor and superintendent of the hospital, and the Rev. Charles E. Freeman, chaplain, they marched solemnly up the chapel aisle at 10:45 A. M. The Board of Managers, headed by President George Macculloch Miller, followed the procession of clergy.

The ceremony of consecration was begun with the reading of the Twenty-fourth Psalm at 11 o'clock. President Miller then faced Bishop Potter and read a deed of gift to the church, and Bishop Potter read his acceptance on behalf of the diocese of jurisdiction over the new house of worship. Then came the usual morning prayer, the service of holy communion, and the singing of hymns.

The choir consisted of Mme. Marie Gramm, soprano; Miss Emily Winant, contralto; William Dennison, tenor, and Dr. Carl Martin, basso. Alfred F. Toulmin, the harpist, and Dr. George William Warren, the organist, furnished the instrumental music.

After the ceremonial in the chapel the procession visited in turn the Minturn Pavilion, the Muhlenberg Pavilion, the Norrie Pavilion, and the Vanderbilt Pavilion, in each of which a short special service of dedication was conducted by Bishop Potter, who, upon entering each pavilion, pronounced the sentence, "Peace be to this house."

Among the distinguished clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Burgess, the Rev. Gouverneur Cruger, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Dickinson, the Rev. Henry Chamberlain, the Rev. Arthur E. Eaton, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Kirkby, the Rev. J. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, and the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson.

Among the laymen present were George Macculloch Miller, President of the Board of Managers; Vice President Samuel D. Babcock, Treasurer Gordon Norrie, Secretary J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and George Blagden, George A. Crocker, William C. Egleston, Woodbury G. Langdon, Hoffman Miller, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Van Vechten Olcott, John B. Pine, Moses Taylor Pyne, Charles Howland Russell, Gustav H. Schwab, William Alexander Smith, J. Noble Stearns, and Philip G. Weaver.

The chapel is one of the most beautiful of the smaller places of worship in New-York. It is rich in stained-glass windows. The decoration is in white and gold, and the floor is of white and black marble squares. The chairs and stools are upholstered in dark russet leather, and are sufficiently comfortable for invalids.

Daily services will be conducted hereafter in the chapel by either the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker or the Rev. Charles E. Freeman.

MR. AND MRS. WHITNEY HERE.

They Will Go to Lenox Next Week—He Will Come Back to Vote.

William C. Whitney and his bride arrived at their town house, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon.

The newly-married couple came from their mountain home, where they have been enjoying the early Fall weather. Both are in excellent health, and at their city house were the recipients of a most pleasant surprise, for florists, at the instigation of their friends, had preceded them and had decorated the house elaborately.

In the main and reception halls and on the stair landings large palms were tastefully arranged. Beautiful cut flowers and blooming potted plants adorned the dining and drawing room, and upon a table in the front hall up stairs rested an elegant bouquet of many kinds of roses for Mrs. Whitney.

Shortly after their arrival, Mr. Whitney walked over to Sixth Avenue and registered. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Whitney said he and his wife had not arranged their plans for the Winter, except that no foreign tour was contemplated.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney next week will return to Lenox, where they will remain for a month or two.

"I shall return to this city on election day and vote," said Mr. Whitney, "and then go back to Lenox."

IMPORTATIONS OF GOLD.

Steamship Lucania Brought over More than a Million Dollars.

On the steamship Lucania, which arrived here from Europe on Friday night, there was $1,140,000 gold consigned as follows: William H. Crossman & Brother, $500,000; L. Von Hoffman, $390,000, and the Bank of British North America, $250,000. The steamship St. Paul brought $275,000 in gold for Muller, Schall & Co. All of the gold brought by the Lucania and the St. Paul was taken to the Sub-Treasury for examination.

The Bank of British North America has $375,000 gold on the Etruria, and Zimmerman & Forshay have about $300,000 in gold on the way from Havana.

The total amount of gold imported and under engagement since the present movement began is $60,033,429, not including several consignments from Canada.

A new speculative feature has been introduced in Wall Street by Price, McCormick & Co., a well-known Stock Exchange firm. A circular has been issued by that firm offering to sell calls on gold coin recently imported, or to supply "spot" gold against New-York Clearing House funds. The firm's contracts are to be guaranteed by the American Surety Company. The calls are to be good until Dec. 31, and each "call" gives the purchaser the privilege of demanding from the seller within the prescribed period a certain amount of gold at par.

A cable dispatch from London states that the withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England yesterday included £170,000 for shipment to the United States.

Plush House Retires.

The wholesale dry goods district was surprised to learn yesterday that the old-established plush and velvet house of Lister & Co., Limited, of England, had been forced to discontinue its American branch. John W. Stewart, attorney and manager of the company's agency in the United States, is authority for the statement.

The cause assigned for the retirement is the high tariff, combined with the general business depression during the past three years. The company will henceforth supply American customers through the medium of Bradford commission houses. Mr. Stewart had advised the Directors of the corporation to either enter into the manufacture of plushes and velvets in this country, or else give up its agency in this market.

Public Reception to Dr. Storrs.

An elaborate celebration will be made in Brooklyn Nov. 19, to commemorate the fifty years of his pastorate of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims. At a meeting of citizens held Friday afternoon it was practically decided to engage the Academy of Music for that date, and to give Dr. Storrs a public reception there. Ex-Civil Works Commissioner Alfred T. White presided over the meeting. Dr. Storrs will be asked to deliver an address on "Fifty Years of Citizenship in Brooklyn."

PARADE OF FIRST BRIGADE

GEN. FITZGERALD'S COMMAND MADE A FINE DISPLAY.

The Citizen Soldiers Applauded All Along the Line of March as They Went from Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street to the Washington Arch, Where Mayor Strong and Others Reviewed Them—All Regiments Did Well.

The First Brigade of the National Guard had its first public parade since May, 1895, yesterday afternoon, and the crowds that were massed along the line of march declared it was the finest military spectacle ever seen in this city. When the parade was over, and the last of the mounted troops had passed the reviewing stand, Mayor Strong, who had been saluting commanding officers for nearly an hour, turned to Cornelius N. Bliss and remarked, "Beautiful sight." That was the consensus of opinion.

A general interest attached to this parade, not because the First Brigade represents the flower of the citizen soldiery of the State, but because of the changes that have been made in the commanding officers of the different organizations. Since the last public parade the Sixty-ninth and Eighth, formerly battalions, have been restored to regiments, and their commanding officers, as well as those of other regiments, made their first appearance as Colonels.

Punctuality, that unchangeable duty of military life, was observed to the letter yesterday in the formation of the parade. The orders were given for the different organizations to be in their positions at the place of formation, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, at 3 o'clock, and they were there. Old military officers said it was the prettiest and most precise formation of troops ever seen in this city.

As the different commands reached their places at the point of formation, the commanding officers reported at the Plaza to Capt. Roosevelt of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff that they were ready for the command to move. Precisely at 3 o'clock Gen. Fitzgerald rode up Fifth Avenue at the head of the Signal Corps, which acted as his escort in the parade. The corps, under command of Capt. Hodge, had met Gen. Fitzgerald at his home, at Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

When the General arrived at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, everything was in readiness for the start. The command was given and the Ninth, which through the seniority in rank of its commanding officer was entitled to the place of honor at the head of the column, swung into Fifth Avenue behind the Signal Corps. The other regiments promptly dropped into their places as the column passed.

The line of march was down Fifth Avenue to Fiftieth Street, east on Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, south on Madison Avenue to Forty-first Street, west on Forty-first Street to Fifth Avenue, and south on Fifth Avenue past the reviewing stand at the Washington Arch. There was but little attempt at decoration along the line of march, but the sidewalks along the entire route were crowded with people—business men, proud of their city's militia, wives proud of the dress parade appearance of their husbands, and handsomely dressed young woman straining their eyes to catch glimpses of brothers and sweethearts.

The reviewing stand at the Washington Arch was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and the National colors floated from flagstaffs at each end of the structure. Mayor Strong arrived at the stand about 3:45 o'clock, accompanied by Major McKim of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, and an orderly from the Signal Corps. With the Mayor on the stand were Commissioner O'Brien and Secretary George S. Terry of the Dock Board, Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary Job Hedges, Confidential Clerk Bion L. Burrows, Secretary William Leary of the Park Board, De Witt J. Seligman, ex-member of the Board of Education; Chief Bonner of the Fire Department, Jacob Schiff, Major Crocker of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff, Commander Miller of the Naval Battalion, and Emmons Clark, brevet Brigadier General, and ex-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment.

It was 3:55 o'clock when the head of the column halted at Tenth Street, and Major A. D. Andrews galloped up to announce the approach of the troops. The order to proceed was given, and as far up the avenue as the eye could reach could be seen the moving platoons and gaily uniformed bands. It was truly an inspiring sight.

Gen. Fitzgerald, as he gave the salute, looked the proudest man in all New-York, and the members of his staff appeared pleased as well. Then came the Ninth, with ten companies of sixteen files each, under command of Col. Seward. As the regiment approached the stand, the band played Band Master Conterno's composition, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Next came the favorite, the Seventh, divided into twenty commands of sixteen men each, and with the only ambulance in the line. Col. Appleton was mounted on a prancing gray horse, and as the Colonel attempted to wheel in front of the stand the horse slipped on the asphalt and fell, giving the Colonel a bad fall. A Park policeman seized the horse, and the Colonel, unhurt, was soon in the saddle again.

The Twelfth came next, under command of Col. Dowd. His regiment consisted of eleven companies.

The Seventy-first, under command of Col. Green, with ten companies in line, came next.

Next came the Sixty-ninth, with nine companies and Col. Smith at its head. This was Col. Smith's first public appearance as a Colonel, and he bore his honors gracefully. His command marched in good form.

The Eighth came next, under Col. Chauncey, it being his first public appearance as the regiment's commanding officer. He had eleven companies in line. Considering the fact that nearly 300 of his men have been recruited recently, the regiment made a remarkably good display.

The Twenty-second, which came next, gave a splendid exhibition of correct and finished marching. There were twelve companies in line. This was Col. Bartlett's first parade. The staff and line officers wore the new fatigue caps, and many favorable comments on the caps were made.

The artillery was comprised of the First Battery, under command of Capt. Louis Wendel, with four pieces and ninety men, and the Second Battery under command of Capt. Wilson, with four pieces and eighty-six men. Squadron A, preceded by a mounted band of eighteen pieces, brought up the rear with eight platoons, under command of Major Roe.

In regard to finished marching, the Seventh was naturally given the place of honor, with the Twenty-second as the choice of the majority for second place. Companies K and C of the Seventy-first also received many compliments for their fine exhibition.

Charity Society's Acknowledgment.

The Charity Organization Society gratefully acknowledges receipt of the folowing contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of two aged and feeble sisters: "Seabright," $25; Miss M. Babcock, $20; Mrs. J. W. Smith, "B. T. J," "Cash G.," Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, $10 each; Mrs. Richard McNamee, "H. T. B," W. W. Cole, "L. H.," A. Wallenstein, "Bellinna," "D. S.," "M. W.," "A. M. S.," "C. K. H.," Mrs. S. B. H Vance, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, "S. D. S.," "In Memoriam," "Yours," $5 each; "Cash," "M. L. W.," "M. H.," "A. B.," "J. D. O.," Mrs. and Miss H., $2 each; A Friend, F. Yama, John C. Giffing, Anonymous, $1 each, and "J. A. M.," 25 cents. As sufficient money has now been received for this case, no further contributions will be required.

SHERMAN THE NOMINEE.

Justice Herrick Decides the Herkimer Contest.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Justice Herrick to-day upheld the decision of Secretary of State Palmer, recognizing Congressman James S. Sherman as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Oneida-Herkimer district, thus giving Mr. Sherman a place in the regular Republican Party column on the official ballot.

Seth G. Heacock of Ilion, the anti-Platt candidate, appealed to Justice Herrick, at a hearing held Thursday afternoon, to reverse Secretary Palmer's decision and declare Mr. Heacock to be the regular party nominee, so he could have his name printed in the regular Republican Party column on the ballot.

In his opinion accompanying the decision Justice Herrick says, in part:

"I find that, as a conclusion, the so-called Sherman delegates were regularly chosen in the Third Assembly District of Oneida County. This being true, Mr. Sherman had a majority of the regularly elected delegates at the Congressional Convention. It is unnecessary, for the purpose of this decision, for us to investigate as to who were the regularly elected delegates from Herkimer, and that contest is, therefore, not passed upon.

"The position was taken in the argument before me that, in determining the regularity of nominees, the Court was bound by the decisions of party conventions. I cannot assent to this proposition.

"The very purpose of the law in providing for a hearing before the officer with whom the certificate is required to be filed, and a review by a court, was for the purpose of affording a remedy for the injustice done by political organizations, and to bring such matters under the protection of the law; otherwise these questions would be left to the determination of party committees the same as is done in the case of the selection of election officers, instead of devolving that duty upon sworn public officers and the judiciary of the State.

"Without going into details, it is sufficient to say that the convention in this case was called by the regularly constituted party authority and the delegates presented themselves there; from two districts there were no contests. The delegates from these two districts, together with the delegates I have found to be the regular delegates from the Third District of Oneida County, constituted a large majority of the delegates necessary to constitute the convention. They nominated Sherman, and justice requires that the will of the majority, when regularly expressed, be given effect."

Faneuil Hall Sustained.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The Ballot Commissioners this afternoon rendered their decision in the matter of the rival Democratic State Conventions—that held in Faneuil Hall under the direction of the Democratic State Committee, and the one held in Music Hall by the followers of George Fred Williams.

The Commissioners decided in favor of the Faneuil Hall convention. Both conventions nominated Williams for Governor, but he declined to accept the Faneuil Hall nomination. This decision throws out the Music Hall proceedings, but as nomination papers have been filed, the ticket nominated at that gathering stands as well as the Faneuil Hall ticket, which differs only in the choice of one Elector.

THINKS GOLD WILL WIN.

Thomas Lloyd of London Gives His Impressions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Thomas Lloyd, editor of The London Statist, is here. Mr. Lloyd is making a tour of the United States for the purpose of viewing and studying its economic conditions. He spoke of his visit in this way to-day:

"I have been greatly interested in the growth and development of the United States, and now that you have an issue raised of such importance to yourselves and to us I have come to see for myself. So far as my observation goes, I found everybody with whom I came in contact in New-York for sound money. I have seen many bankers, merchants, and newspaper men, and talked to every one I met. I hesitate to utter the opinion I have formed because some of your writers and speakers are always complaining that British gold has so much to do with the country. This being so, I who am not a citizen of the United States have no business to take sides on the issue presented. I am trying to get at the inner feeling of the people, so I can give the men who look to my paper the truth, more as information than as my own opinion.

"For one thing, I find practically all the papers are for sound money. It seems to me that in a great city like Chicago, where the papers are all one way, it is reasonable to assume the reading public is all one way also. Your city is a wonder, and it is impossible to go about the streets without realizing that surely nothing will be done to affect its prosperity.

"The feeling in England and Ireland is most intensely friendly to the United States. We have prosperity under gold, and we don't see why it should not be good for other people as well. You'll kindly remember that when I give you the opinion about England I show no wish to meddle in your affairs. It is simply a desire of people who have the best welfare of the country at heart and have invested money in the United States, to see it prosperous and remunerative."

Mr. Lloyd will push West to San Francisco, and will be in the country at election time.

REED IS DISAPPOINTED.

His Voice Will Not Permit Him to Make Speeches.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Speaker Reed is at the Lexington Hotel.

"I am in good health," he said to-day, "and beyond 'that tired feeling' never felt better in my life. My voice, however, has proved to be decidedly treacherous, and is now in such a condition as to make all attemps at public speaking entirely useless. I am thoroughly disappointed, and must confess to being considerably out of patience over the matter. I have been in public life a long time, and have made a great many speeches, but my voice has never before gone back on me, and, in fact, has never before even become husky.

"I had looked forward with great pleasure to making the speeches for which I had made engagements in Illinois and Indiana, and also to the trip which had been planned for me to the Pacific coast. Whether I shall be able to keep any of my appointments remains to be seen, but I have little doubt that I shall be able to make one or two addresses, at least, next week. Whether or not, in view of the circumstances, I shall go to the Pacific coast, as I had contemplated, I cannot at present decide. If my condition is such as to make it reasonable to suppose that my voice will hold out, I shall take the trip."

Minister's Wife Missing.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 17.—The wife of the Rev. P. S. Gibson of the Mount Olive Baptist Church is missing from her home, and there is considerable excitement among the colored residents of this city. The pastor had been visiting in Pennsylvania, and when he returned to his home yesterday he was surprised to find his wife absent. There was evidence that some one had eaten a hurried breakfast, for there were some dishes on the table that had been used.

Broke Up Both Parties' Parades.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 17.—The parade of the Democrats in Dundee was broken up last night by a gang. All the torches they carried were broken and put out, and after a fierce fight the paraders were compelled to break rank and flee. The other night a Republican parade received a shower of over-ripe eggs. Some of the paraders received severe bruises.

ATTORNEY CLAYTON OUT

REMOVED BY THE PRESIDENT BY A SUMMARY ORDER.

An Alabama District Attorney Who Is Running for Congress Deprived of His Commission—Great Activity in Politics Held to be Prejudicial to the Interests of the Performance of Official Duties—The Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Henry D. Clayton, United States District Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, was to-day summarily removed from office by the President.

Mr. Clayton was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, is now a candidate for Congress from the Second District of Alabama, and is a son-in-law of Senator Pugh of that State.

Assistant District Attorney G. F. Moore has been placed in charge of the office.

Some interesting corespondence led up to to-day's action by the President. Early in October, Attorney General

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ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

REAR ADMIRAL ROE'S REASONS FOR ANGLO-SAXON UNION.

Not Only Kinship, but Commercial Interests Demand It—Duty of the United States on the Turkish Question—Its Moral Influence with the Civilized Powers—How the European Concert Is Breaking—Attitude of the Great Powers.

Intelligent men in England and the United States begin to regret very deeply that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was suffered to lapse. To have allowed that treaty to fall by default of both nations was a serious misfortune to both countries. Here, for the first time in their histories, their Governments spoke the word alliance; a word very often spoken of late years by men like John Bright, Lord Beresford, and Capt. Mahan.

The true purpose of that treaty was to draw closer the friendly relations between the two peoples, and if it had been maintained, would have gone very far toward the scheme of a general court of arbitration. Not long ago there was a symposium of writers on both sides of the Atlantic, where the question of an alliance between the two countries was very thoroughly discussed.

Men like Capt. Mahan, Lord Charles Beresford, and John Bright have seen very clearly that such an alliance is destined to become fact in the not remote future, to the great benefit of both States. Not blood, nor language, nor kinship alone unites the two peoples, but there is the greater and closer kinship of trade, of commercial and business interests. Community of forms and practices of government, of political ideals, and over and above all, the same principles and motives of law and justice, bind the two peoples in closer ties than politicians can hope to attack.

Social Life Uniting Nations.

The two peoples are one, whatever statesmen may think or say. A growing habit of intermarriages between the two is not confined, indeed, to the rich and the titled, but the practice becomes common, and pervades all classes of society, and it is surely interweaving the ties of social life and making of them a single nation.

Moreover, we are learning the truth that in our present system of civilization a disaster or a misfortune falling upon one country is shared by the other. Any national calamity befalling England is doubtless a calamity to our own country. We know well enough that our late civil war caused immense distress in many parts of England, and the heroic manner in which it was borne by the operatives and laborers, contrasted curiously with the impatience of their politicians, not even excluding the aristocracy, and such men as Mr. Gladstone. No incident in the history of the two nations so forcibly expresses the kinship of the English and American peoples!

England and European Powers.

What is the attitude to-day of England before the European powers? England is absolutely as free from entangling alliances as is our own Government. Since the unfortunately stupendous blunder in her policy during the Crimean war she has kept aloof from all treaties of alliance with every other country. But if she preserves her freedom and liberty of action from written fetters and obligations her generally masterly diplomacy has never hesitated to cultivate the closest possible relations of friendliness with such nations as seemed to her good.

Since the dreary and desperate days of Maria Theresa, England has stood the steadfast friend of Austria, and more than once has been lavish of her favors, which to this day are gratefully remembered. In proof of this, recent suspicions as to the action of Austria in the Turkish question have penetrated all minds, and when it was surmised that Austria had left the European concert, perhaps bribed by Russia, with the prospect of the spoils of Macedonia in the partition of Turkey, an English diplomatist at Constantinople made a special visit to Vienna and spoke words of serious advice to the wavering Austrian Chancellerie, and it was taken as a friendly act. England and Austria's friendship is a matter of historic tradition!

With the Kingdom of Italy England is exceptionally friendly, and the English march to the Soudan is not in English interests exclusively and alone, but one of its important incidents is to create a diversion favorable to the Italian troops on the Red Sea. That the two powers will at last join hands in the Soudan is well assured. Italy will fully subscribe to the English-Egyptian policy. These two nations are fast friends, and the splendid Italian Navy stands ready to form a wing of the English fleet.

Old Resentments Still Live.

England and France have not outlived their old historic resentments and memories. The people of each nation well know each other's metal quite as well as they know each other's interests. Both nations comprehend the new lesson of our nineteenth century, that peace means wealth and riches, but war means distress and poverty. There is no whit of desire on the part of either to be other than polite and courteous. Neither will seek war with the other.

The erratic character of the young Emperor of Germany renders him a more difficult factor to know. These are cognate nations and races, and there is an ever-growing uniformity of political notions and practices between them. It is quite possible that the first outburst of the young Emperor may arise from the same impulses that impel a child at times to defy its own mother, and doubtless the Emperor may not wish the world to think him under the tutelage of his august grandmother. There is a vanity in this youth that may lead him to any folly. Whatever Governments may wish or do, the people of these two nations will not commit the suicide of war. They know too much, and with all the fierce patriotism of the German for his "fatherland," he will not go to war except in self-defense.

Russia Remembers the Crimea.

The one real power that England has to fear, and doubtless does fear, is Russia. The resentments of the Crimean War have not died out in the minds and hearts of the Russian nobles. From that time to the present the Russian has a deadly hate for Englishmen. Added to the admitted stupendous blunder of England in entering upon the Crimean War, to espouse the cause and maintain the power at Constantinople of the great Christian "Assassin," English statesmen and military men have kept all England in a hysterical condition over their idle speculations of a Russian invasion of India.

The folly of such speculations comes from pure fear of a thing that is a physical impossibility. Armies of invasion do not go 2,000 miles from bases of supplies, with vast deserts behind them! And one cannot but wonder how a sedate and sober English soldier could grow hysterical over such a ludicrous idea. All this has sustained and increased the hostile sentiments of Russians.

English statesmen recognize all this folly now, and the frightful deeds of horror in the Turkish dominions during the past year, and the deadly paralysis of Christian powers of Europe and Armenia are some of the bitter fruits of this great English blunder.

What may result from the present visit of the Czar and Czarina to the home of the Queen of England may not be conjectured. But autocratic as the Czar may be, the Czar himself is not powerful enough to control the willful passions of his nobles. More than once, in Muscovite history, they have dictated a policy to the Czar which he was compelled to follow, at the risk of a bloody revolution of the palace! There can be no room to doubt that the Russian nobility are passionate for war with England.

Our Attitude and Interests.

On the other hand, looking to the matter of a defensive alliance of the United States with England, our attitude toward the Christian States of Europe is well worthy a moment's consideration. This country is exerting a moral and political force on European States which we do not fully appreciate. Our commercial, financial, religious, and political interests penetrate into every land and into the hearts of every people.

Our relations with old aristocratic Austria are purely those of comity and courteous good will, and we have few, if any, material interests with Austria. We have, however, always been careful to preserve the most friendly relations with her.

Our friendly relations with France are consecrated by our traditions of a century, as well as her own, and the sentimental friendship of a century is cemented by a common assimilation of forms of government and political ideals. France is republican to the heart, and our country is democratic to the core. Whatever differences there may be between the two, in reality, the fact that one is the "Great Republic of the West" and the other the "Great Republic of Europe," inspires a political feeling of brotherhood!

The French Army in Mexico.

It is no secret that the French army of invasion of Mexico in 1866 evacuated that country by the direct demand of our Government. With any other nation such a peremptory demand, delivered by a victorious General of our army and not by a Minister, would surely have been met by a declaration of war; and yet, so far from that, there was heard no word of remonstrance, and the mass of the French people approved our action. Such a test of international friendship is rare in history. The moral influences of the United States over France are greater than those of any other nation.

Our relations with Russia are those of two coquettes. Flirtations have existed between the two powers for thirty or forty years past. And yet nothing in forms of government, in institutions, in race or language, in historic traditions, or in religion, is in common, but in every respect they are in opposition. There does not exist a shred of principle or interest between the two nations in common. Of late, too, we have seen official France posing before the world in the same fashion. In both cases the flirtations are purely for exhibition to the outside world, and for the external effect they may produce, but in both cases the sentiments are not skin deep. Every other nation stands in fear and dread of Russia. France is no ally of Russia, and yet she could become so if occasion offered.

Concerning Germany and Italy.

Strangely enough, for some years past Germany has snarled a great deal at our Government. It cannot be said that our relations there are as smooth as might be, and the attempt of Germany to retaliate in commercial and financial matters upon the flimsiest occasions, and, indeed, without occasion, is not indicative of perfect ease. There have been many indications during the past ten years that Germany is quite indifferent to our good or bad will. Retaliation and threats are not good foundations for peace. Such conditions are in no way calculated to put a nation at ease.

As to Italy, our attitude is not even so smooth as it is with Germany. No American can forget, on the occasion of the Italian criminals murdered by a mob at New-Orleans, the aggressive conduct of the Italian Government. Not in modern times with any nation has there been so unseemly haste in demand of reparation for the killing of these criminals of Italy. Before our own Government could investigate the case judicially the orders from Rome to the Minister here were aggressive, peremptory, and in every respect undiplomatic; and many Americans, even now, believe that the rumor of a threat of an ironclad fleet to come upon our coasts caused the payment of money that, to say the least, was of doubtful propriety.

And more recently still, the murder or the killing of another Italian brought the Ambassador of Italy in hot haste from his sea-coast resort to Washington, to present more "prompt demands," even before an investigation could be had by our own Government.

It is quite probable that the possession of the splendid fleet of armored battleships by Italy may cause that Government undue arrogance in their relations with the United States. It is quite possible that such "peremptory demands" may be made too often. It is needless to say that such a fashion of diplomacy should not, and can not, exist a long time between two friendly States. Of all people in the world, Americans least tolerate anything like threats or menace.

"European Concert's" Condition.

It is clear to all men that the "European concert" is drifting into dissolution. So far, that concert has served only to preserve the general peace of Europe, but it has struck with deadly paralysis all action of the powers at one of the most momentous eras in the history of Europe since the pagan persecutions of the days of Nero, Diocletian, and Gallienus. Five millions of armed men, under the most perfect and scientific Governments on our planets have for one year been silently looking on at the wholesale operations of murder, assassinations, massacres, and persecutions of Christians, for no other reason than their religion, standing idly by, coldly contemplating these horrors. It is not creditable to the nineteenth century mind nor to Christian civilization.

What the new political lines now forming may be, no one can tell. It is very certain that all Christendom cannot look on much longer with indifference at the orgies of this malefactor of the nations at Constantinople. A crisis is approaching such as the world has not seen since 1756. Stupendous events are before us, and they trench upon our civilization and upon the status of every State in Christendom.

United States' Moral Duty.

The United States is a part of Christendom, and as such must assume the responsibilities of its position. We have not only the right, but the moral duty to cast our weight into the scales, when the very heart of civilization and Christianity are being weighed in the balance.

How far, then, would defensive alliance with England go toward the fulfillment of a great national duty? Could France be won from her affiliations with Russia? Could not Russia, who, it seems, is the great stumbling block of nations, and which stands to-day as the supporter of the Sultan in his career of massacres, which over and again has opposed its dictation to every effort made to stop this terror—cannot even Russia be brought to terms? With France, Italy, Austria, and the United States flanking the English fleet, it should seem that justice would be done at last.

Have we as a Christian Nation no interest in this mighty Eastern question? We wish no territory from Turkey, and its partition more concerns Southern Europe than it does the United States. We have American citizens in that country, who have been grossly outraged and inhumanly treated, and whose protection has been solemnly guaranteed by treaty. They are there not all as missionaries, but as teachers of education and founders of schools, all the more entitling them to protection.

If during the first decade of our existence as one of the family of nations we could send our warships to the Turkish Barbary powers and suppress piracy, murder, and assassination of Christian sailors, and open the Moorish dungeons to 70,000 captives of Christians; if we could send a Decatur to meet in action the great Turkish Capudan Pashaw in his flagship and batter him to pieces, it should seem by no means out of our line of duty and policy to send our battle ships through the Dardanelles, and show those muzzles of their guns to the Sultan of Turkey, with or without the English fleet.

It matters not greatly what politicians or even statesmen may wish or do, Governments must now reckon with the sympathies and demands of an intelligent people, and there is reason to believe that Christian consciousness and sense of honor as well as duty will not be quiescent much longer.

A defensive alliance with England by the United States will sooner or later become an accomplished fact, and, when it does, the Turkish power of massacres over Christians on account of their religion, which has carried dread and terror to Christian people for 500 years, will finally receive its meed of retribution.

R. A. ROE, United States Navy.

BRITISH NAVAL AFFAIRS

THE PRAISE OF THE CZAR HAS AWAKENED NEW INTEREST.

More Money to be Asked for Subsidizing Merchant Vessels—Failure of the Social Purity Agitators in Their War on the Music Halls—Mismanagement of the Dynamite Conspirators' Cases—France's Interest in Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Since the Czar complimented the "very fine escort" which the Channel squadron afforded him in his crossing from Portsmouth to Cherbourg, increased interest has been taken in the condition of the British navy. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been devoting much thought during the recess to the whole question of naval defense, and he is credited with the intention, in next year's naval estimates, of very considerably increasing the sum at present provided for subsidizing merchant vessels to act as armed cruisers in time of war. The present amount set apart for this purpose is £48,700, and rumor has it that it will be increased to at least £80,000, in order to allow of nine more vessels participating in the sum annually set aside. Among the new conditions imposed will be not merely an increase in the number of ships, but greater efficiency in their manning and equipment. It is reported that the price to be paid for the new first-class cruisers is £440,000 each. The highest tender was Messrs. Armstrongs', their price being about £500,000, evidently showing that they did not want the work.

The social purity agitators have received another set-back from the Licensing Committee of the London County Council. On Wednesday and Thursday the committee took action on the application of the various music halls for licenses for the ensuing year, and, despite the objections advanced by members of the Social Purity Society, of which it will be recalled Mrs. Ormiston Chant is one of the leading spirits, renewed all of them. The society, which once succeeded in preventing the issuance of a license to the Empire Music Hall, has based its objections upon a class of female visitors who frequent the promenades of the halls. Each woman who appeared in opposition before the committee this year said that when she visited the promenades in search of evidence she herself was the only respectable woman there, a statement that was so sweeping in its characterization that it did not meet with belief. The men who testified in behalf of the society gave evidence similar to that of the women witnesses. Their self-conceit and self-righteousness had a bad effect upon a majority of the committee, and despite their evidence the licenses were granted, much to the general satisfaction. It is thought that the society will now, perhaps, devote itself to work which is more properly within its scope, work on the London streets, which calls loudly for performance.

The Dynamite Conspirators.

The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White-Ridley, has expressed in decided terms his views as to the mismanagement in the case of the so-called dynamite conspirators. That there has been gross bungling somewhere is evident, and it is not improbable that the resignation of one or two of the leading officials of Scotland Yard will be announced before the last is heard of the "brilliant captures" of Tynan and his friends. Moreover, the matter will certainly be brought before Parliament.

Berlin officialdom is showing its teeth toward England just now. Emperor William has caused a notification to be made to certain leading German steamship lines that in future all steamships owned by companies in receipt of State subsidies must be constructed in German shipyards. The notification, which appears to have been communicated verbally through a Ministerial channel, is said to have been called forth by the number of vessels which are in course of construction by British firms for German companies.

France's Interest in Turkey.

In view of the prominent part France is now taking in the Eastern question, it is to be noted that she has by far the preponderating share in Turkish finance. France owns two-thirds of the Turkish debt and of the Ottoman Bank shares. Her stake in Turkey, allowing for depreciation in value, is now no less than £53,000,000. Of the £158,000,000 of Turkish stock, at present prices worth about $79,500,000 in the market, 67 per cent. is held by France, 17 per cent. by Germany, 12 per cent. by England, and 4 per cent. by Austria.

An authority at the Vatican, writing on the subject of the deposition of Bishop John J. Keane from the Rectorship of the Catholic University of America, says that his successor will be chosen after the arrival in Rome of Cardinal Satolli, late Papal Delegate to the United States. All the Vatican officials believe that Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., will be appointed to the Rectorship in view of his merit in obtaining the donation of $300,000 made to the university by Miss Caldwell.

The Venezuelan Trouble.

The Speaker reasserts that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, will be the bearer of instructions from the Foreign Office which will secure a favorable solution of the Venezuelan frontier difficulty. Sir Edward Clarke, member of Parliament for Plymouth, Solicitor General from 1886 to 1892, in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, recently asserted that Great Britain's claim to the territory in dispute was untenable. This view of the case by an ex-officer of State has excited much indignation among his conservative colleagues.

If, as seems probable, the Royal Yacht Squadron come to terms with the proprietors of Boodle's Club, in order to acquire the premises now occupied by that cercle, in order to start a London establishment, select coteries like the Marlborough and the Turf will have to look to their laurels. The exclusiveness of the Royal Yacht Squadron is the genuine article, there being instances on record of candidates failing to secure election although strongly supported by the Prince of Wales, and if the members are provided with a house of call in St. James Street, as well as at Cowes, they may be expected to conserve their privileges more jealously than ever. Among the candidates blackballed at the last annual meeting was a Unionist member of the House of Commons, who has now been "up" three times. Twelve months previously Lord Cowley, Mr. W. B. Paget, Mr. L. W. Munro, Mr. V. H. Alexander, Mr. W. H. Walker, and Sir Cecil Miles were rejected, and in 1894 Mr. H. McCalmont only just managed to scrape through, after having been "pilled" on two occasions. A legislator who has now been a member of the Squadron for some years did not succeed in obtaining election until his fourth attempt. The gala year for the "blackball brigade" was in 1891, when, out of sixteen candidates nominated, no fewer than nine came to grief, including such well-known and respected yachtsmen as Sir Donald Currie, Lord Ashburton, Sir Hussey Vivian, (afterward Lord Swansea,) Mr. H. McCalmont, and Mr. Benett Stanford.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M. P., nephew of Lord Beaconsfield. He is to marry a wealthy young lady, Miss Silver, whose family came originally from Portugal, but have been settled in England for two generations.

GREAT WATER PARADE.

The Big Sound-Money Demonstration by Vessels Next Saturday Night.

It was stated at the headquarters of the Shipping and Industrial Sound-Money Association of the Port yesterday that over 100 steam vessels of all descriptions had already volunteered to take part in the great aquatic parade which is to take place in the harbor next Saturday evening. The owners of these vessels give their ships, the time of their men, and coal, and the committee in charge of the affair hope that all who are interested in the commerce of the port will contribute liberally for the display of fireworks and decorations. Contributions should be sent to W. E. Cleary at 1 Broadway.

The route of the parade will be nearly ten miles in length, and the committee suggests that it be illuminated the whole distance. It is suggested that all persons visiting the water front to witness the parade bring with them sticks of red fire or roman candles, and display them as the fleet passes, especially at Grant's Tomb, on the Jersey shore, and near the Battery. It is also specially requested that the docks along the water front be illuminated, and that all vessels, especially those having electric and search lights, display them generously. All vessels in the port should fly their colors during the evening, as they will be readily seen in the illumination. It is suggested that owners of buildings near the water front charge a nominal fee for visitors on the night of the parade, and kindly remit the whole or a portion of the sum realized to the Treasurer.

J. W. Miller, who, as Admiral, will have charge of the parade, yesterday issued the order for its organization, formation, and route. The fleet is to be divided into four divisions, each commanded by a Rear Admiral, and each division consisting of four squadrons. The squadrons will each be commanded by a Commodore. In addition there will be a flying squadron commanded by a Commodore. The fleet is to assemble in the Hudson River, above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 7:15 P. M., on Oct. 24, and be ready to move at 7:45 P. M. The start will be made as soon after 8 o'clock as possible. The route of the parade will be from abreast of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, down the Hudson River, and past the reviewing vessel moored at the Battery wharf.

After passing the reviewing vessel the larger craft will pass around Governors Island, through Buttermilk Channel; the smaller up the East River, keeping near the Brooklyn shore, as far as East Thirty-fourth Street. Rear Admirals may use their judgment as to dismissing their squadrons after the route is accomplished, but will notify each vessel which route it is to take after passing the reviewing vessel. The rate of speed is fixed at six knots per hour. When under way the distance between divisions will be 300 yards, and between squadrons 200 yards, thus allowing intervals for passing ferryboats. The distance between vessels will be two boats' lengths. The Admiral's vessel and the flying squadron will probably leave the parade, with starboard helm, just after passing the reviewing vessel, and form abreast inshore near the Battery, the Admiral to the westward, all heading toward Governors Island.

SECOND LIVE STOCK SHOW

Will Be Given at Madison Square Garden Thanksgiving Week.

The success of the Live Stock Show at the Madison Square Garden last year has led to the promotion of the second annual Live Stock Show by the Madison Square Garden Company. It will open Nov. 23 and close Nov. 28. The experience had already in housing and exhibiting cattle successfully and the great interest taken in the exhibition make it promise to become the compeer of the Horse Show in public estimation.

The premiums will amount to thousands of dollars. The classes named are ponies and ponies in herds, Short Horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, Friesians, Ayrshires, and in sheep Shropshires, Southdowns, Hampshires, Cotswolds, and Dorsets. In fat cattle there will be Short Horns, Herefords, and Aberdeen-Angus. The large number of the best breeds that are seeking admission to the show is a recognition of its value to stock breeders and the public. The exhibition will be given under the auspices of the National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock, the officers of which are: President—H. N. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Vice President—R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.; Secretary—G. Howard Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Treasurer—Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind. Executive Committee—Wallace Estill, representing beef cattle; W. D. Richardson, dairy cattle; A. J. Briggs draught horses; R. P. Stericker, light horses; J. L. Thompson, sheep; J. Cunningham, swine; Sid Conger, poultry.

Entries may be made and all information obtained by prompt application to Mr. Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden Company. Entries will close Saturday, Nov. 7.

Sabre Presented to Capt. Dodd.

A delegation from Troop C, N. G. N. Y., of this city, consisting of Lieuts. Winthrop M. Tuttle and Henry Claus and Sergts. Debevoise and Welman, left during the week for Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vt., to present Capt. George A. Dodd of the famous Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, with a beautiful sabre and belt, as a testimonial from Troop C for the assistance he gave at the late State camp. After the presentation Capt. Dodd entertained the visitors at dinner. The sabre is inscribed: "Presented by the officers and enlisted men of Troop C, N. G. N. Y."

Her Husband Was Alarmed.

Mrs. Clara Beckwith, twenty years old, left her home, 261 Washington Street, Brooklyn, with her baby, Friday afternoon to visit friends in Flatbush. As she had not returned by breakfast time yesterday her husband notified the police that he feared she had been the victim of foul play, and a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters. On Mr. Beckwith's return from the police station he found his wife and child at home. Mrs. Beckwith had been taken ill and had spent the night with her Flatbush friends.

Seidl Society Concert.

The first orchestral concert of the season in Brooklyn will be given by the Seidl Society, at the rink on Clermont Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27. Anton Seidl and his full orchestra will render a beautiful programme, and there will be soloists. The concert will be popular in character, and the price of admission will be 50 cents. The regular Winter series of Seidl Society concerts will be given at the Academy of Music, beginning in November. This Rink concert is the first musical event of the season in Brooklyn.

Aid for a Worthy Couple.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of a couple past middle life who, because of ill health, are unable to support themselves: "Cash T," $25; Miss Annie O. Brooks and Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, $10 each; "J. E. B.," "A. M. S.," Dr. F. H. Wiggin, H. R. Wood, B. T. Ralli, and "Bellizna," $5 each; F. Yama, $2; "A. M." and "F. H. C.," $1 each. For his case $160 is still needed, and the society renews its appeal for contributions to furnish a pension of $10 a month for the maintenance of this worthy couple.

CRITICISMS OF ENGLAND

THE GERMAN PRESS BITTER IN ITS EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

No Trouble Between the Two Governments Yet, and None Expected—But the Hatred of Germans for the English Is Being Intensified—Programme of the Reichstag Which Is to Open Nov. 9—A German Lieutenant's Crime.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Although no facts are known which indicate the slightest change in the coolly courteous relations which for some time past have existed between Germany and Great Britain, the sudden outburst of strong anti-British opinion which has been joined in by the German newspapers of all parties has become the leading topic of discussion in political and other circles. Denunciations of England's selfishness and arrogance, allusions to her isolation, and suggestions of how to diminish the pretensions of Great Britain appear in The North German Gazette, The Cologne Gazette, and other organs of less importance with a degree of unanimity which gives the idea that the utterances emanate from some common and responsible source. If these attacks had in reality any official origin, their line of argument would be worth quoting, but it is emphatically denied at the Foreign Office that there is the slightest foundation for the prevailing rumors of an alteration in the relations between the German and English Governments. Apart from such denial on the part of the Foreign Office, scrutiny into the causes of the present boiling over of the German press proves that it is not founded upon anything whatever that is going on between the Berlin and London Governments, but that it is purely and simply a case of newspaper war, in which the journals are allowed unlimited license, the Government not caring how far they may go.

What these newspapers are saying now arose from the publication of articles in the leading London papers, reporting the possible establishment of an English, Russian, and French alliance, with the detachment of Italy from the Dreibund. The German journalists who are guiding the tone of the best papers in Germany are quite conversant with the truth of what an English Premier, now deceased, once said, that "English politics is not guided by such hare-brained chatter and irresponsible frivolity." But, coming on the heels of the jubilant articles of the French papers over the recent visit of the Czar and Czarina to Paris, the style of the comments indulged in by the British press was felt to be intolerable and to demand some notice. The practical significance of this volcanic eruption of criticism on the part of the German papers, however, lies in its tendency to heighten German hatred toward England, enabling the Government at an opportune moment to get the country to acclaim open hostility to England, either diplomatic or actively physical.

When a calm-toned Catholic paper like the Cologne Volkszeitung, now the leading organ of the Centrist Party in the west of Germany, denounces England as conspiring against Germany at the Quirinal, and exciting the Italian Government to desert the Dreibund, while the Berlin Tageblatt, the Berlin Post, and other organs urge the immediate ousting of the British from Egypt, it is evident that German feeling is ripe for anything against the English.

The story published in to-day's issue of The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, alleging that the Russian War Office has ordered all of the regiments in the districts of Kieff, Odessa, and Charkoff, to be at once put upon a full war footing and that all officers on leave of absence and the retired list have been recalled to service, is utterly discredited here. Nothing is known in official circles here showing that Russia is mobilizing troops, and the assertion of The Neue Freie Presse, that the movement on the part of Russia, that the paper professes to be aware of, "is a step toward the complete mobilization of the Russian forces, and portends that Russia will receive a European mandate to occupy Constantinople" is regarded as too absurd to be worthy of notice.

The Pesther Lloyd and The Vienna Politische Correspondenz concur in stating that a concert of the powers has been arranged upon the probable basis of the maintenance of the territorial status quo of Turkey, but upon European control of the Turkish administration. This statement concurs with the advices recently cabled in these dispatches, which were obtained from official sources.

The official programme of the Reichstag, the opening of the session of which body will take place on Nov. 9, include bills dealing with emigration, an amendment to the workingmen's insurance system, and a measure providing for reform of the system of military jurisdiction. The necessity for the latter measure is shown in an incident which occurred in a cafe in Carlsruhe last Tuesday evening. A civilian named Siebemann, upon entering the cafe jostled against a chair upon which a Lieutenant named Brusewitz was sitting. The latter rose from his chair and roughly pushed Siebemann away, at the same time demanding that he apologize. Siebemann replied: "Leave me alone," whereupon Brusewitz drew his sword and threw himself upon Siebemann.

Several persons who were present interfered, and Siebemann for the time escaped. Brusewitz searched the café for him, and finally found Siebemann in a passage, when he locked the door, barring all egress or ingress, and ran him through with his sword. Brusewitz pleads justification, maintaining that the etiquette of the military service required him to punish a civilian interfering with him, and it remains to be seen whether the military authorities will uphold him in his cowardly act of making an armed assault upon a defenseless man.

The bimetallists have determined to renew their conferences and agitation when the Reichstag meets. It is reported that the Emperor's recent study of the currency question has converted him to bimetallism.

Mr. Macchi, Commissary General of the Tennessee State Exhibition, is in Berlin for the purpose of seeing the authorities in regard to Germany's taking part in the exposition.

Mr. J. B. Jackson, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave a dinner this week to Mr. John Philip Sousa, the bandmaster of New-York. Among the guests were Messrs. Dyer of New-York and Guy and Thomas of Yale College.

United States Ambassador Edwin F. Uhl has completely recovered from his recent indisposition, and is now in his office at the embassy every day.

Cannot Remember His Past.

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 17.—A stranger, well-dressed, refined, and having the air of a prosperous business man, called on a local physician yesterday to ascertain what was the matter with himself. He could not recollect his own name, nor home, nor his wanderings. He came into Mankato on foot Wednesday night, he knows not from where, and has lost his valise and pocketbook, but he does not remember when or where. In fact, the past is almost totally blotted from his mind. He is evidently an Englishman, past fifty years of age.

Twelve Mules Burned in a Mine.

GILLESPIE, Ill., Oct. 17.—Fire broke out in the bottom, near the air shaft, in the Consolidated Coal Company's mine at this place about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and is doing great damage. An attempt is being made to smother it by sealing the mine. The men all escaped, but twelve mules were killed. The top works are probably safe, but a long shut-down will be necessary.

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Special offer Monday—All SILK BLACK LYONS VELVETS,

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RABBITS' FEET FOR VOTERS.

Candidate Walsh Got a Thousand to Aid His Campaign.

When John J. Walsh of the Fifteenth Assembly District ran on the independent ticket for the office of Assemblyman last year, he was ignorant of the efficacy of the churchyard rabbit's foot in a political campaign, and to that fact some of his friends attribute his defeat.

This year, however, his lack of knowledge has been remedied, and he and his friends read success boldly written on every wall of the highway. In talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Walsh said:

"I bought a thousand rabbits' feet and use them, too. I may be what some people call superstitious, but somehow or other, I have an idea that they'll win for me, because I think there's luck in 'em."

"You think they will win for you?"

"Sure! Bryan's got one, and look what it did for him. Some people don't take stock in them, but somehow I got an idea there was luck in 'em, and I bought a thousand from a firm up here on Broadway. Next Monday I shall begin to give them out to my friends and workers, and they are all nice ones—mounted with gold and silver bands. I got beat when I run last year for Assemblyman, and I think if I had had these rabbits' feet then I might have won.

"Anyhow, I've got them now, and I expect to run way ahead of my ticket. I've got two big organizations—the McManus and Walsh Clubs—back of me, beside the rabbits' feet, and I can't see anything else in this election but win."

Mr. Walsh is sure also of the quality of his purchase, for the following guarantee was given for each of the one thousand little fur-coated feet bought: "Killed in a country graveyard at midnight during the dark of the moon, on Friday, the 13th of the month, by a cross-eyed, left-handed, red-headed, bow-legged negro riding a white horse."

"Within a week after it was published that Bryan had a rabbit's foot," said a prominent jeweler yesterday, "we had calls for them, but we didn't know where to secure them. Other calls followed, and then we got a card from a man who had anticipated the fad and was ready to supply the trade. We put in a few, and they sold all right, and we put in more. Ever since then the sale has increased. Some of the buyers are evidently of the upper grades of society, who enjoy an oddity, but, on the other hand, judging from appearances only, the great bulk of purchasers so far are from the ranks of those who live by their wits.

"Fortune tellers and that class of people secured them at first, of course, and they are as conspicuous among the implements for peering into the future as anything else they possess. But for all the rabbits' feet in New-York a down South darky wouldn't give a five-cent piece. The down South darky gathers his rabbit's foot himself, or intrusts it to a friend, for it possesses no value to him unless taken amid surroundings, the stories of which have made it famous."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Fine Display of Messenger Pigeons Will Be Made This Week.

The American Institute Fair, at Madison Square Garden, is as popular as any yet given. For so many years the Institute's exhibition has been popular that it is no wonder that the show this year, with all its grandeur and its great value to exhibitors, should prove a success even under the disadvantages of political excitement and hard times. There is so much to be seen, and the price of admission is so small, that it will be well to remember the announced time of closing—Oct. 29. No one who recalls the American Institute fairs as they used to be years ago, can fail to recognize and acknowledge that this year's exhibition is one of the most valuable that the institute has given within the last decade. The audiences are appreciative, too. From the grand view of the main floor; Machinery Hall, where there are some of the finest exhibits that could be made, to the display of flowers and fruits in Concert Hall, there is something that must be admired and a great deal to study. The changes in the concert hall this week will give chrysanthemums the best part of the show, and the committee in charge announces that never at so early a date has a show such as will be given this week been made. Thousands of chrysanthemums, many new varieties, will be shown. The fruits that were so prominent last week will also be retained.

There will be special features this week in addition to the change in the flower show. In the assembly room, adjoining the concert hall, there will be a display of homing and messenger pigeons. There will also be visiting nights for several organizations, and on Friday evening Mayor Strong and the Commissioners and heads of departments, and several representatives of agricultural interests from various parts of the State will be present under invitation from the Board of Managers. A special excursion of the Long Island Railroad, which has been in preparation for some time, is due at the institute on Friday.

War Veteran Destitute.

William Henry Topping, a war veteran, is dying of consumption at his house, 160 Butler Street, Brooklyn. He and his wife are in destitute circumstances, and the Memorial and Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn is giving him medical attention. Mr. Topping served four years and eight months in the Nineteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, during the war of the rebellion, and was twice wounded in battle. The Rev. John B. Bass, chaplain of the Kings County Penitentiary, who was chaplain of Mr. Topping's regiment, says he was a brave soldier.

Westchester's Vote in 1895.

A "Daily Reader" wants to know the vote for Secretary of State in 1895 in that part of Westchester County which has been annexed to New-York. This was: Palmer, 999; King, 1,391; Smith, (Pro.,) 54; Pellenz, (Soc.-Lab.,) 28; Wakeman, (People's,) 4; defective, 45. The vote of the leading candidates in New-York County, exclusive of the annexed district, was: Palmer, (Rep.,) 96,477; King, (Dem.,) 130,764.

B. Altman & Co.

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Comprising Imported Garments and Fur Articles of all kinds. Real Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Stone Marten, Royal Ermine, Colored Moufflon, Selected Eastern Mink, Persian Lamb (Leipsic dyed), Breitschwanz (Broad tail), Brown Caracul, Arica Chinchilla, etc.

ALASKA SEALSKIN AND FUR-LINED GARMENTS,

Made up in a superior manner of selected Skins, in approved and fashionable styles.

FUR TRIMMINGS
and
FUR ORNAMENTS,
all at Very
MODERATE PRICES.

10th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

NEW HOPEWELL ORPHANAGE.

Bishop McFaul Will Lay the Cornerstone To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—To-morrow the Catholic societies of the Diocese of Trenton will honor the second anniversary of the consecration of Bishop McFaul. The Bishop will personally lay the cornerstone of the new Catholic Orphanage, which is to be erected at Hopewell, a few miles above Trenton.

The building is an outcome of a gift amounting to $47,769, recently presented to the Bishop by Col. Daniel Morris of Atlantic City, who devoted the money expressly for the purpose of erecting such an institution. Col. Morris's gift will only meet the expenses of erecting the main building. The Bishop hopes that the wealthy Catholics in the diocese will aid him in the great enterprise he has undertaken.

The entire main building, upon which work will be commenced, will be 180 feet in length and 106 feet high from the ground to the top of the cross. The length of the entire projecting portion will be 52 feet 2 inches, and from the front hall door to the rear will be 50 feet in width. The narrow parts of the building on either side will be 36 feet wide, and the return wings on each end will be 62 feet wide. The building will be three stories high, with a basement and attic. The foundation and basement will be built of stone, and the remainder of the building will be of brick. The whole is to be erected in the latest improved style of architecture.

Besides the main building, it is the intention of the Bishop to have a machine shop, a carpenter's shop, and other mechanical departments. The building will be called St. Michael's Orphan Asylum and Industrial School, after the late Michael J. O'Farrell, whose earnest desire in life was to have such an asylum and school for the orphans.

The institution will be taken charge of by the Sisters of St. Francis.

The Catholic societies that will be in line to-day will come from all points south of Elizabeth. The Catholic Legion, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and similar organizations will assist.

The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., of New-York. The cornerstone will be laid by the Bishop, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Yale's Chamberlain Prize Won.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—The Hugh Chamberlain Prize at Yale has been awarded. It consists of the income from $1,000 given for the purpose by Daniel H. Chamberlain, New-York City, (Yale, '26,) and is awarded annually to that member of the Yale freshman class who passes the best entrance examination. It has been won by Frank Eugene Hale of Hartford. Honorable mention is made of Albert William Van Buren of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Hale prepared at the Hartford High School and Mr. Van Buren at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Had Enough of the Honor.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Col. Cyrus A. Page has resigned from the Governor's staff. He was appointed by Gov. Greenhalge three years ago, and says he has had enough of his position, of which he is tired. "I have not time to attend to official duties, and I do

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SATURDAY—P. M.

Inspired by a further boom in wheat, the stock market opened buoyantly, but became weak at the close on a bank statement which showed shrinkage in surplus reserve and large legal-tender withdrawals. Call money nominal at 4 per cent.

The stock market ignored a smash in the price of Tobacco Trust stock at the opening of business to-day and was firm in every conspicuous quarter. Tobacco Trust shares fell down whole points at a time—lost six points in half an hour's transactions. Many stories in explanation went the rounds, but the rest of the market showed utter indifference to the thimble-rigging game.

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It is not contended by any serious person in Wall Street that the manipulators of Tobacco Trust stock have ever been able to seduce the general public into taking an interest in it. The recent juggling forcing advances in its market figures has nothing extraordinary in the sequence of more juggling knocking the same figures down.

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What seems to be generally taken as a reason for the latest exploitation of the stock is that a crippled pool is handling it. It is understood that half a dozen Wall Street traders loaded up with the stock set about punishing certain other traders on the short side. One or two of the shorts got nervous and made private settlements. Others and shrewder ones, while affecting anxiety to settle, were really quietly at work undermining the pool, whose interests are said also to have extended largely into Sugar Trust speculation. Incidentally, these quiet negotiators were able to win co-operation in certain high money-lending circles and loans upon which the manipulating pool depended have suddenly been called. Aggressiveness under these circumstances gave way pretty quickly to nervousness, and to-day's transactions looked as if parties to the pool were running away from one another.

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Toward the close of business it appeared as if the Sugar Trust end of the pool was not in much happier condition than the Tobacco Trust end of it. No conservative broker has permitted customers to toy with such fly-away stocks. Quick and heavy drops are hurting no prudent man. Between trading in the general market and trading in such over-manipulated stocks there is as much difference as between eating a good dinner and falling off the Brooklyn Bridge.

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The Clearing House statement issued this morning for the past week was a disappointment to Wall Street generally, though it was pointed out yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that this statement was bound to reflect a considerable hoarding of gold. The figures of the bank statement, in which most interest centres, show surplus reserve diminished over $3,600,000 incidental to withdrawals of legal tenders of over $5,500,000 and a decrease of more than $4,700,000 in deposits.

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Bear operators made much of this showing. They rammed and jammed the market aggressively, and brought about a substantial reaction from the buoyant quotations of the earlier part of the day. The short interest was increased. In some quarters the short interest has become unwieldy. While holders of stock have been showing conservatism, and while many long accounts have been liquidated, there has as yet been no tendency shown upon the part of conspicuous bears to cover and get out of the way pending the election, though every one of them realizes that the crushing out of Bryanism guarantees a new era of National prosperity. It will be a bold bear that doesn't crawl out of the way within the next fortnight.

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The vociferous worrying over gold-hoarding that these bears indulge in is simply grotesque considered beside the rushing tide of American commodities to Europe and the rushing tide of European gold to America.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas.....	¾	Pullman Car.....	½
N. Y. Central.....	⅞		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco.....6		National Lead.....	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.....	½
Chi. & N. W.....	½	St. L. S. W. pf.....	½
Col., H. V. & Tol..	¾	U. S. Leather pf....	½
Denver & R. G. pf..	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st.....1¾

BONDS DECLINED.

Iowa Central 1st.....1½|Mobile & Ohio gen.....1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $102,032,222; balances, $4,838,496; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $676,414.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 2⅝@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, ⅝, to 93½; Reading, ⅝, to 12; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 32½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 72⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 93⅜; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 58⅞, and Atchison, ¼, to 13⅛. Erie sold at 14¼ and Louisville and Nashville at 44. British consols declined 1-16, to 108⅛, for money, but were unchanged for the account at 108¼.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for 60 days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80½@$4.80⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79½@$4.79¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ¼ discount; selling at par.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,148,735, of which amount $1,477,473 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $1,845,728, and the exports of specie were $1,156,455.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼; do, coupon, ½; the 4s, 1925, coupon, and the 5s, coupon, each ¼. The sales were $40,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116@116½; $20,000 do, at 116 seller 10 flat, and $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92½	..
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106¾
4s, c., 1907	107½	108
*4s, r., 1925	114¾	115¼
4s, c., 1925	116	116¾
*5s, r., 1904	109¼	110
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..

*Ex interest.

IMPORTANT TO WALL STREET.

In their market review and advices to customers Messrs. Watson & Gibson write as follows:

"It is not only important for a Wall Street man, in forming an accurate judgment about the immediate stock market, to know about railway earnings, sterling exchange conditions, the money market, political prospects, and the foreign situation, but also to know how the Street itself is situated with regard to the current market.

"One may regard everything in sight as favorable, but it may be then wholly unprofitable to buy, because everything appears equally favorable to every other person in the Street. In other words, every favorable influence may be discounted.

"How shall an outsider find out whether such favorable conditions are discounted? He may take his broker's opinion, but if he wishes to decide for himself he can only learn from the printed utterances of a large number of brokers. If he finds they all agree in the expectation of higher prices, and have been agreeing in this expectation for a long time, he may reasonably conclude that such facts have spent their force, and therefore have been discounted.

"Recently in its financial columns THE NEW-YORK TIMES has adopted the idea of printing an installment of brokers' opinions every morning. We think one can get valuable suggestions from the expression of these brokers. Applying this idea to the present situation, one can but derive the idea, from published interviews, that brokers' clients are not carrying more stocks than they could take care of if Bryan, perchance, should win. The general tone of brokers' advice to clients has been conservative, if not, indeed, discouraging.

"From this we may argue that every broker's house is in order and prepared for the worst. The little frost last week led to a scrutiny of accounts and a reinforcing of margins, or a reduction of long lines of shares. Room traders, recognizing this, sold some stocks short, relying for a profitable opportunity to cover, on the sales of a portion of the securities by marginal holders who, in the presence of this scare, were likely to reduce their holdings to meet the requirements of brokers and satisfy their own fears.

"The liquidation of this class of holders has been in slow progress for a week past, but it has not reached large proportions, because brokers are carrying but very small amounts of stocks and bonds.

"Here we are on the eve of a great election, with prices relatively low, despite their advance from the prices of the August political panic, and Wall Street practically bare of stocks.

"With favorable election results, was there ever a safer foundation to build a boom on?

"Will the shrewd, money-scenting speculators, the class that really make money out of speculation, be able to hold off until after election?

"It is impossible to say positively, but, to our minds, the fact that brokers, as indicated by their interviews, are so inclined to advise their clients to do nothing until after that event, will leave the field clear for the courageous and clever operators to buy in advance of Nov. 3."

TIME TO BUY OUTRIGHT.

Mr. C. D. Smithers of the Stock Exchange firm of Smithers & Reimer said yesterday:

"I expect to see a narrow and feverish market until we have finished with the election. I do not think the public will have anything to do with stocks until they are sure of what they are doing and certain of the conditions that will prevail. The whole market now is given over to the professional traders. That is likely to be its character until Mr. Bryan is defeated. And until then I think that the course of prices will depend largely on the money market and on the political news.

"Even when the election has been decided, I do not look for the great boom in prices that is so generally anticipated. Of course, we will have some advances, but it is going to take some time to get the public into the market. There will have to be results from the business revival before people will have money enough to go into speculation to any great extent. For that reason I do not think that we will have the outside buying nor the increase in the outside interest that is expected.

"Neither do I look for very great foreign buying. I do not think that one of our periodical elections here will have the effect of completely reassuring foreign capital.

"Commission houses and brokers, beyond doubt, are not advising their customers to go into the market. Money is neither cheap nor plentiful. That is one reason. And another is that in case anything should go wrong so as to throw the election to Bryan, it would be the broker who would suffer, and not the customer for whom he has taken the risk.

"But you will find that while brokers are not anxious to take margined business, they are saying everywhere, 'If you have the money to buy securities outright and lock them up, this is the time to buy.'"

INFLUENCES TO BE FELT.

Mr. John Slade of Simmons & Slade said yesterday, in discussing the market:

"I do not expect to see any marked advances in prices nor any change from the present professional complexion of the market until after the election. Capital is very timid and nervous, and not willing to expose itself even to the slight element of danger that now exists. There is little or no doubt in the minds of people regarding the defeat of silver in the coming election. But until that election comes off, there is necessarily some little uncertainty that breeds caution and timidity among the people whose money would be at stake. So that there is very little disposition on the part of the public to buy stocks, and what little there is, is being discouraged by commission houses, who either do not want to be overloaded at election time, or who are afraid that money market conditions will become more stringent in the next few weeks.

"After the election, I look for very much higher prices. They may not come all at once; on the contrary, I think that we will see some reaction after the first bulge. But after that I think prices will begin to advance and keep it up steadily, and the man who sells on an eight or ten point profit, will probably wish that he had held on.

"As to stocks at the present time, I think they are in good hands. The weak holders have liquidated, and securities are now held by people who are showing no disposition to sell out. They are confident of the result of the election, and they expect to see their stocks appreciate in value to a considerable extent.

"Things are coming out all right. The election is all that is needed to start the revival. As soon as that is settled, there will be a foreign buying movement that of itself will be a great impetus to prices. Our own investors will not be slow in taking advantage of their opportunities. Natural conditions and the business improvement will be other powerful influences. But we must have the election before they will have a chance to have their effect."

PHILADELPHIA IS CONFIDENT.

No financial centre in this country is more conservative than Philadelphia. There is special interest just at this juncture, therefore, in the opinions expressed to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES by brokers and bankers ranking among the foremost in that city. Herewith are those opinions:

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E. R. Dick, (Dick Brothers & Co.)—"Sentiment is generally hopeful. There is every reason why it should be. Mr. McKinley's election becomes more and more assured every day. Confidence is reviving. Business is showing improvement. There is considerable betterment in the conditions of the iron and steel trades—each an excellent index to the general situation.

"But in the stock market people are holding off. The slight doubt that exists makes apprehension, and the public is not buying—it is staying away from the stock market, and giving matters into the hands of the professionals. Good political news between now and election, news making McKinley's election certain, would probably have the effect of somewhat increasing the outside interest and giving some advance to prices. But, on the whole, I do not look for very much of a market until the election is over.

"After that I expect to see high prices. We will have a boom in this country that will be a surprise. But the business world is probably going to feel the immediate benefits of McKinley's election in a more extensive way than Wall Street will. People have to make money in their business before they will come into the speculative field, and I think that will be felt in the stock market. We are bound to have a good appreciation in values, but I think it will take a little while for speculative business to show any large increases.

"As for liquidation, we have had about all there was to have. The movement has stopped and it has left securities in very strong hands. Stocks are locked away to wait for the advances.

"On the other hand, there is no doubt that commission houses are not doing very much in the way of encouraging their customers to purchase. They do not think that they get enough in commissions to pay them for taking the risk. Neither do they want to be loaded up over election. And besides these reasons, the money market is somewhat in the way of speculation.

"Yet, I find some signs of an easier money market. Banks are beginning to realize that if Mr. Bryan should be elected a time loan would be worth just as much as a call one, and they are beginning to be more lenient regarding time accommodations.

"I have no fear as to the situation coming out all right, but until the election bugaboo is removed, conditions are very apt to be unsettled and the stock market apt to be erratic. Prices will be influenced by politics, and that will be the predominant factor in the situation."

Thomas A. Biddle, (Thomas A. Biddle & Co.)—"As for speculative sentiment just now, there is no disposition on the part of any one to do anything. Outsiders are carefully staying away from the stock market, and the outside interest now in existence is very small indeed.

"Possibly as we get close to the election, and providing things change so as to point with certainty to McKinley's victory, there may be some buying on the part of investors and speculators other than the professionals who are now the only people in the market. But just at the present time there is nothing doing in that line, and there is no tangible assurance that there will be before the election.

"It is true that commission houses are disposed not to encourage any buying by their customers. This is due to money market conditions, and to the feeling on the part of the brokers that it will be best to be in a safe position when the election comes around. Commission houses do not want the risk of being inflated and overloaded when there is a possibility, however small it may be, of the political contest being decided in the wrong way.

"But, in my opinion, even though these brokers were disposed to encourage people, and willing to carry accounts over Nov. 3, there would be found little or no desire on the part of the customers to go into the market. People would wait until they know just what they are doing, rather than take risks now, even though they know that they may have to pay higher prices for securities.

"Regarding the disposition to be in a sure position over the election, I think that is shared very largely by the people having money to loan. They are not disposed to have their money where there is a danger of having it swept away.

"After the election of Mr. McKinley—foregone conclusion with most every one—I expect to see good advances in the prices of securities. They may not come immediately, but they will come, and I think that they will be substantial ones when they do.

"There is probably a great deal of gold hoarded—not here particularly, but over the country. Some of it has been locked away, some of it has been turned into sterling bills, and some of it has been hoarded in the shape of Canadian bank accounts. This gold will all come out. That should be one of the great bull factors, for its effects on investments and speculation and on the money market should be marked."

George H. Earle, (President of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania:) "Conditions and prices are likely to remain unsettled until our election is over. As the political outlook varies, so will quotations, for there is absolutely nothing influential in the whole business situation but politics. That is all there is, and as political conditions change, so will the markets change.

"Before the election, I expect securities to sell for higher prices than they are now. I expect this because I believe that as Nov. 3 gets nearer we shall have the political situation so changed as to prove with certainty that McKinley will be elected. Then Wall Street should begin to discount the result, for Wall Street always does discount events, and so far there has been none of it done on this political crisis.

"At present we are having purely a traders' market. There is no outside interest in it. People have been holding off. They have been apprehensive and fearful of a Bryan victory. They have not believed in it; they have had no faith in the silverite claims, yet there has always been in their minds the fear of a possible McKinley failure. That has kept people out of the security market—has induced them to keep their money safe rather than invest it with a risk.

"But the people who have securities are not selling them. They are holding them and intend to carry them over the election. They are willing to take the risk with what they already have, but they are not disposed to add to that risk by taking on new lines.

"After the election of Mr. McKinley I expect to see a great boom in everything here in the United States. The whole country is simply waiting. The victory of McKinley and sound money is the signal they are waiting for."

B. H. Rushton (Vice President of the Fourth Street National Bank)—"I feel very hopeful. Everything will depend on the outcome of this election, and as to that outcome I have not the least doubt. As they appear to me, signs are all pointing toward a victory for McKinley. But there is and has been a disposition on the part of people to feel apprehensive and to hold aloof from the security market, because of the slight uncertainty which exists. This has been a prevalent feeling, and I think that it will continue to exist until the election is ove..

"For that reason I do not look for much change in the financial situation until the political question is settled. Things will continue to stand still until that time. After it has passed, and its result has proved to be as anticipated, we will undoubtedly see a great improvement. The one thing needed to restore confidence will then have materialized. And it is confidence that is most needed now.

"There is, undoubtedly, a great deal of gold hoarded, and a great deal of money locked up to wait for the settlement of the financial question. With McKinley's election, this must come out. It must be greatly felt in investment and speculative circles and it must have considerable effect on the money market. I think that the aggregate of the gold that is hoarded is larger than is commonly supposed.

"However, we must wait for the election to see the improvement which is expected. Until then there will exist the doubt and uncertainty that will keep people cautious. There is no reason to expect betterment until that doubt and uncertainy is removed."

Charles W. Welsh, (Robert Glendenning & Co.)—"We feel ourselves, and we find sentiment, generally hopeful. The belief that McKinley will be elected, and that the silver heresy will be overwhelmingly defeated, is almost unanimous here. But the most hopeful have to admit that there is a chance—a bare possibility—of Bryan winning, and with the danger of this hanging over the situation, there is no disposition to go into speculation or investment. There is an element of uncertainty that makes things appear just a bit unsafe.

"Between now and election I look for a market that will be dependent entirely on political news and changes. Should there be continued good news, should the situation so change as to remove the last shadow of doubt as to McKinley's election, then we might see outsiders come into the market, increase their interest, and push up prices. But unless we get this sort of news, I think the market will continue to be just such a one as we are having now—a traders' market, with a probable sagging tendency to prices.

"I do not find any liquidation here in Philadelphia. We had some, but it is over. There was some of it done on profit taking at the time of the advance, and some of it was due to the announcements by commission houses that they would require liberal margins on all stocks carried over the election.

"A great number of brokers here are doing this latter thing. They do not want to be inflated when the election comes on. There is a possible chance of things going wrong, and commission houses are not disposed to assume the risks themselves. And they are discouraging their customers from buying on margins, rather than carry them and possibly be obliged to call for and insist on further margins after the election. Brokers are getting themselves in good positions—where there will be absolutely no risk.

"After the election I expect a good bulge in prices. The man who has stocks, and who takes what profit he has on the first rapid advance, will, in all probability, have the opportunity to buy back his securities cheaper, for I expect some reaction after the first jump in prices. But no matter how they act for the first few days, it is the beginning of an advance in the values of securities that will show substantial improvement before it stops. The whole trouble now is that people are waiting. They are waiting for the election of McKinley. When that is a fact, there will be neither need nor disposition to wait."

Charles M. Fleming, (manager of the Philadelphia branch of the New-York house of Kendall & Whitlock)—"There is only one thing to say of the situation. People are waiting. They are nervous and timid and indisposed to do anything in the stock market while the political question is hanging fire. I expect to see a narrow and feverish market from now on until the election—a market that will be given up to the traders.

"The public is not buying securities of its own will, and there is no encouragement coming from commission houses. Brokers, to the contrary, are discouraging purchases where customers wish to do business on a margin, because they are not desirous of being loaded up over the election, thus leaving themselves open to big risks. The money market situation is also an influence against the buying of stocks. Money is both scarce and dear. There is a general confidence in McKinley's election, but, although the chances for his defeat may be very small, the people who have money are not disposed to let it go from their keeping. They are doing no moving in the dark.

"I do not find any liquidation going on now. There was some of it a while ago, and the weakly held stocks were thrown over. But that movement is now run out and stocks are in the hands of strong people, who have them either well margined or paid for outright and locked away. These people are holding on to their securities. They feel confident, and they believe that the risk of carrying stocks over the election is a minimum one. So that while investors are not adding to their lines, they are not letting out the stocks which they have accumulated in the past.

"In Philadelphia I do not think that there is much hoarding of gold. Throughout the country, no doubt, there is considerable of it going on. With Mr. McKinley elected, this will come out of its hiding places and should give us a very much easier money market, to say nothing of the increase in the outside interest in the speculative and investment markets.

"As to the course of prices after the election, that is more than one can predict. Much will depend on the circumstances and conditions of the election, on the majority, and on the revival of public confidence. How these things will turn out and how far they will affect the stock market and the quotations for securities remain to be seen."

SIGNS OF COMING ACTIVITY.

Robert Goodbody & Co. write: "The business of the anthracite coal roads seems to be getting into good shape, and it looks as though a great speculation would come in Reading when the conditions become favorable, now that the full assessment has been paid, and if it comes it will certainly be accompanied by a lively market in Central New-Jersey stock.

"We are inclined to think that there are signs of at least the probability of a very active speculation in Wall Street during the next year or two.

"Already the produce markets are showing signs of the public's at last taking a hand in the game, and if our markets get active they will probably come here, too."

FREE AND EASY PESSIMISM.

Dimock & Co. say: "English capitalists are to-day holding an autopsy over their Central, Southern, Pacific investments. The usual committee will be sent here to be neatly skinned, stuffed, and returned. The Tobacco manipulation has been more flagrant this week than usual. Investments in green goods or gold bricks would be prudent in comparison. Sugar has been handled with customary skill, and, looking backward, one can easily see how he could have made money in it. Much of the news favored an advance, which began on Tuesday, but exhausted itself in forty-eight hours. The market is tired, and there is time for several declines, before we realize the prosperity, which the economy of the past year is bringing us."

ONE FROZEN FACT.

It is confidence, and not money, that is needed. JOSIAH C. REIFF.

SAYS HENRY CLEWS.

"All that is now wanted is the election of McKinley to put this country again on a phenomenally prosperous basis, as was the case in the years 1879-80, through the resumption of specie payments. There was also a similar period in the year 1892, the last year of President Harrison's Administration, when the highest point of prosperity was reached in the country's history. I do not hesitate to predict that that same notch will be passed in the year 1897 if the St. Louis Convention's platform is adopted overwhelmingly by the votes of the people on Nov. 3."

STOCK MARKET BAROMETER.

Dow, Jones & Co.'s tables show the following daily average prices of twenty railway stocks and twelve industrials for thirty days last passed:

Last low point....	Twelve Industrials.	Twenty Railroads.
Aug. 8, 1896	$28.48	$41.82
Sept. 16	33.32	46.03
Sept. 17	34.33	47.77
Sept. 18	34.81	47.52
Sept. 19	35.03	47.91
Sept. 21	35.53	48.65
Sept. 22	35.59	48.43
Sept. 23	35.78	48.67
Sept. 24	36.23	49.16
Sept. 25	36.61	49.81
Sept. 26	36.75	50.21
Sept. 28	36.35	49.80
Sept. 29	36.33	50.21
Sept. 30	36.05	50.21
Oct. 1	36.01	50.17
Oct. 2	35.88	50.00
Oct. 3	35.82	49.86
Oct. 5	35.92	50.10
Oct. 6	35.91	49.71
Oct. 7	35.30	49.05
Oct. 8	35.42	48.91
Oct. 9	34.96	48.44
Oct. 10	35.09	47.87
Oct. 12	34.74	47.51
Oct. 13	36.18	48.54
Oct. 14	36.15	48.85
Oct. 15	36.20	48.42
Oct. 16	36.26	48.46
Oct. 17	36.57	48.96

The twelve industrial stocks are: Sugar, Tobacco, Leather preferred, Cotton Oil, Cordage preferred, Rubber common, Chicago Gas, Tennessee Coal and Iron, General Electric, Lead, American Spirits, and Laclede Gas.

The twenty active stocks are: Erie, Kansas and Texas preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, Susquehanna and Western preferred, New-York Central, Atchison, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Southern Railway preferred, Missouri Pacific, Jersey Central, Pacific Mail, Northwest, Louisville and Nashville, Western Union, Rock Island, Burlington, St. Paul, Texas and Pacific, and Lake Shore.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 17, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P.C.
New-York	$470,596,975	$527,869,416	-10.9
Boston	76,024,450	81,140,777	- 6.3
Philadelphia	51,113,168	71,802,551	-28.8
Baltimore	12,023,459	13,570,708	-11.4
Chicago	75,695,922	82,213,323	- 7.9
St. Louis	20,151,175	24,114,816	-16.4
New-Orleans	8,872,287	12,206,812	-27.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$714,417,386	$812,918,403	-12.1
Other cities, 5 days	131,942,634	160,499,926	-17.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$846,360,020	$973,418,329	-13.1
All cities, 1 day	165,724,463	189,668,545	-12.6
Total, all cities, for the week	$1,012,084,483	$1,163,086,874	-13.0

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 10 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 13.9 per cent.; with the same week in 1804, a gain of 7.5 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 10.7 per cent. Outside of New-York, the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 16.0 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 2.8 per cent. Compared with 1893, the gain was 4.0 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65⅝. There were sales of 8,000 ounces at 65¼@65⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,050,454.91 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,050 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,040 green.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅛d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,671,048
Imports for same period	61,061,017
Net imports	$10,389,969
Net exports to date, 1895	44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,429
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The local market was dull and strong, with a little disposition to become more active during the last half hour. The traction stocks closed unchanged, except for Metropolitan, which gained ⅜ per cent., to 95½. In the specialties there was good buying of Pennsylvania Heat stocks, the common advancing ¾, to 13½, and the preferred ⅛, to 19½. United Gas Improvement gained ⅝, to 67. The Storage Battery stocks were neglected, the only sales being in the common at 27¾. Choctaw closed at 6½ bid, a gain of ½, without sales. At the close the market as a whole was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	16¾	17	16⅜	16⅞
Cambria	39	40	39	40
Choctaw	6½	6¾	6⅜	6½
Con. Trac. stock	20	22	20	22
Electric Storage	27½	28	27¾	28
Electric Storage pf	29½	30	30	31
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	48¼	49	48¼	48⅞
Hestonville pf	56	59	56	59
Hunt. & B. T.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf	49	50	49	50
Indianapolis	..	15	15	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¼	21	20¼	21
Lehigh Navigation	41½	42	41½	42
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29½	29½
Met. Traction	95	96	94½	95
Northern Central	..	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	13½	13¾	13¼	13½
Northern Pacific pf	20½	20⅞	20	..
Pennsylvania	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅜
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13⅞	13¼	12⅝	12⅞
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf	19	19¼	18¾	19
Penn. Steel	..	30	..	30
Phila. Traction	63¼	64	63¼	63½
Reading	11 7-16	11½	11 7-16	11½
Rochester Railway	14⅝	16	14⅜	16
Union Trac., $10 pd	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
United Cos. of N. J.	235½	236	235½	236
United Gas Imp.	66⅝	67	66⅜	66⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Welsbach	40	40½	40	40½
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	..	20	..	20
Welsbach Comm'l pf	..	60	..	60
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	73	80	73	80
N. J. Con. 5s	..	83½	83¾	84
Newark Pass. 5s	101	..	101	..
People's Trac. 5s	92½	93	92½	93
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	84½	86½	86¾	87

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 17, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
143	147	10	Adams Express	145	145	145	145	..
13¼	14½	220	Am. Cotton Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
51	53¼	325	Am. Cotton Oil pf	52¼	54	52	52	+ ¼
106⅞	107	9,592	Am. Sugar Refs	107	107¾	106⅞	106⅞	— ¼
95½	96½	2,025	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	95½	96	95½	96	+ ⅜
69½	69⅝	31,850	American Tobacco	70	70¾	69¼	69¾	— 6
12½	12⅝	1,061	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	1,260	At., T. & S. F. pf	19⅜	20⅜	19⅜	19⅝	..
14	14⅞	300	Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
8	9	1,200	Bay State Gas	8⅜	9	8	8	+ ⅜
45¾	46¼	150	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	+ ¼
14	14⅛	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
68½	68⅝	6,250	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	68¾	69½	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	60	700	Chi. Gas, t. r.	60	60½	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
69⅝	69½	10,326	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69¾	70¼	69¼	69½	— ⅛
..	124	145	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ½
98⅜	98½	800	Chi. & Northwestern	98½	99	98½	98½	— ⅛
59⅝	59⅝	1,450	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60½	60⅝	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
15¼	15½	100	Col., H. V. & Tol.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
143	143¼	167	Con. Gas Co.	143	143	143	143	..
122	123	10	Delaware & Hudson	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
42¼	42¾	100	Den. & R. G. pf.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	..
13½	13⅝	100	Erie	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
25⅝	26	350	General Electric	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	..
90	92	20	Illinois Central	91	91	91	91	..
25⅛	25¼	300	Laclede Gas	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
143½	144¼	130	Lake Shore	144	144	144	144	..
42¼	42⅝	970	Louis. & Nash.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
2⅝	3½	400	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	3	3	3	3	..
90¾	91⅝	3,990	Manhattan Con.	91¼	91⅝	90⅞	91¼	+ ⅜
94½	96	5	*Metropolitan Trac.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
68	72	30	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
23	23¼	575	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	23½	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
18¼	18⅝	365	Mo. Pacific	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
18	19⅜	100	National Lead Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
83	84⅜	100	National Lead Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
90½	91	112	New-York Central	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
170	178	80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	171½	171⅞	171¼	171⅞	..
7¾	8	5	N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
14¼	15	2	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
13¼	13⅝	100	N. P., all in. pd.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
20⅝	20⅞	650	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	3,600	P. & R., all in. pd.	23	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
145	147	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	146	146	146	146	+ ⅛
7¾	8¼	110	St. L. Southw. pf.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
8	8⅞	500	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
23¾	24	1,150	Southern Railway pf.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	..
21½	21⅝	100	Tenn. Coal & I

Financial Continued from Page 18.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Revised Daily for The New-York Times by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	105	..
American Bank Note	40	42½
American Grocery 1st pf.	27	33
American Surety Company	188	193
American Typefounders' Company	27	32
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104	105½
Atlantic Trust (new)	172	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102½	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	159	162
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	64	..
Brooklyn Elevated	3½	5
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	99
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	107
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67½
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
*Central & South American Telegraph	114½	117
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	141	150
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	85	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	35
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	14	16
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	98	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	165
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	110	112½
ID. D. E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99¼	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	93	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	192	197
Fairbanks Loan & Trust Company	740	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	83
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	83	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	54	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	54	..
Fourth National Bank	162	170
Gallatin National Bank	295	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	89
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	69	72½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	94	97
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	9
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	25
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	38½	41
Hudson River Telephone stock	49	54
†Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	87	90
Importers & Traders' National Bank	515	530
†Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	102	..
†Iron Steamboat	3	5
Journeay & Burnham	..	40
Kings County Traction	35	40
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	..
Lafayette Gas stock	80	83
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	83½	86½
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	..	61
Lorillard Company pf.	100	104
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	..	72
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	107	..
Manhattan Trust Company	140	150
Mechanics' National Bank	185	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1900	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	6½	8½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	47	51
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	..	225
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	195	200
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	96
National Wall Paper stock	10	80
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	32	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	60	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols. 85½		88
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	110	122
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	14½
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	99	102
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	103	109
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	108	112
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	98	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	194	200
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	..
Pennsylvania Coal	326	..
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. R.	158	162
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	9½	11½
P., McKport & Y.R.R. & p. c. stock	118	123
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	78½
Pratt & Whitney	..	8
†Pratt & Whitney preferred	..	70
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	47
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	76	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	149	..
†Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	104¼	106¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	55	57
St. Paul Gas stock	81½	84
Standard Gas	104	108
Standard Gas pf.	105	..
†Standard Gas 1st	108½	..
Standard Oil Trust	230	232
†Steinway Railway 6s	110	114
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	50	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	87	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue R. R.	160	162½
Title Guarantee & Trust	269	276
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	85
Trenton Potteries	..	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	25	..
Trow Directory pf.	..	35
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 5s	103	105
†Union Railway 1st 5s	100½	102½
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	103	..
Union Trust	800	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83½	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	65	70
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	..	208
United States Trust	1050	1065
Wagner Car Company	144½	..
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	60	..
†Western Gas Company bonds	89	91
Worcester Traction	15	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	87	89
Worthington Pump	..	14
Worthington Pump pf.	..	75

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA, NEW-ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAYS:			
New-Orleans & Northeastern—			
Mileage	195	195	195
4th week Sept.	$47,000	$42,200	$36,000
From Jan. 1	925,236	925,659	792,862
Alabama & Vicksburg—			
Mileage	142	142	142
4th week Sept.	$23,800	$20,300	$17,000
From Jan. 1	388,485	350,606	357,005
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific—			
Mileage	189	189	189
4th week Sept.	$23,300	$24,400	$22,000
From Jan. 1	387,059	363,214	363,184
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Oct.	$22,908	$25,876	$22,858
From July 1	312,213	237,374	207,118
From Jan. 1	870,880	841,156	808,323
ATLANTIC & DANSVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
1st week Oct.	$14,209	112,144	$14,785
From July 1	144,039	168,410	138,210
From Jan. 1	412,787	410,785	375,280
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC—			
4th week Sept.	$72,643	$68,086	.....
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
1st week Oct.	$117,032	$138,363	$85,553
From July 1	1,199,615	1,398,789	991,875
From Jan. 1	3,312,299	3,057,824	2,754,187
CHICAGO, PEORIA & St. PAUL—			
Mileage	222	222	222
1st week Oct.	$17,896	$22,905	$13,672
From July 1	232,056	264,035	264,333
From Jan. 1	688,276	696,741	596,455
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
1st week Oct.	$16,381	$12,179	.....
From July 1	209,061	201,428	.....
From Jan. 1	535,758	506,478	.....
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	.....
4th week Sept.	3,163	3,789	.....
From Jan. 1	84,070	70,044	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	572	572	572
1st week Oct.	$34,504	$41,684	$34,977
From July 1	555,635	480,929	504,034
From Jan. 1	1,578,513	1,389,083	1,311,016
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week Sept.	$2,971	$2,402	$2,927
1st week Oct.	2,317	2,534	1,971
From July 1	37,541	34,085	28,588
From Jan. 1	89,957	84,697	79,617
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	637	637	637
1st week Oct.	$50,175	$50,875	$47,430
From July 1	662,744	685,129	733,267
From Jan. 1	1,989,901	1,889,464	1,839,843
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Oct.	$34,828	$41,385	$37,406
From July 1	545,981	628,731	558,304
From Jan. 1	1,615,358	1,600,127	1,452,096
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
1st week Oct.	$452,484	$408,702	$417,774
From July 1	5,602,829	5,395,957	4,840,595
From Jan. 1	13,924,500	13,488,373	13,536,041
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
4th week Sept.	$10,220	$13,291	$11,389
From Jan. 1	337,563	342,319	296,955
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Oct.	$94,970	$80,240	$123,759
From July 1	1,068,457	958,464	1,007,843
From Jan. 1	2,490,053	2,421,423	2,502,084
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Sept. 28	$42,475	$41,703	$42,130
From Jan. 1	1,688,691	1,717,285	1,765,761
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	497	497	497
2d week Oct.	$38,588	$44,171	$41,157
From July 1	476,259	512,112	486,332
From Jan. 1	1,574,583	1,247,504	1,306,887
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	178	178	178
1st week Oct.	$7,456	$8,618	$7,195
From July 1	111,469	118,479	100,006
From Jan. 1	342,598	328,786	281,250
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	916	916	916
1st week Oct.	$83,504	$88,478	$89,379
From July 1	1,068,832	1,116,605	1,088,084
From Jan. 1	3,303,717	3,336,482	3,526,675
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	278
1st week Oct.	$30,421	$24,498	$19,529
From July 1	288,497	259,017	234,627
From Jan. 1	835,705	748,067	746,689
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
4th week Sept.	$11,661	$12,028	$9,284
From Jan. 1	296,068	267,785	276,252
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
1st week Oct.	$8,561	$9,125	$9,134
From Jan. 1	358,212	320,747	321,615
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
4th week Sept.	$45,461	$40,251	$36,246
From Jan. 1	899,688	830,562	891,802
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Sept. 26	$74,900	$51,116	$59,432
Week Oct. 3	71,055	51,633	58,967
From Jan. 1	2,435,302	2,497,765	2,415,340
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
1st week Oct.	$98,877	$107,509	.....
From July 1	1,045,179	988,545	.....
From Jan. 1	2,745,013	2,062,395	.....
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
4th week Sept.	$15,830	$12,096	$8,510
1st week Oct.	10,468	7,221	8,189
From Jan. 1	229,302	206,439	201,110
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	517
2d week Oct.	$50,200	$58,700	$51,600
From July 1	754,506	783,764	652,725
From Jan. 1	1,842,930	1,828,162	1,620,486
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,148
2d week Oct.	$740,416	$836,407	$637,289
From July 1	9,422,752	9,693,542	8,386,266
From Jan. 1	24,036,856	22,233,822	22,064,565
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Oct.	$32,862	$36,935	$48,577
From July 1	466,850	780,212	651,088
From Jan. 1	1,354,448	1,844,192	1,834,603
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
4th week Sept.	9,438	12,507	.....
From Jan. 1	179,397	182,726	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Sept.	$21,382	$22,710	$25,114
1st week Oct.	21,516	21,970	20,604
From July 1	253,139	279,206	268,444
From Jan. 1	731,916	739,216	688,888
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Oct.	$22,327	$32,170	$30,558
From July 1	369,248	415,049	419,572

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 20.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor.

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AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$115,938,836
Gold bullion	45,400,118
Total	$161,338,954
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,719,309
Balance	$122,619,645
Standard silver dollars	$369,428,932
Silver bullion	745,994
Total	$370,174,926
Net outstanding silver certificates	$356,599,039
Balance	13,575,887
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$11,210,862
Bullion at Syracuse, 1890 (cost)	112,780,418
Total	$123,991,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	123,991,280
United States notes	95,569,402
Net outstanding currency certificates	37,905,000
Balance	57,664,402
Treasury notes of 1890	37,066,141
National bank notes	12,868,502
Fractional silver coin	14,729,179
Fractional currency	33
Minor coin	1,213,801
Deposits in National banks	16,577,483
Bonds and interest paid	5,298,017
Total	$87,753,159
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,800,208
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,464,427
Disbursing officers' balances	26,516,234
Post Office Department account	3,917,325
Miscellaneous items	1,686,417
Total	$45,384,613
Balance	42,308,546
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$236,228,481

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$328,651	$6,043,503	$41,904,446
Internal revenue	493,650	7,398,377	45,341,384
Miscellaneous	77,104	645,507	6,017,108
Total	$899,407	$14,087,388	$93,262,939

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$356,000	$5,468,000	$35,691,585
War	300,000	2,186,000	16,772,043
Navy	157,000	2,223,000	11,335,443
Indians	14,000	427,000	3,820,814
Pensions	876,000	5,837,000	42,818,700
Interest	37,000	4,797,000	14,888,003
Total	$1,240,000	$20,938,000	$125,307,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	340,592	6,850,611	32,044,740

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$22,043	398,403	2,113,107

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$460,382,246	$83,996,401	$544,378,647
This fiscal yr.	35,093,275	3,958,091	39,051,366
This month	3,363,193	913,879	4,277,072
This day	776,180	58,475	834,655

Net gold bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

The United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $10,423,000; 5 per cents., $15,963,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $36,242,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $155,190,950; 2 per cents, $22,653,850; total, $240,414,200.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $735,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,360,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,265,000; 2 per cents, $963,000; total, $15,878,000.

To secure circulation, during the week ended Oct. 16: United States bonds deposited, $762,700; United States bonds withdrawn, $230,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,718,939; gold notes, $87,237.

National bank notes, during the week ended Oct. 16: Received for redemption, $1,650,869. Redeemed, to be returned to banks of issue, $498,140; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,354,527; to be destroyed and retired, $177,741.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, none; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,503,598.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $328,651; from internal revenue, $493,650; miscellaneous, $77,104; National bank notes received for redemption, $254,076.

Thought Central Park Was His Farm.

Park Policeman Monahan found a poorly dressed man near the Casino yesterday afternoon engaged in clearing the leaves from the lawn and piling them near the roadway. As soon as the man saw the policeman, he upbraided him for allowing "the farm" to get in such a condition. He was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, where he gave his name as Martin Hennessy. Hennessy is supposed to have formerly owned a farm up the State. He laborers under the delusion that he has two farms, and that Central Park is one of them.

Children Tagged as Express.

Five very young tourists, who are being shipped as express from Ireland to this country, arrived at Ellis Island yesterday in the steerage of the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. They are Maggie McCarthy, sixteen years; Katie, eleven years; May, eight years; Edwin, five years, and Nora, two years old. They came from the County Clipperary, and their tags bear the address "301 South Clark Street, Chicago."

RACE BETWEEN BUILDINGS

INTERESTING CONTEST IN WHICH SKY SCRAPERS TAKE PART.

New-York Life and Central National Bank Buildings Must Be Completed May 1, 1897—Bonus if Completed Sooner—Begun Almost Together, and of Nearly the Same Size—Central Bank Building Now Seems to be Ahead.

A very novel race is now in progress on Broadway. It is a race that will not end until next May, yet it is intensely interesting to the three hundred-odd men who are taking part in it.

The race is between two big sky-scraping buildings now in course of construction. The New-York Life Insurance Building, at Broadway and Leonard Street, is one, and the Central National Bank Building, at Broadway and Pearl Street, is the other. So far as is known there are no bets on the result, nor has there been any formal understanding between the architects, constructors, or foremen about the race. But there is such a tacit understanding as prompts the Captains of ocean steamers to race, that is pushing the work on these buildings with a zest seldom known in building circles in this city.

Mayor Strong is said to be somewhat interested in the race, as he was formerly President, and is still a director, of the Central National Bank, which will occupy the first floor of the Broadway and Pearl Street building.

The two buildings are nearly the same in size, so far as ground space is concerned, and will be of nearly the same height when completed. The work of tearing down the old structures on the two lots was begun at exactly the same time, May 1, this year. The foundations were begun at nearly the same time, about Aug. 1, and the plans contemplate that both buildings shall be ready for occupancy May 1, 1897.

McKim, Mead & White are the architects of the New-York Life Building, and Charles T. Wills is the contractor. John T. Williams is both architect and contractor for the Central Bank Building.

The New-York Life Building is 50 by 200 feet, and is to have thirteen stories, with a tower equal in height to five stories. The iron work on this building is completed to the eleventh floor, the fire-proof flooring has been laid to the ninth floor, and the outside stonework has reached the level of the third floor from the street all around the building.

The Central Bank Building is 75 by 150 feet, and is to be fifteen stories high, with no tower. Its ironwork is complete to the twelfth story, and the fire-brick floors are laid to the eighth floor. Its outside stonework is somewhat ahead of that on the other building, as it is now above the eighth floor. The first story of the Central Bank Building is twenty-two feet high, while that of the New-York Life is only sixteen feet. It is expected that both buildings will have their roofs by Dec. 1.

If either building is completed ahead of time, the contractor will be paid a bonus for every day under the specified time. If either of them is delayed over the specified time, the contractor will forfeit a certain amount for every day. At the present rate of construction, it is likely that both buildings will be completed ahead of time. The race between them is considered to be very close.

A WINE TRADE SENSATION.

Great Quantity of Champagne Thrown upon the Market.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A great stir has been created in the European wine trade by the throwing upon the market at auction, in one sale, of 10,000 dozen quart bottles of champagne. Consul Meeker at Bradford, in reporting the fact to the State Department, says that this wine, which is first quality French vintage, was taken in trust by a New-York banking house from a celebrated wine firm of New-York and, finding it necessary to realize, preferred to sell it abroad rather than upset values at home.

At retail in the United States this wine would bring from $350,000 to $500,000, but the British and French experts who feel that it is a very serious thing that so much champagne should be thrown on the market at one time, and in such a manner, predict that it will not realize more than $75,000.

NOT A POLITICAL BODY.

Union Veteran Legion Declines to Indorse Candidates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The newspaper men who reported the session of the Union Veteran Legion yesterday were informed, in the same manner as they were respecting all the rest of the proceedings, (which were conducted in secret,) that resolutions had been adopted in favor of the election of McKinley and Hobart and condemning the pension policy of the Cleveland Administration.

To-day, Mr. John P. Donahoe, National Commander of the legion, stated officially that this report was untrue. "On the contrary," he said, "a resolution reiterating that the Union Veteran Legion was strictly a non-political organization was unanimously passed."

Want a Holiday to Vote.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Efforts are being made to have election day declared a legal holiday in this city. The Building Trades Council will petition Mayor Walbridge to authorize the closing of all municipal offices on that day, and circulars have been addressed to merchants, stock exchanges, &c., to join in the request. The movement is based on the fact that the polls close at 5 P. M., and therefore many workingmen will be unable to vote unless a holiday is granted. Many wholesale houses have already agreed to close at noon on election day.

Mr. Wilson Speaks for Palmer.

CHARLESTOWN, West Va., Oct. 17.—Postmaster General William L. Wilson, speaking in his native town of Charlestown, where John Brown was tried and executed, delivered a two hours' speech this afternoon in support of the Palmer and Buckner ticket. Mr. Wilson confined his remarks almost exclusively to the financial question, and vigorously assailed free-silver theories. There was a big crowd to meet him, composed of both Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Wilson will return to Washington Monday.

Work of the Engraving Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the year printed 14,130,819 United States notes; 2,053,396 of National currency, 36,044,732 internal revenue stamps, 214,000 customs stamps, 30,647,771 postage stamps, 1,959,817 checks, or total production of sheets, 85,050,595, an increase of 15,000,000 over 1895.

Condition of New-York Banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The report of the condition of the forty-nine National banks of New-York City Oct. 6 last shows: Loans and discounts, $314,156,000; gold in the reserve, $47,000,000; surplus, $42,340,000; undivided profits, $17,634,000; individual deposits, $274,373,000. The average reserve held was 29.28 per cent.

OLD-TIME SHOW POSTERS.

Odd and Up-to-Date Lithographs, 7,500 of Them, on Exhibition.

Seven thousand five hundred theatrical and circus posters, patent medicine advertisements, book covers and illustrations from current publications, announcing as many features of a universal fair and continuous extravaganza of 100 years' duration, that hung in the Lexington Avenue Opera House Friday and yesterday, were in themselves a remarkable show. But the great aggregation of attractions and talent will never be produced on the stage or under the tent, for most of the players and the performers have long since made their final exits.

It was the centennial exhibition in celebration of the invention of the art of lithography by Aloys Senefelder. The proceeds go toward a fund being raised to erect a Senefelder memorial—a home for needy lithographers, if the amount will permit, or else a monument. About fifty lithographing houses in this city were represented in the exhibits, and there were besides many private collections of European works.

The exhibits illustrated the history of the art from its beginning to the present day. They comprised specimens and prints from every civilized country. The original Senefelder stone and a model of his first press were among the most interesting objects. A private collection, owned by P. G. Frauenfelder, contained prints of every year since 1818. One of them was made in New-York in 1833. It was by A. A. Hoffay from a crayon drawing. The work looked very crude beside that of such artists as Archie Gunn, Charles Johnson, A. C. Redwood, Jay Hambridge, and Granville Smith from Truth.

The first theatrical poster used in this country represented "Buckley's New-Orleans Serenaders," a minstrel troupe. The date of this was 1846, and there was a fantastic circus poster made in the same year.

Perhaps the finest example of lithography was a "Swiss Hut," by A. Calame, loaned by Peter Calvi. It looked more like a steel engraving than a lithograph. Several pictures by Jules Chéret, the most famous of lithographers, were much admired.

Charles Brand delivered a lecture Friday night on "The Invention, Progress, and Influence of Lithography." The celebration closed last night with a ball.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS WIN.

Clerk Fisher of Hudson County Decides for Their Candidates.

John G. Fisher, Clerk of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday decided the contest on nominations for the county in favor of the National Democratic Party. He announced that he would print on the official ticket of that party the nominations made by the Palmer and Buckner County Committee, of which Andrew J. Corcoran is President. The ticket contains the names of Rynier J. Wortendyke, for Congress; Alva A. Bedell, for Sheriff, and Lloyd H. Nettleton, for Surrogate.

These nominations will stand, unless the Bryan and Sewall Democrats appeal from the decision. Representatives of that party declined to say whether they would appeal or not.

Allan L. McDermott, who declined the Bryan and Sewall nomination for Congress, but accepted the nomination filed in the name of the National Democratic Party, may make an appeal to-morrow. When told of Mr. Fisher's decision, he would not discuss the matter, deeming it unwise to make public his intention before acting in the matter. Lawyers who were asked about the matter said that Mr. McDermott would be compelled to appeal from Mr. Fisher's decision, if he contemplated being a candidate, for under that decision the only official Democratic tickets Mr. Fisher could print would be the Palmer and Buckner ticket, with the name of Rynier J. Wortendyke for Congress, and the Bryan and Sewall ticket, with the name of Alexander C. Young for Congress.

NOT TO BE AT HORSE SHOW.

Second Battery Would Have Drilled, but Had to Sell Its Horses.

The Second Battery will not give an exhibition drill at the coming National Horse Show as was contemplated, because it has not been able to keep the horses that it purchased and trained for that purpose. The horses were fine animals, and cost between $2,000 and $3,000.

The platoon was drilled at the State Camp at Peekskill for two weeks, and acquired great proficiency in the most difficult movements. On returning to New-York Lieut. W. F. Flannagan secured the use of vacant lots at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, and at his own expense put up electric lights and made other arrangements for continuing the drilling until the horse show.

The horses were quartered in the basement of the Seventy-first Regiment Building, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, which is without stabling facilities. Capt. David Wilson made application to the Armory Board for stalls, but learning that his request would be refused, withdrew it, and the horses were sold at a sacrifice. Those used in yesterday's parade by the battery were hired for the occasion.

The outcome of the attempt is regretted by the officers of the battery, because, as Capt. Wilson said yesterday in speaking of the matter, they considered it the most progressive movement made by any organization in their branch of the service in the United States.

Another Victory for the Wheel.

John Bissell, a Jersey City lawyer, three weeks ago was riding on his wheel on Communipaw Avenue, when Charles Snagle, a truckman, drove in front of him and compelled him to dismount. Mr. Bissell caused Snagle's arrest on a charge of assault. The case was heard by Police Justice Potts, who decided the matter yesterday in favor of Mr. Bissell. Justice Potts said in deciding: "It is an assault to ride dangerously near a person, thus causing him to fear bodily injury. An assault is an attempt unlawfully to apply any or the least actual force to the person of another directly or indirectly; or, in other words, is an unsuccessful attempt to do harm to the person of another, thereby causing a well-founded apprehension of immediate peril." Justice Potts suspended sentence.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Concerts.

The Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn will give five philharmonic concerts during the season of 1896-7, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, of which Emil Paur is conductor. The concerts will be at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the evenings of Nov. 9, Dec. 11, Jan. 22, Feb. 26, and March 26. There are ninety musicians in the orchestra, and they will be aided by such soloists as Mme. Melba, soprano; Ben Davies, tenor; M. Plançon, baritone; Mme. Carreno and Moritz Rosenthal, piano; Karl Harlir, Franz Kneisel, and Timothee Adamowski, violin, and Alwin Schroeder, violoncello. Mme. Melba will be the soloist at the opening concert, on Monday evening, Nov. 9.

The Educational Alliance Concerts.

The Educational Alliance gave its third entertainment last night in its building on East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The Tschaikowsky Symphony Orchestra, Leon Kramer, director, played selections from Jewish composers, such as Meyerbeer, Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, and Offenbach. Next Tuesday, at 8 P. M., the Rubinstein Philharmonic Society Orchestra will give a concert. Members of the alliance are voting upon the question whether Saturday or Sunday evening is best for entertainments.

Church Publishers in Trouble.

The Rev. Ezekiel Braddin Hamilton was yesterday appointed receiver for the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Company, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, by Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court, on the application of Holt Brothers, judgment creditors, for $514. Dr. Hamilton is the Treasurer of the company. It was incorporated in September last, with a capital stock of $10,000. The only assets are outstanding claims of $800 which the company has been unable to collect.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:18 | Sun sets...5:16 | Moon sets...3:18

HIGH WATER OCT. 18.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:12 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	7:49 A. M.
5:27 P. M.	6:12 P. M.	8:01 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Betty	Gibraltar	Sept. 28
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 15
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Oct. 12
Francisco	Hull	Oct. 4
La Gascogne	Havre	Oct. 10
Ludgate Hill	London	Sept. 30
Orinoco	Bermuda	Oct. 15
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Oct. 3
Sorrento	Hamburg	Oct. 3
St. Irene	Shields	Sept. 26
Santiago	Nassau	Oct. 13

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	Oct. 8
Nomadic	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Obdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 7
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 16
Yucatan	Havana	Oct. 15

TUESDAY, OCT. 20.

El Rio	New-Orleans	Oct. 15
Karamania	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Massachusetts	London	Oct. 8
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 10

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
Italia	Gibraltar	Oct. 7
Leona	Galveston	Oct. 14
Marengo	Newcastle	Oct. 7
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Iroquois	Oct. 19	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ciu. Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comal	Oct. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Ludgate Hill	Oct. 21	London	22 State St.
Comanche	Oct. 21	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 22	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 23	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 6	La Guayra	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
Southwark	Nov. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Olive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Arrived.

SS New-York, Garvin, Azua Oct. 6, Santo Domingo 8th, Macoris 9th, Sanchez 10th, Samana 10th, Porto Plata 11th, Monte Christi 11th, and Turk's Island 12th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Chalmette, Blaisland, New-Orleans Oct. 11, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Oct. 1 and Swansea 3d, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Heighlich, Trieste Aug. 27, Smyrna Sept. 13, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. to MacAndrews & Forbes. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Sorabaya Aug. 10, Panaroekan 11th, Joana 12th, Samarang 15th, Port Said Sept. 14. Algiers 22d, and St. Michaels 30th, via Delaware Breakwater Oct. 16, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Rotterdam Oct. 3, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:54 P. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Strathnevis, (Br.,) Pattie, Yokohama June 27, Hiogo July 7, Shanghai Aug. 1, Foochow 5th, Amoy 8th, Hongkong 11th, Singapore 20th, Colombo Sept. 2, Port Said 20th, and Algiers 29th, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS British King, for Antwerp; Mobile, for London; Landaff City, for Bristol; Schleswig, for Inagua and Haitian ports; State of Texas, for Brunswick; Menemsha, for Sharpness; Manchioneal, for Charleston; Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Naples and Genoa; Umbria, for Liverpool; Schiedam, for Amsterdam; Scandia, for Hamburg; Rotterdam, for Amsterdam; Aller, for Bremen; St. Irene, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Athos, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.; Orizaba, for Havana, &c.; Willowdene, for Plymouth; Venetia, for Stettin Copenhagen, &c.; Conemaugh, for Hull; Glenturret, for Shanghai; Nymphaea, for Newport News; Concho, for Key West and Galveston; Richmond Hill, for Cape Town; Neustria, for Marseilles and Naples; Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Kansas City, for Savannah; Hudson, for New-Orleans.

Notices to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that Cape Charles light vessel No. 49 went adrift during the gale of Oct. 12, and will not be replaced on her station, off Smith Island, (Cape Charles,) north side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, until some necessary repairs are made, which will be completed at an early date, when the vessel will be returned to her station, of which due notice will be given.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about Oct. 31, 1896, a fixed white light of the third order will be established in the structure recently erected on the most northerly of the Chandeleur Islands, near its northwesterly extremity, and 1,700 feet SE by E 11-16 E, magnetic, (S 59.06, true,) from the wreck of the old tower. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The focal plane of the light will be 99 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen 15¾ miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the water. The tower is a square, pyramidal, iron skeleton structure, brown from its base to the gallery, and black above. A square, white dwelling, elevated on piles, and having pyramidal roof, stands about 30 feet northwesterly of the tower. The approximate geographical position of the light is taken from Chart No. 190 of the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," will be: Latitude north, 30.02, (58,) longitude west 88.52 (19.) On the same date the temporary fixed white tubular light, shown from a pole on the roof of the northerly dwelling, will be discontinued.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Oct. 3 for Flushing, passed Fire Island to-day.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Nunan, from Montreal Oct. 5, via Quebec, for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, sld. from Stettin for New-York Oct. 13.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 14.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, sld. from Bordeaux for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkinhead, sld. from Girgenti for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Tiverton, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 15.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Capt. Park, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) sld from Rio Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Naples Oct. 14.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Sept. 15, arr. at Trieste Oct. 14.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New-York Oct. 8, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg yesterday.

SS Hankow, (Br.,) Capt. Orr, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 6, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at London to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York Oct. 8, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Naormannia, (Ger.,) Capt Barends, from Hamburg, via Southampton, for New-York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Oct. 7, for Southampton, passed Scilly at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New-York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Patras, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Nielsen, for New-York, sld. from Southampton to-day.

Pastor Blames Busybodies.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Aston of the Windsor Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has resigned, and thus ended the unpleasantness in the congregation that has continued for several months. In his letter of resignation, which was read Friday evening, Dr. Aston blamed busybodies in the church for making trouble between himself and his wife. He and his wife have not lived together since June.

Mrs. Parnell Purposes to Return.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 17.—A letter has been received by Justice of the Peace William C. Steele of this place from Mrs. Emily Dickinson, a daughter of Mrs. Della T. S. Parnell, in which the Justice is informed that it is the intention of Mrs. Parnell to return to this country. She is now in Ireland, and a short time ago wrote the Justice, telling him that she knew who it was assaulted her early in 1895, and intended to make his name public.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 9 AM for Naples, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Venezuela, via Colon, (letters for Curacao must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 2 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12 M for Barbados direct, and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hubert; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Caribbee, via Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Jeremie, and St. Marc, per steamship Delaware.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardanrose"; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Cur

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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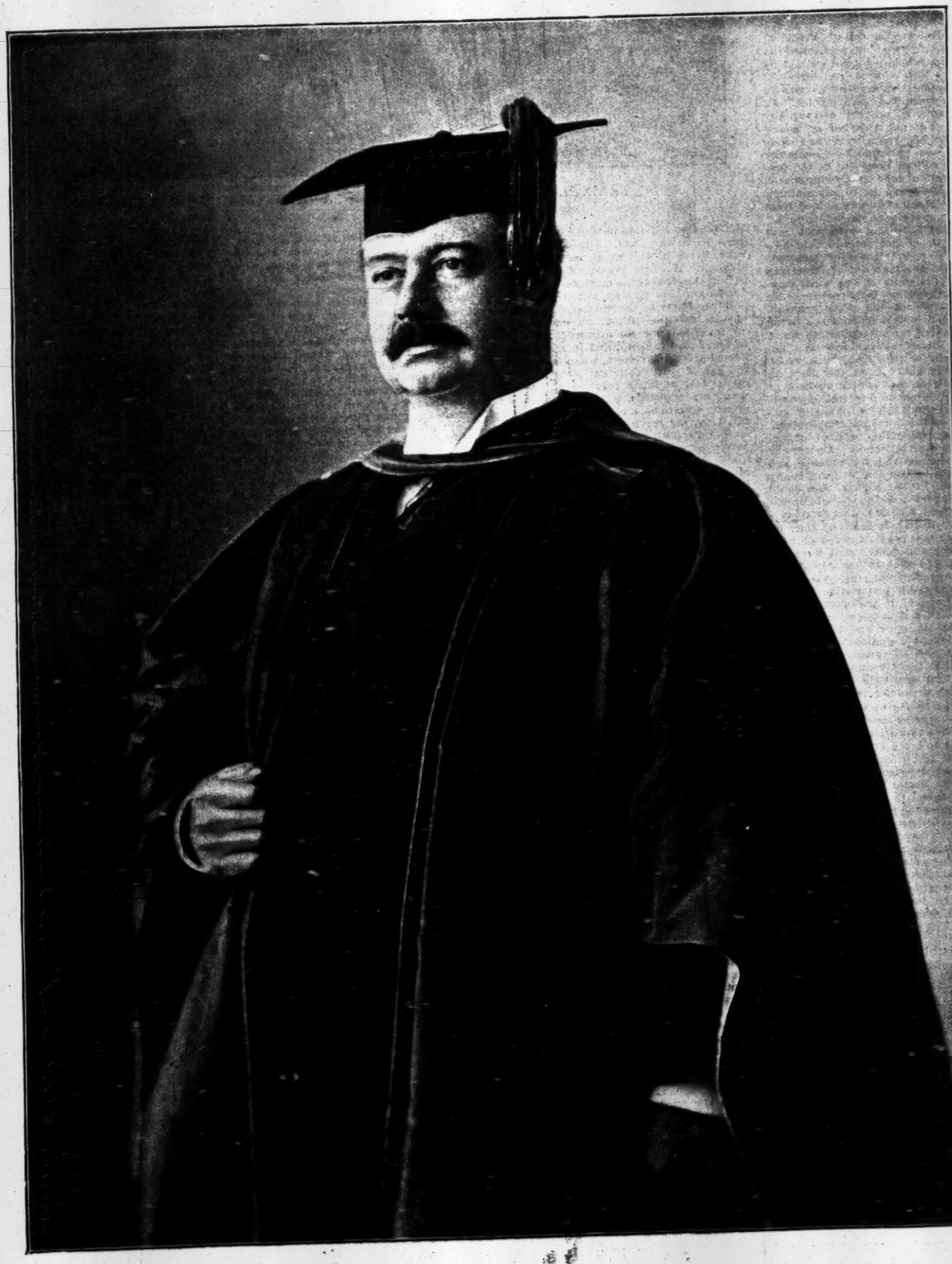

SETH LOW, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

PRESIDENT SETH LOW.

MR. LOW was in his fortieth year when, in 1889, he was elected President of Columbia College, from which he had been graduated less than twenty years before. He was young—"very young," some of the veterans said—for a place of such responsibility and scope, and it has been said that the choice was in part defended by the time-honored maxim, "Old men for counsel, and young men for action." Action surely was required and confidently expected of him. The college, reputed one of the richest and certainly one of the oldest in the Union, was, to say the least, stationary in a world where progress, rapid, radical, aggressive, was becoming the rule. To stand still was, first, to be behind those that were advancing; and, second, to make inevitable actual as well as relative retrogression.

For the duties of a college President as they had been nobly performed by eminent men, scholars by nature and by calling, Mr. Low offered no claims of clear distinction. A student he was in a very high sense, but not a scholar. An author he was, in another and equally high sense, but not a writer of books. He had, for his years, rare and wide knowledge, such as would have made the head of the college President of the previous generation ache and swim in the mere effort to grasp it, to say nothing of using it. Much of it was gained from books. Far more was gained from affairs and from dealing with men, not men of the closet, nor yet educated men alone, but men in masses of hundreds of thousands, the material of American civilization, the units of our vast, complex, vital, growing body politic. He knew business—not the petty transactions by which one man makes a living or a fortune, but the enterprises to which thousands, under the guidance and impulsion of one or two, contribute, which bind the four quarters of the globe in common interest, and which succeed or fail as they catch or miss the currents of commerce that are as powerful and as difficult as the currents of the ocean. He was unquestionably a man of action and successful action. Energy he had, and courage and self-reliance and resource, both solidly acquired and ready for swift use. What such a man could fairly be expected to do for Columbia and with Columbia, Mr. Low was certain to do. It has turned out that he has done all that was expected of him, and in a way and degree that were not dreamed of, and that he has done much more of a very different sort. "Action," the great and noble corporation has obtained. "Counsel" it has obtained also, and in breadth and penetration, in loftiness of aim, in scope and permanency and the indefinable element of practical success, rich now and pregnant with enduring wealth, the "counsel" has won the praise and gratitude of some who had not even hoped for it.

If education be—as by the roots of the word it is—bringing out, Mr. Low had two remarkable educational advantages—he had much to bring out and experience that had brought it out. His schooling at the noted Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn was begun early and he had graduated from Columbia at barely twenty. Meanwhile he had the benefit of a home and society of an old-fashioned and excellent type, in which wealth and luxury dwelt with serious purpose, with a strong sense of social and civic duty, and with all that is involved in sensitive and generous self-respect. After graduation he had some ten years in the various departments of the great business of his father, A. A. Low, of which, finally, with his brothers, he took control. He had foreign travel and intercourse with men of mark and power in his own and in other lands. He had the experience to which the young men of means of our time and country are happily more prone than ever before, of active and effective charitable work. In connection with other residents of the famous Brooklyn Heights, then still the centre of the social elect in that city, he devised and developed the Bureau of Charities, the aim of which was thoroughly to organize the contribution and distribution of available resources for charity. It was the application of simple and comprehensive business methods to a kind of work that had previously been singularly wasteful. By making all expenditures as helpful as possible, both in relieving and in preventing distress, the real value of what was given was largely increased, while the security that what was given would thus be spent made resources far more ample. The work was modest, but it was characteristic.

Next came the experience of politics. By association, and even by inheritance, Mr. Low was a Republican. His school days were war days. His college days were those of the great reconstruction struggle. His first Presidential vote was cast at the close of the memorable Greeley campaign. But though joined to the Republican Party by the intense associations of this exciting period, he had neither an inherited nor an acquired tendency to blind partisanship, and in the Republican Party in Brooklyn, when he reached the age of political activity, there was a great deal of blind partisanship, which was duly exploited, as it always is, by greedy, ambitious, and unscrupulous men. Mr. Low, not being either a closet politician or a spoils hunter, entered the field of active effort promptly and with high aims. He became one of the "workers" of his ward, and represented it in the County General Committee. In 1880 he was a leader in the organization of the Young Men's Republican Club, one of the most zealous and effective political clubs of the Union. Its ideal was disinterested work for the principles of the party, and its strength in the campaign of 1880 amazed the politicians. Mr. Low was its President. In 1881 the Republican Party was openly divided between what was practically the old-fashioned spoils idea and the idea represented by the club. Two nominations for the Mayoralty resulted. The division was healed by the withdrawal of both nominees and the substitution of Mr. Low, who resigned the Presidency of the club.

On the 1st of January, 1882, he took the office of Mayor under the new charter which gave to the Mayor the independent appointment of all the heads of departments. This was the first and most conspicuous experiment in the application of the principle of concentrating power and responsibility in a municipal executive. It was defective in that the power of removal was not joined to the power of appointment. The defect was remedied by an understanding of Mayor Low with his appointees that their resignation should be given at his request. The situation of the city was to the last degree difficult. With a very large population and territory, involving heavy expenditures for streets, public works, Police and Fire Departments, and public schools, the city had no taxable corporate wealth or personal property of much value. The Government of the city had been varied, sometimes very bad, sometimes reasonably good, but always, owing to the wretched charter, unsystematic, and, when not corrupt, wasteful.

Mayor Low's administration was solidly successful, and he was chosen for a second term. The chief results were reform of the tax-collection system by which the vast arrears were in large part paid or settled; the extension and improvement of the schools; the development of bridge facilities; the improvement of the public works, and, especially, the skillful and firm establishment of the merit system in the subordinate grades of the city service. The result was abundantly to vindicate the principle of the new charter. Certainly the management of city affairs during the four years of Mr. Low's Mayoralty was not ideal. The difficulties were many and complex, the resources of the city were inadequate, and great laxness in the past had to be made up. But several things were clearly proved; that the principle was practical, that under it the Mayoralty was a prize an able and upright man could honorably seek, that such a man had been found, and that progress was possible.

When Mr. Low retired from the office of Mayor, he took a long period of travel and study abroad. He returned to receive the proposition of election as the President of Columbia, which, after mature reflection, he accepted. The results of his administration in that office are too recent and well known to require more than the general reference already made. Only last Spring, when the cornerstone of the new university buildings was laid, the ablest and most progressive educators of the Union recognized the immense advance that had been made, the splendid future that opened before Columbia, the certainty that, advancing on the lines already established, that future will be realized.

TRAINING CLASS FOR GIRLS IN A NEW-YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL.

HEARD AND SEEN.

One of the most beautiful diamonds in New-York is a gold-colored diamond. This is said to be a very rare specimen. It is an African diamond of a beautiful deep gold color that is almost a bronze or has in it the warm brown tint of bronze. It is very brilliant, having almost the assertive brilliancy of deep gold tinsel in a bright light. The diamond belongs to a Maiden Lane dealer, who says it is probably the only one in the country. It weighs six carats, and he values it at from $10,000 to $12,000. The gold color is very different from the yellow diamond, which is considered off color.

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The little boy was going to Sunday school for the first time. He had learned much and had had his curiosity awakened upon the subject of another world and the Deity, to whom he had been told to look with filial affection. One idea that had fixed itself in his young mind was that this Deity resided somewhere in space high above his head. Not long after these impressions had been made, the young man was taken to walk by his cousin. As they approached a hill the small boy was seen to be intently looking upward. "Oh, Annie," he exclaimed in an awed tone, "I think—I know I can see my Heavenly Father over there." Annie looked in the direction indicated. There on the hill, high in the air, was a repairer at work at the top of an electric-wire pole.

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Next to the oldest employe in the service of the Old Colony Steamship Line running to Fall River is "Katie." Katie has been with the company for some thirty-five years now. Every one knows her, and she is a fund in herself of historical anecdotes of the people—distinguished women who have traveled on the line, and to whom she has rendered services. Katie has a nice little house in Newport, where she lives when she is at home with her mother, who is nearly a hundred years old.

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It is surprising the little precaution against loss apparently taken by salesmen of precious stones in their travels around the country. Many of them have small fortunes in gems with them. The stones are carried in a purse, usually in the breast pocket of his coat. At night when the salesman arrives at the hotel it is tacitly understood between him and his employer that he will immediately place his stock in the safe. When as large a value as $300,000 or $400,000 is carried two salesmen travel together. In Amsterdam, where the business in precious stones has been so large for years, men who have been there say that until recently there have been no safes worth anything, and not many of any kind.

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"I saw a man I know very well driving along the street the other day," says the young woman who lives in one of the suburbs of the city. "It would be much quicker for me to drive home with him than to go a roundabout way in the cars, and, succeeding in attracting his attention, I beckoned to him to come over to where I was standing. He came, smiling pleasantly, but as he drew near I saw that I had made a mistake. I had beckoned to the wrong man." "How did you apologize when the man reached you?" asked a listener. "I didn't apologize," answered the young woman. "When the man reached the sidewalk I was a long way off."

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There is more symmetry in the appearance of a man on a bicycle when he carries himself well than in a man on horseback. Looking at a horseback rider from the rear, his feet sticking out from the body of his horse on either side, he has anything but a graceful appearance.

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A professor of athletics up town keeps always on hand an illustration of what may be accomplished by the particular system of athletics which he recommends. It is something of a surprise to the visitor to the professor's establishment to have the door opened by a young fellow dressed for a boxing match. The door opener, who is the professor's practical illustration, is a handsome boy of perhaps seventeen or eighteen, tall and muscular, with a fresh-colored, healthy face. On the upper part of his body he wears only a thin gauze shirt, without sleeves, displaying to best advantage his large, muscular arms. TAM.

Edward W. Stitt,
Principal of Grammar School No. 89.

AN OVERCROWDED SCHOOL.

Main Assembly Room, Primary Department, Grammar School No. 42.

WHATEVER opinions may be held regarding the defects of the public-school system of New-York, there are two glaring evils which stand out in bold relief and demand a prompt remedy. They are the overcrowded condition of many of the schools in the thickly populated districts, particularly the primary departments, where the younger children are taught, and the lack of accommodations for thousands of little ones, who are compelled to become truants because they cannot secure admission to the schools of the people.

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Those who have studied the problem which now confronts the Board of Education say that the last-named condition is the lesser of the two evils, for they argue that it is better perhaps that the children who for lack of room in the school buildings are driven into compulsory truancy should roam about in the open air than that they should be slowly poisoned by breathing the vitiated air in the overcrowded classrooms. The expedient for accommodating some of the children refused admission to the schools by increasing the size of the classes in the schools from which children were turned away at the recent opening of the school session, suggested by Superintendent Jasper, is so manifestly absurd that it has already aroused the opposition and condemnation of public-spirited citizens who are watching with anxious care the doings of the School Commissioners. The maximum number of pupils in a class under the present regulations is sixty, and it was proposed that this number be increased to seventy or seventy-five, where seats could be found for that number in a classroom.

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It has recently been conceded by Superintendent Jasper that no class in the public schools should exceed forty pupils. That should be the maximum number that any teacher either in the primary or grammar department should be called upon to instruct. No teacher can do justice to more than that number under the best conditions. That is a proposition that must be admitted by all who have given the subject of class teaching any study. Yet the rule of the Board of Education runs the maximum up to sixty, and these large classes are, in a great many schools, taught in close, dingy, and ill-ventilated classrooms which would be quite crowded by forty children. The worst of conditions for successful teaching prevails in these overcrowded classrooms. The children breathing over and over again the vitiated atmosphere become dull and spiritless. The signs of physical exhaustion are apparent, and teacher and children alike suffer from the foul air. It is a fact much commented on by teachers that their pupils are easier to teach during the morning sessions; they are more attentive and quicker to understand what is imparted to them, and respond more promptly than the same children do in the afternoon session. This is simply the result of confinement in a stuffy room without proper ventilation and without sufficient breathing space.

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The dimensions of the largest classrooms in the schools of this city are 26 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Under the best conditions of good ventilation, for it must be remembered that it is seldom that the windows can be fully opened on account of draughts, such a room should not be required to accommodate more than forty children. A room of the dimensions given contains 8,736 cubic feet of air space, or about 218 cubic feet for each child in a class of forty, without deducting the space taken up by the furniture in the room and the children themselves. It is held that 200 cubic feet per child as a minimum is the lowest point of safety even with perfect ventilation. When sixty children are placed in such a room, which, it must be borne in mind, is not to be found in many of the older schoolhouses, the breathing space is reduced to 150 cubic feet, and it can be readily imagined what the result would be if seventy or seventy-five children were to be crowded into such a classroom, even if the seating capacity would admit of such crowding. The danger of such an expedient, for the purpose of making accommodation for a few hundreds of the thousands of children refused admission to the public schools, must therefore be apparent.

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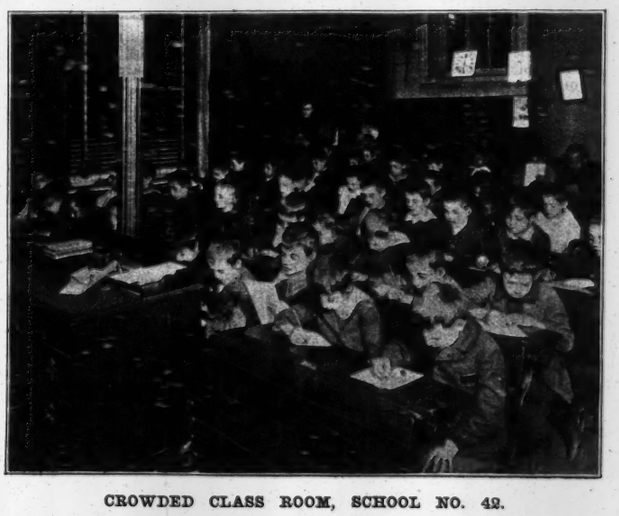
The primary department of Grammar School No. 42, situated at 30 Allen Street, in the congested district east of the Bowery, is a sample of an overcrowded school. The schoolhouse is an old building, totally unfit for school purposes. It is surrounded by tall tenements and factories, which shut out much of the light and air so essential to health. Its classrooms are small, insufficiently lighted, and badly ventilated. To add to the discomforts which surround this schoolhouse, the Second Avenue line of the elevated railway runs over the sidewalk, close to the front wall of the building. The railroad structure shuts out both light and air from the front classrooms, and the noise and rattle of the passing trains so interferes with the exercises that teaching must cease until the train has passed. The classrooms on the sides of the building are gloomy, the light being shut out by the walls of the towering tenements. In some of these rooms the gas is lighted nearly all the day, adding to the discomfort of the children. There is an annex to this building on Hester Street, which is connected with the main building by devious passages, so dark that the gaslights are kept burning there during the entire time that the school is in session. In this totally inadequate school building the primary department alone has on register nearly 1,500 pupils, divided into twenty-nine classes, with an average of nearly 52 pupils to each class. Some of the rooms are so small that they would be overcrowded with 40 pupils. In several of them the maximum of 60 is exceeded. In one classroom there were 62 children being taught when the writer visited the school. Although it was a bright morning, the room was dark, the adjoining tenement house shutting out a goodly share of the light. The air was unwholesome and the odors from the tenement were a source of increased discomfort. On a cloudy day it is necessary to keep the gas burning to enable the teacher and pupils to see what they are about. Owing to the street noises and the rumble and rattle of the elevated railroad trains the windows of this room cannot be kept open, and the means of artificial ventilation are totally inadequate. To alleviate as much as possible the discomfort of which the little children who are herded in these unhealthy classrooms are daily the victims, Miss Pauline Loss, the Principal of the department, has devised a plan by which the children in the rooms in which the worst conditions prevail are taken from these rooms as often during the school session as is possible into the main assembly room, or into the dark, dingy playground on the ground floor of the building. During their absence the windows of the classrooms are thrown wide open, and the foul air allowed to escape, and the fresh air from the outside allowed to enter, but these intermissions must necessarily be short and infrequent, and with the large number of pupils it requires a good deal of engineering to manage the different classes in their movements so as not to interfere with each other. But this is only a temporary expedient, and does but little toward remedying the evil. Indeed, so crowded is this department and so cramped are its quarters that scarcely half the pupils can attend the exercises which mark the opening of each day's session.

***

There is but one remedy for the overcrowding of the existing school buildings, and that is the erection of new structures on the approved plans which have been adopted for the construction of modern schools. In the case of the Allen Street school, it should be vacated as quickly as possible, for both the building and the location are unfit for school purposes. They have been so for years, and as long ago as 1890 there was talk of abandoning the building just as soon as a new school could be erected to take its place. But it all ended in talk. The building has been repaired and patched up to make it presentable, and whatever could be done to minimize the discomforts and dangers to which both the teachers and the children are constantly exposed has been done, but all to no purpose. The fact remains that the building is unfitted for the purposes for which it is used, and the location, owing to its surroundings, is totally unsuited for a schoolhouse.



CROWDED CLASS ROOM, SCHOOL NO. 42.

AN EARLY NEW-YORK CHURCH.

Alice Morse Earle in The October Atlantic.

The first church at Albany, built in 1657, was simply a blockhouse with loopholes for the convenient use of guns in defense against the Indians, if defense were needed. On the roof were placed three small cannon, commanding the three roads which led to the church. This edifice was called "a handsome preaching-house," and it was boasted that it was almost as large as the fine one in New-Amsterdam. Its cornerstone was laid with much ceremony. Over all hung in a belfry a bell presented to the little congregation by the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company. The pulpit was the gift of the same board of West India Directors, since the twenty-five beavers' skins sent for its purchase proved greatly damaged, and hence inadequate as payment. This pulpit still exists—a pedestal with a flight of narrow steps and a curved balustrade. It is about 4 feet in height and only 3 in diameter. It is octagonal; one of the sides, being hinged, forms the entrance door, or gate. All the small panels and moldings are of oak. It stood in a space at the end of the centre aisle.

"I see the pulpit high—an octagon,
Its pedestal, doophuysje, winding stair,
And room within for one, and one alone,
A canopy above, suspended there."

From the ceiling hung a chandelier, and candle sconces projected from the walls. There were originally two low galleries; a third was added in 1682. The men sat in the galleries, and, as they carried their arms to meeting, were thus conveniently placed to fire through the loopholes if necessity arose. The bell rope from the belfry hung down in the middle of the church. This church was plain enough, but it was certainly kept in true Dutch cleanliness; for housecleaners frequently invaded it with pails and scrubbing brushes, brooms, lime, and sand; even a ragebol, or cobweb brush, was purchased by the deacon for the use of the scrubbers. The floor was sanded, as were the floors of dwelling houses.

Superfluous Noises in Cities.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

It would seem as if the right to make all the unearthly and untimely and needless noises that can be thought of was claimed as a matter of course by the dwellers in cities. Nine-tenths of the disturbing noises are needless, uncalled for, dangerous to health, and should be abolished as much as any other nuisance.

ELEPHANT DUCHESS AND KEEPER SNYDER, CENTRAL PARK.

A FINE specimen of her race is Duchess, the most docile of the herd of elephants at the Central Park menagerie.

Her gentle qualities are, by the way, spoken of comparatively because it is doubtful if any of these great pachyderms ever entirely lose in captivity the instinct of crafty and blind ferocity which is unchained in the case of a "rogue" elephant, which, when once started amuck, is as much to be dreaded as a tornado or a runaway locomotive.

***

Elephants cannot be spoken of as domesticated animals. They do not breed when not in the wild state; that is to say, exceptions are extremely rare. There are, however, records of one being born in Philadelphia in 1878 and another at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1882.

Watch a herd of trained and performing elephants in a circus ring, and you will see cunning in their evil little eyes and note cries of remonstrance or incipient rebellion vented in droll squeaks or ominous trumpetings. Safety is found in chaining or the most rigid surveillance.

Yet Duchess, as she stands with her keeper, the clever and kind William Snyder, looks meek enough to be trusted. But the man influences her not only by caressing her trunk, but with a short-handled hook, a touch of which recalls the obligations of bondage, with ample provender and comfortable housing.

Duchess's ears tell of her species. She is an Asiatic elephant. Were she of the African, her ears would be huge and in shape very much like the leaves of Begonia rex. She came to the menagerie six months ago, and welcomed with effusion her stall companion, Bazzel, also a female, who came from Boston last August. She is larger than, but not so tractable as, Duchess.

In a stall adjoining, but masked from that of the females, is the performing elephant Tom, Snyder's special pet. Tom has been in the Park two years. He is not a little inquisitive about his neighbors, but so far has developed no ugly trait because he is separated from them.

***

This was not the case with that splendid brute Tip, once the pride of the menagerie. He developed "must"—a species of destructive and homicidal insanity—and was poisoned in the stall now occupied by Duchess and Bazzel May 11, 1894.

Tip in his young days was the property of the King of Italy, and was acquired by Adam Forepaugh. He became a "man killer," and in 1888 destroyed two keepers. He had an unverified record of killing eight men. Forepaugh gave him to the Department of Public Parks in this city in 1889.

After the killing by accident of the good-tempered monster Jumbo, Tip was the largest elephant in America, and perfect as to symmetry. But in 1891 he attempted treacherously to kill Snyder. This led to the animal being more securely chained and shackled. He was developing into a rogue and was feared. His fate was sealed when, in April, 1894, he again tried to kill his keeper. Tip is now the best specimen of a stuffed mammal in the American Museum of Natural History. Near him is the mounted skeleton of Jumbo.

***

The literature of the elephant family dates from remote ages. Every trait of the animal has been a subject of study. It was once an important agent in war, and chronicles tell of its equipment with wooden tower howdahs for threescore troops and a cartage of 1,000 men and 500 horses for each elephant.

***

The Asiatic elephant has figured largely in the development of the East Indies. In the public works departments it has been a sagacious and titanic aid as a carrier and disposer of heavy timber and stone. As an appanage of State it yet figures in the pageants of officials and conquered dignitaries.

Elephants are the largest of living mammals, and interest in them is enhanced by the knowledge given by geology that they are coeval with man. Fossils of the Tertiary formations show fourteen species of Elephas and many more of the allied forms of mastodon and mammoth. Remains have been found in Asia, Europe, and America. In our days Russia is supplied with ivory from the fossil beds of Siberia, where remains of the hairy E. primigenius are abundant.

***

The elephant herd at the New-York Zoo should be contented. It is well housed, generously fed and watered, and in certain seasons, when toilet comforts appear to be needed, shower baths and hose washings are provided. Now and then the huge beasts have their skins dressed with neat's-foot oil and lampblack. Snyder says that his wards are very vain when thus lacquered.

ZOOLOGISTS WERE PUZZLED.

London's "Zoo" has lost one of its old residents by the death of a queer little creature, called by naturalists Chiromys Madagascariensis, and, by such unlearned people as ever heard its peculiar cry, the "aye-aye." In the nine years during which the animal has formed a part of the London collection, few visitors have seen it, for, being of nocturnal habits, it passed the day in a little box at the top of its cage, only descending when dusk fell and the keepers were about to close for the night. Even had it come out of its sleeping place, it would hardly have attracted much attention from the average visitor, for it had not the playfulness of a monkey or the beauty of a lemur. Yet for those concerned with the problems which perplex zoologist and botanist alike, the "aye-aye" was full of interest, since for many years systematists were at a loss as to its proper position in schemes of classification.

The "aye-aye" is about the size of a cat, with dusky brown fur, and a great toe with functions like those of monkeys and lemurs, but its skull and teeth resemble those of a rodent—say a rat or a squirrel. It was first described by Sonnerat, the French traveler, who in 1780 obtained two specimens from the west coast of Madagascar. He intended to bring them alive to Europe, and kept them for two months, but they died, owing to improper feeding. He gave them boiled rice, whereas their natural food seems to be the juice of the sugarcane, and wood-boring grubs, which they capture by gnawing down to the holes in which these grubs lie hidden, and picking them out with the long, wirelike middle finger.

The shape of the skull, the rodentlike incisor teeth, and the absence of tusks, or canine teeth, led to the classification of the "aye-aye" with the rodents, as if it were some strange kind of rat or squirrel. To this last-named animal Sonnerat did, indeed, compare it, with the qualification that "it differs therefrom by some essential characters, being also allied to the lemur and the monkey." Buffon, too, classed it with the rodents, as did Cuvier, who considered it an anomalous kind of squirrel. This view obtained general acceptance till Owen described the anatomy of the creature in the "Transactions" of the British Zoological Society, and showed that it was really a lemur.

The resemblance between the "aye-aye's" skull and teeth and those of a gnawing animal is no sign of relationship, but an example of what is known as "adaptive resemblance," which frequently occurs between animals of different groups, but of nearly similar habits and environment. Sandwith, who, "after very great difficulty and much delay," obtained the specimen which Owen dissected, is entitled to be remembered for his share in the transaction. The difficulty and delay in securing a specimen arose from the fact that the "aye-aye" was an object of veneration in Madagascar, and from the belief that any native who touched one was sure to die within the year. Eminently practical, Sandwith "overcame this difficulty by offering a reward of £10 to the man who would bring him one of them."

A DIRGE.

Now veiled in the inviolable past
Love lies asleep, who never more will wake;
Nor would you wake him, even for my sake
Who for your sake pray he sleep sound at last.

What good thing had we of him—we who bore
So long his yoke? what pleasant thing had we
That we should weep his deathlong sleep to see,
Or call on Life to waken him once more?

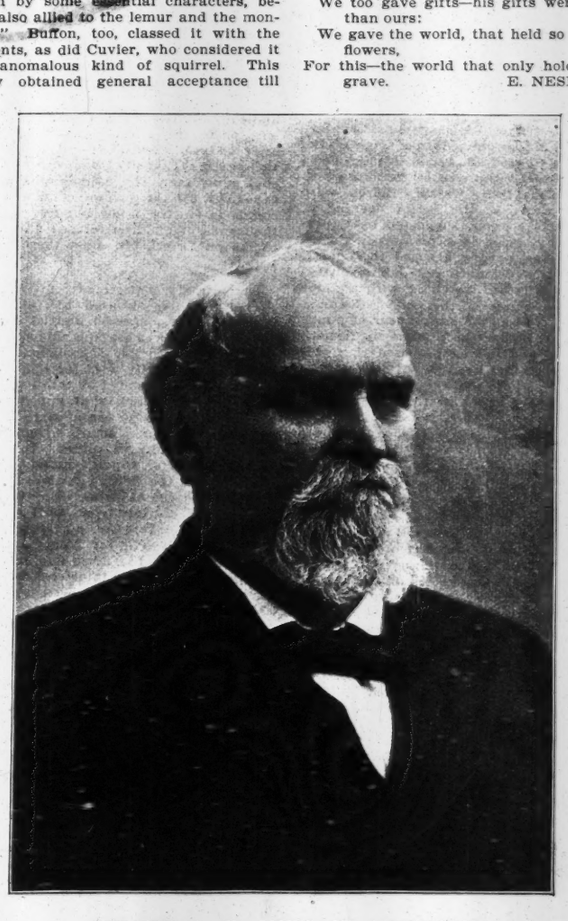
A little joy he gave, and much of pain,
A little pleasure, and enduring grief,
One flower of joy, and pain piled sheaf on sheaf,
Harvests of loss, for every bud of gain.

Yet where he lies in this deserted place
Divided by his narrow grave we sit,
Welded together by the depths of it,
Watching the years pass, with averted face.

We do not mourn for him, for here is peace;
The old unrest frets not these empty years.
With him went smiles a few and many tears,
And peace is sweeter far than those or these.

Only—we owe him nothing. If he gave,
We too gave gifts—his gifts were less than ours:
We gave the world, that held so many flowers,
For this—the world that only holds his grave.

E. NESBIT.



SENATOR J. K. JONES OF ARKANSAS,
Chairman of the Bryan Democratic National Committee.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND THEIR DAUGHTER, THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA.

CYCLISTS' CORRECT POSITIONS.

COMMON sense more than anything else should direct the beginner in cycling from the bad to the correct position on his wheel. He should be as free from tension as possible. An uncomfortable wheel may do much harm.

One of the commonest of faults of position among women is to have the saddle too low and too far back. Dr. Robert L. Dickinson of Brooklyn, who has made a special study of postures for women on the wheel, not long ago read a paper before the New-York Obstetrical Society on this subject, illustrating his remarks with pictures taken in the life studios at Pratt Institute.

"One has but to glance at ten riders of the hampered sex," said he, "to see nine bicyclists ignorant of some of the rules of good riding, who misapply force, waste effort, and run a certain risk of harm. The trouble is chiefly due to lack of training, since the pupil is turned adrift on the road as soon as she can balance a wheel and can mount and dismount, and further instruction may only be called out after bad habits of riding become fixed. Unmerited disrepute is thus thrown on the most alluring and practicable, as well as the most generally beneficial, of the outdoor exercises for women."

Pictures, better than words, tell the story of a strained position, and the two given herewith of women are copied from Dr. Dickinson's collection. The one showing the rider well over her work illustrates the correct posture. The other shows how one looks when the saddle is too low and too far back. It may be argued by the novice that when the saddle is higher it is not always so comfortable. This being granted, the fault could be remedied by properly adjusting the saddle. "A wrong tilt, or angle, unduly raising or lowering the front peak," says Dr. Dickinson, "calls for mention only because the average woman is not aware how slight an alteration in angle will make a large difference in comfort and safety."

Correct Position for Women.

A Low Saddle Too Far Back.

Correct Position for Men.

The faults in position of the women are also the faults of the men in this respect. Elderly male beginners particularly run to low saddles. Much has been said by critics in condemnation of the scorcher's position affected by the younger element, but this is not so bad as it is painted. It is really injurious only when carried to excess. Take a young man who has been working at a desk all the week and let him go out on Sunday and ride at a fast pace in the scorcher's position over a distance, and he will feel the evil effects. He will have a soreness across the chest, and very likely a slight, hacking cough. Where a rider trains for fast work, however, there is a great difference. His muscles are prepared for the contraction which is the result of being low over the handle bars, and the extra fatigue so noticeable to the novice is lacking.

Etiquette of the Road.

From The Albany Journal.

"The Etiquette of the Road," meaning the bicycle road, is a subject which is greatly exercising certain writers for the press, and no doubt many persons who go a-wheeling. There is no reason for the preparation of a certain "code" for bicyclers. Men and women who know how to conduct themselves in ordinary circumstances do not need to be told how to act when they go riding on a wheel. Of course, if they do not know how to conduct themselves in ordinary circumstances, a code for wheelers would be thrown away on them.

The Scorcher's Position.

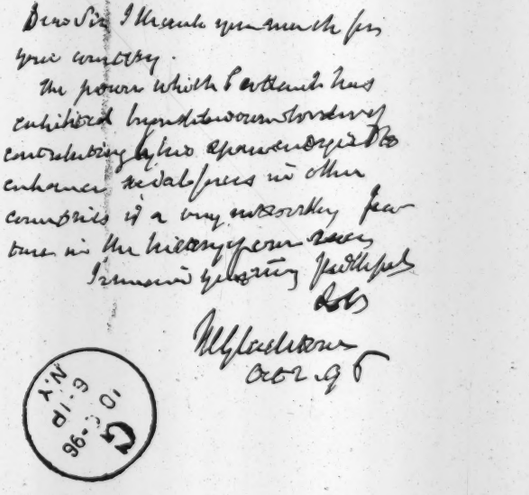
To Sleep Well.

Dr. R. L. Parsons in The Medical Record.

A light supper just before retiring is usually of advantage. Babies and brute animals are usually somnolent when their stomachs are well supplied with food, the activity of the stomach withdrawing the excess of blood from the brain, where it is not needed during sleep. On the other hand, people who are very hungry usually find it difficult to sleep. And, then, a habit of sleep at a regular time and during proper hours should be cultivated in case this habit has been lost. In accomplishing this, the attainment of a favorable state of mind is of great importance. Sleep cannot be enforced by a direct exercise of the will.

The very effort of the will to command sleep is enough to render its attainment nugatory. The mental state to be encouraged is one of quiescence, one of indifference, a feeling that the recumbent posture is a proper one for rest, and that if the thoughts are disposed to continue active they may be safely allowed to take their course without any effort toward control. This state of mind and thought is next akin to dreams, and dreaming is next akin to sound sleep.

Many mental methods have been advised and put in practice for the purpose of securing sleep, the design being to turn the thoughts from objects of interest to a condition of monotony; as by mentally repeating well-remembered phrases or sentences, or by counting. But the state of indifference, if this can be obtained, is likely to be the most efficient, as being the least active. The mere mention of these simple methods will be sufficient to suggest others equally effective.



GLADSTONE'S HANDWRITING.

In acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of the book "The Scot in America," by Dr. Peter Ross, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has written to Dr. Ross a postal card, of which the above is a fac simile.

(COPY.)

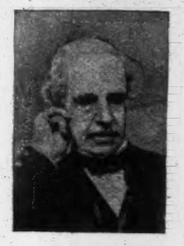
Dear Sir: I thank you much for your courtesy.

The power which Scotland has exhibited beyond her own borders of contributing by her spare energies to enhance social forces in other countries is a very noteworthy feature in the history of our race. I remain, your very faithful servt.,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Oct. 2, '96.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.



Chas. H. Haswell.

OLD NEW-YORK—1816-60.*

There will doubtless be readers of this volume who will first inquire as to its author's identity; but they will not be engineers, either civil or mechanical. To engineers there is hardly a more familiar name among living men.

Mr. Haswell's "Pocket Book of Tables," &c., must have been written when he was a young man, but if among the oldest of such works, it is still among the most widely known and indispensable of handbooks. Now in its sixty-first edition, it seems as certain of further long life as some standard work of pure literature. Revised as it has been from time to time, it appears to be one of those things which once done are done for all time, resembling in that regard tables of logarithms.

Mr. Haswell has not aimed to write a history of the city during his residence here. Beginning, as his reminiscences do, in 1816, he seeks only to set forth such matters as came within his knowledge. He has adopted the convenient method of writing them with a systematic regard for chronology. Each chapter has at its head the years it refers to, with the names of the men who filled the office of Mayor in those years. Jacob Radcliffe was Mayor in the year 1816, and when the volume closes, the office was filled by Fernando Wood. Among these Mayors are several names still familiar to many persons, for example, James Harper, the publisher; Philip Hone, the diarist, and William F. Havemeyer, who was Mayor again long after the war; and there is at least one—perhaps only one—who still lives in this city, Daniel F. Tiemann, who filled the office in 1858 and 1859.

But it is perhaps most remarkable that among them all is none who rose to greater political eminence afterward. This suggests, for one thing, that the road to political eminence, in those times at any rate, lay not through the southwest corner of the City Hall. Probably one need not go far to find a rational explanation of this fact. The obvious one, that Mayors seldom went out of office possessed of the popularity they had on entering it, will occur to most observers of political whirligigs.

Readers who were brought up in remote rural places during years long subsequent to those of which Mr. Haswell writes in his first chapter will be struck by the similarity of conditions in early New-York to those with which they were familiar in villages. Things which now seem to them to have been so extremely primitive in their boyhood, say from 1850 to 1860, or even earlier, will appear in these pages to have been quite as true of New-York thirty years before. In 1816 we are told that "bathrooms were totally wanting in private houses and hotels, and there was but one public bath." Ice for other purposes than the making of ice cream was an unknown article of domestic consumption; but this, of course, is partially accounted for by the use of, in those days, water from wells, which was cold enough. Canned fruits and vegetables were also unknown, and as there were no railways or steamboats, there were no early vegetables from the South. The vegetables consumed therefore were those grown here, and when out of season here, they could not be had. Wood was the chief fuel then and long afterward. Brought to the city in vessels, it was delivered at residences in lengths of four feet, and there, in front of houses, it was sawed into shorter lengths. Street lamps were not lighted when there was a moon, not even in cloudy weather.

But there were compensations for these privations. One of them was the absence of sneak thieves. Even banks found it unnecessary to add to their counters iron gratings or wire nets. Cigar smoking had its perils. "No man," says Mr. Haswell, "who was known to smoke a cigar in the streets or at his office in business hours could have procured a discount at any bank in the city." And yet Havanas of the best quality could be had for 3 cents each! Young men carried cigars, not in cigar cases, but in their hats, where was provided for the purpose a "purselike diaphragm lining." At places where they were employed clerks never wore their hats. On entering any office or dwelling they invariably removed them.

Good manners obviously prevailed in quarters where they do not prevail now, but there were cases in which the room for improvement lay not with us but with the grandfathers. "At this time and later," writes Mr. Haswell, referring to 1817, "ladies walking to or from any public place along a crowded sidewalk were commonly subject to the indignity of having their dresses maliciously defiled by tobacco juice, ejected upon them by evil-disposed persons from behind. So frequent were the perpetrations of this offense that the newspapers of the day referred to it, and ladies were restricted to the wear of dresses that would be least injured by this pollution.

The population of the city in 1816 was only 93,600. Private carriages were few; Mr. Haswell many years ago could recall only seven, and is confident the number did not exceed ten. The drinking of champagne was not at all common. Families well to do and accustomed to use other wines frequently did not have it in their cellars. Waltzing was not introduced until 1826, when a French shipping merchant living in Franklin Street dared to make the venture. Mr. Haswell was at that party and says animated discussion ensued in the town in consequence of this "lapse from the requirements of a society principally confined to the descendants of Knickerbockers and Puritans."

The cleaning of public places and streets in 1825 cost surprisingly little. At public auction the privilege was offered, the contractor to have the sweepings, the upset price being fixed at $5,000. The entire expense of the City Government for the year 1827 reached only $1,179,600, the debt meanwhile being only $1,483,800. Blackwell's Island was bought by the city two years later for $32,000. Few men were rich, or even well to do in the modern sense. As late as 1845 the Astors were the only millionaires. Peter Goelet was credited with only $400,000, Cornelius Vanderbilt with $250,000, and the Spingler estate with $200,000. These were the great representatives of New-York wealth.

Perhaps in nothing have the changes effected in New-York been more remarkable than in methods of transportation—certainly nothing has done anywhere near what these improved methods have done to effect all the other growth and change that have followed. To reach Harlem meant a stage ride, and the fare was 25 cents. The journey to Washington meant three days of travel; the one to Albany required two days and a night, and the fare was $8, while before the time of steamboats, when sloops were employed, as much as nine days could be consumed in the journey to Albany, now made in three hours. The weather in Winter was colder then than now, a record of 27° below zero being made in December, 1825.

The prices of real estate present some interesting items. When the city could purchase the whole of Blackwell's Island for $30,000 we may reasonably expect to find prices low. Lots on Fifth Avenue for which the sum of $375,000 was paid in 1868, and much more would be paid now, had been sold in 1840 for $27,000. At public auction in 1832 a plot 30 feet on Wall and 16 feet 8 inches on Broad sold for $17,750, and in the same year the southwest corner of Broadway and Park Place, 25 feet by 122, for $37,000. After the panic of 1837, which had been largely due to real estate speculation, prices of lots fell off heavily. In April there were sales at about one-fifth of what the lots had cost six months before. In 1839 the house and lot at 11 Broadway, 39 feet front, with a depth to Greenwich Street of nearly 200 feet, sold at auction for $15,000. Henry Eckford, the engineer and shipbuilder, in 1824 bought 22.6 acres of low and in part marsh land, fronting on Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth Street, for $16,000. After his death the property, in 1839, was sold for an average of $50 per city lot, which was about double the price he had paid for them. At the present time, independent of the improvements, these lots would be valued probably at a total of $5,000,000.

These low prices belong to a period when steps were taken to improve Staten Island, for which the future was then believed to hold great possibilities. An association was formed for the purpose of buying and improving the northeast end of that suburb, along the shore of the bay, and such was the faith which the scheme inspired that the association was able to borrow from a bank the sum of $470,000. Houses were built on this tract, streets opened, a large hotel erected, and the place named New-Brighton. Success did not attend the association, which went the way of so many other real estate enterprises in those times of panic and distrust. Under foreclosure the property finally brought only $200,000. Survivals of that speculation are seen, however, in some of the street names of to-day. Such names as Davis and St. Mark's are reminiscences of the disaster.

Mr. Haswell gives a detailed account of the water courses that existed on Manhattan Island in early times, and which, for that matter, exist in the main to this day. To most persons who walk the streets the existence of these streams is unknown; but knowledge of them comes painfully to light not unfrequently when the foundations of new buildings are laid down. Fed as the streams are by underground springs, their existence is unlikely ever to be blotted out, although, what with the roofs of buildings, the sidewalks, and the pavements of streets, the most of them can hardly be said ever to receive any surface water.

New-York still retains many ancient street names, and she has also lost many. It was not so very long ago that the name of Chatham Street was obliterated from the city map, and even now residents who dwell beyond the Harlem River are threatened with the substitution of Strong Avenue for that delightful name, which has become as dear in late years to bicyclists as to old residents—Featherbed Lane. Some of the earlier changes which Mr. Haswell names were unquestionably improvements. South William Street is better than "Dirty Lane," Beaver is better than "Slaughterhouse Lane," Nassau better than "Pie Woman's Lane," Broad better than "Smelt Street," and Washington Place better than "Shinbone Alley." Other names, however, might better have been retained, and those who see a fitness—not to say poetry—in permanency in these matters will regret that Cliff is not still Elbow Street and that Exchange Place is not Garden Street.

One quaint early name, however, still survives, though half in obscurity. From Broadway, nearly opposite Exchange Place, runs a narrow street which early gained the name of "Tin Pot Alley," and Mr. Haswell tells us it bears that title to the present day, "though some absurd person of more or less authority has endeavored to effect a change by putting on an adjacent street lamp the name Exchange Alley." On the wall of the south corner stands, however, "a decorated tablet of graceful design bearing the old name." It was erected at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, but his good purposes have been rendered somewhat abortive by "a tailor's impudent sign," which has been allowed to cover one-half of it.

Mr. Haswell does not tell us the circumstances in which Baxter Street got

* "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New-York. (1816 to 1860.)" By Charles H. Haswell. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

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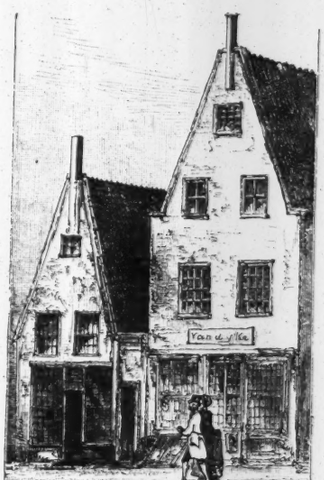
CORPORAL THOMPSON'S, (SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.)



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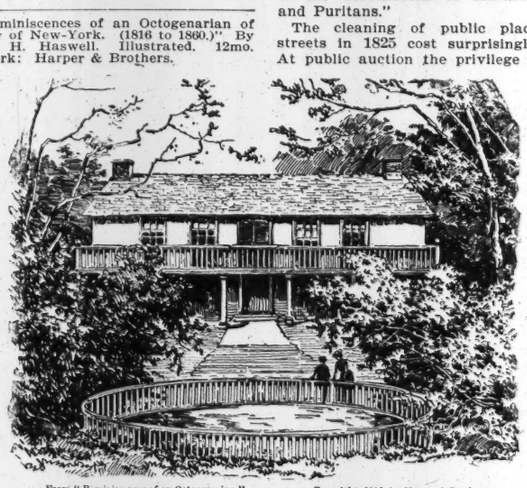
Dutch Houses in Broad Street.



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STRYKER'S HOUSE, FOOT OF WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

From "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian."—Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

Broadway and Murray Street.

its name, with the pity of all that story, but he does say that that thoroughfare originally was called Orange Street. Orange Street was a place of fair repute in 1849. The name of Baxter was then of repute even more fair. Lieut. Col. Charles Baxter was one of the heroes of the Mexican war, whose body, along with those of several of his comrades, was brought home by the city authorities after the conflict. The funeral ceremonies over these bodies, held from the steps of the City Hall, were witnessed by a vast concourse of people, and almost every clergyman in the city was on the platform. Buried in Greenwood in a plot specially set apart for the purpose in a commanding location, no monument as yet has ever been raised above the bodies of these men. And thus in his burial place, as in the street that was named for his honor, a strange fate has attended Col. Baxter. In Greenwood a poor piece of painted board marks his grave. In the street named after him vice and ignoble poverty have long had a home.

In the earlier chapters the reader will constantly meet with facts that illustrate the primitive state of political society, as well as the social and commercial. In 1823, when an iron fence was substituted for a wooden picket fence at the City Hall Park, the material had to be imported, and in the improvement of the grounds the rosebushes used were provided by "two well-meaning and liberal ladies." A few years later the city received as a gift four granite balls, which were set up on as many granite columns marking the entrance at the south—balls which would have greatly interested (and amused) Dr. Schliemann, for they were in soberness said to have been taken from the ruins of Troy!

Mr. Haswell records many incidents in the nature of police news which once formed very vital parts of the gossip of social life, but are now utterly forgotten by the many. In 1823 there was "a well-known elderly gentleman" living in Broadway who jilted the sister of a certain other gentleman then absent from the city, and who, upon his return, lay in wait for that elderly gentleman at high noon in Broadway, and when his opportunity came gave him "a very severe cowhiding." Some years later a man who survived until times not so very distant from the present, that picturesque and versatile person, Marcus Cicero Stanley, "was cowhided in the Park by an offended party." In other affairs where the cowhide became the instrument of chastisement worthier men more than once appeared—journalists and an eminent poet among the number.

Mr. Haswell remembers the great fire of December, 1835. Beginning in Hanover Street, it covered an area of fifty acres, in which were twenty blocks of buildings, south and east of Wall and Broad Streets. With water freezing in hydrants and hose, the thermometer marking 10 degrees below zero, the flames had little to obstruct their progress. The amount of the loss, $15,000,000, may seem small to-day, but it was equivalent, Mr. Haswell estimates, to a loss now of $200,000,000, and it bankrupted the insurance companies. What was most remarkable about this fire, perhaps, was not so much the extent of the loss as the promptness with which the city recovered from it. Before the Winter was passed twenty lots in the burned district "were sold by auction for more than they would have brought before the fire with the buildings included." Moreover, when the anniversary of the conflagration occurred "the whole burned district had been rebuilt in handsomer style than before."

Mr. Haswell has a word with "the young gentlemen from the country who furnish the city news for most of our newspapers, and in doing it betray no knowledge of the town earlier than that acquired the year before." Mr. Haswell's special grievance is that they do "not know that Manhattan Island and the Island of Manhattan are very different things." The title Manhattan Island, he tells us, "was given to a knoll of land lying nearly within the lines of Houston, Third, and Lewis Streets, which at very high tides was insulated."

One of the last social events which Mr. Haswell records is the celebrated "Diamond Wedding" of October, 1859, at which the parties most in interest were Frances A. Bartlett and an opulent Cuban gentleman, Don Estaban Santa Cruz de Oviedo. We may assume that Mr. Haswell witnessed the ceremony, as the bride's father had been a shipmate of his twenty years before. Most readers have heard of this great social occurrence, inferior though it may now be to the Tweed wedding in point of public recollection, but it has one guarantee of long remembrance which the Tweed display has not. It was celebrated in a poem that still lives with so much other work Mr. Stedman has done. The wedding, however auspicious at the time, did not end in happiness. Oviedo soon died childless, and under the Spanish law his widow was entitled to none of his property—not even that which he had given her. She afterward contracted a new marriage with an Austrian Baron, and this union, too, was unfortunate. The lady still lives, and "is now in embarrassed circumstances."

Mr. Haswell's volume is profusely illustrated, and, while many of the pictures have appeared elsewhere, notably in Valentine's "Manual," others are unfamiliar. They will have freshness for many readers, however, and some interest for all. Among them are shown only two buildings which retain to this day their original appearance. These are the Jumel mansion, on the heights near High Bridge, and St. Paul's Chapel, in Broadway. Each is a pleasing and admirable specimen of early architecture in this city, and for one of them, at least—St. Paul's—survival to a far distant future is probably secured.

Mr. Haswell informs us that his main purpose in writing his book was to contribute something which would aid the development of civic pride among us. He reminds us at the beginning of the neglect which has been bestowed upon historic events that occurred on this island; that we, as well as Boston, had a Tea Party; that there was a battle of Golden Hill as well as a battle of Bunker Hill; that in this Golden Hill fight was shed the first blood of the Revolution; that here was fought another battle for freedom and the first successful one—the battle for a free press; that here was the birthplace of the Sons of Liberty—not to mention other events in which was concerned the political fate of the North American continent.

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BRICK CHURCH (TIMES BUILDING SITE) AND ST. PAUL'S, 1816.

The volume is written in an unconventional manner. Changes of subject are made with an abruptness that often startles a reader accustomed to see regard paid to the order and form of things. The book is really a series of paragraphs or notes relating to all sorts of events, grouped chronologically rather than according to their connection with each other. Much care has been shown in bringing together the information, and the files of ancient newspapers have obviously been searched with considerable assiduity as well as some profit. The record thus brought together becomes valuable, not alone to the reader, but for purposes of reference. Besides the chronological arrangement the reader finds an exhaustive index of thirty-odd pages to aid him. F. W. H.

NEW-YORK'S OLDEST MAN.

In Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, lives the oldest man in Greater New-York. Many an ancient mariner has drifted into this final port, but none has lived as long as Alexander Freeman. He is 109 years old, having been born, as he claims, near Murray Street, during 1787. He is one of the curiosities of Sailor's Snug Harbor, and is always pointed out to visitors as a shining example of the beneficial effects of sea life. He lives generally in the hospital, but is able to move about in the vicinity of the building on bright days. At a casual glance he appears on such occasions to be an old man whose eighty-odd years sat upon him heavily. He is a mulatto, and his life has been a constant refutation of longevity theories; for he has worked hard, been exposed to all kinds of weather, smoked, chewed, and drank with the best of his comrades. He was, however, one of fourteen children.

Alexander Freeman is so old that his right side has dropped, as it were, into a position somewhat lower than that held by his left side. Thus his right eye, ear, shoulder, the right side of his nose, mouth, chin, &c., are considerably below the imaginary horizontal line which is supposed to be drawn through the corresponding portions of the human frame. It is probably due to paralysis, but the old man resists the insinuation that such a thing ever occurred with a spirit all out of keeping with his years. As to the latter he is equally confident, and to suggest that he might have lived one year less than his reputed age would quite break his heart.

The phenomenon of second childishness has so acted upon his powers of recollection that his later life is in a measure a blank, while his whole attention seems to be taken up with his early life, the events of which he repeats over and over again, much as a child learns or recites a lesson. To hear him talk is like reading the private notes of some old-time historian. His "lesson" as he repeats it is about as follows:

"Yes, Sir, I am 109 years old. I was born in New-York City when it was a leetle village. I was born near Murray Street, so my 'mam' said. I always lived in this city, too, 'cept when I was to sea, which was pretty much all the time. I came to the Harbor in 1857. Great changes have taken place since I was a boy. When I was a leetle fellow I played in the brush on Brooklyn Heights. There was a pond near James Street, and once when we boys were catching sunfish we hauled up a great beeg turkle. It was so beeg that I rode on its back. We took it to the City Hotel. That was on Broadway, and the hotel man gin us $5 for it. What kind of money? Shinplasters, Sir, shinplasters.

"There war no prisons when I was a boy—leastwise, I never seed them. Men was whipped at the post. There was a whipping post at Chamber and Centre Street, or about there. That was called the 'Red Betsy.' There was another at Washington Parade Ground. That was called the 'Brown Betsy.' Why, I remember the Bowery when there were trees on it. I remember all about Hicks, the pirate. He was hanged on an island in New-York Bay. No, I don't remember which island. The first man hanged after 1800 was a man named Frazer. I remember the war of 1812. That was the time of the embargo. Don't know what an embargo is, but there was a big time over it. Did you ever hear of the battle of Bunker Hill? Well, that took place on Washington Parade Ground. That was a leetle bit before my time, but I heerd them tell about it."

It may be well to state that a sanguinary contest did take place on Manhattan Island during the Revolutionary War. It was locally known as the battle of Bunker Hill, and it may be that the old man referred to it. He also remarked that "people had said" and "papers had printed" that he was a bodyguard of Washington's when the First President resided in New-York, but about this he could not be sure. It might be so, but he didn't remember it. Here at least is one case in which the lie can be given to one of the innumerable Washington bodyguard stories, for Freeman was only twelve years old when Washington died.

Freeman is quite alone in the world. All his relatives have died off except one daughter, who lives on Staten Island and sometimes comes with her grandchildren to see her aged father. The

Alexander Freeman.

latter is quite devout, and speaks of his death in the pathetic manner of one who has tried every panacea on earth, but finds the only great cure for human ills and trials in the anticipation of what is in store in the next world.

At the Birthplace of Danton.

From The London News.

Arcis-sur-Aube, a townling within an hour's railway journey of Troyes, is worth visiting from two points of view. Travelers to whom the very name of Danton, the great tribune, is a bugbear, may interest themselves in the industries which from time immemorial have here kept the wolf from the poor man's door.

The house in which Danton first saw the light, in which the greater part of his life was spent, for once and for all disproves the calumnies heaped upon his name by Mme. Roland and later detractors. The residence of the Danton family is that of well-to-do, educated, middle-class people. To-day, certainly, this large, roomy, well-built house, with half a dozen acres of garden, orchard, and wood, is to let for £28 a year. But so low a rent is no indication of its value a hundred years ago.

The little town of Arcis-sur-Aube, like many another, is now deserted by all who can get to livelier, more bustling centres. Tanneries and bonnetene, or stocking and glove weaving and stitching, are the only resources of the place, and the population remains what it was when Danton used to tear himself from the convention and spend a few days in his beloved Arcis.

The pretty River Aube (from the Latin alba, on account of its silverness,) flows just before the wide two-storied house, but in Danton's time and up till the opening of railways the town was a little port, boats and barges carrying wood and other cargo to Troyes, Bar-sur-Aube, and other towns.

Danton was that rare thing in France—an athlete, a strong swimmer, addicted to cold water, devoted to out-door life and sports. His study contained that suggestive library of English, Spanish, Italian, and ancient classics, alas! dispersed, lost to collectors for ever.

The great revolutionary left two sons, who spent their lives at Arcis hiding themselves from the world, appalled by the shadow of their father's name. "Let the name of Danton perish from the memory of man!" they said. The elder, however, acknowledged a daughter born out of wedlock, and the direct descendant of Danton (who became Mme. Menuel, and gave birth to a son still living,) is herself alive, and resides at Troyes. Two great-nephews, sons of Danton's sister, are to-day among the most respected citizens of Arcis. With one of these gentlemen I had some conversation.

A few years ago a fine bronze statue was erected to the memory of a man who, whatever may have been his faults, saved France in the moment of her dire peril. On one side of the pedestal are inscribed the famous words: "De l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace," and on the other a saying worthy of fame: "L'instruction du people, c'est le pain de la raison."

His Answer.

From Odds and Ends.

Teacher—Who is that whistling in school?

New Boy—Me. Didn't you know I could whistle?

IN THE CLUB WORLD

George J. Gould, Commodore Atlantic Yacht Club.

As the members of the leading city clubs begin to assemble at late afternoons and evenings in their clubhouses, the outlook in the club world for the coming Winter follows politics as a leading topic of discussion. It is generally conceded that the past Summer was one of the worst and dullest in the New-York clubs for many years past, and surprise is expressed that some of the smaller and weaker institutions were able to pull through at all. The financial condition of even some of the larger clubs is rumored not to be of the best in consequence, but with the return of Autumn activities and an increased attendance of members, with a corresponding augmentation of the house receipts, the Summer's deficit will probably be gradually and surely reduced. The true condition of the clubs which have weathered the financial storm is not absolutely known, except perhaps to the Stewards and House Committees of these clubs, and there are Governors of some of the New-York clubs not on the House Committees who would probably be immensely surprised did they know how much the balance has been on the wrong side of the ledger during the past few months. Many of the clubs have a reserve fund available in emergencies, and some are even able to draw upon their sinking funds at times. Now that the immediate stringency has passed, its effects are noticeable in the renewed talk of club consolidation, enlargement of club membership, &c.

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Under this condition of affairs it is almost superfluous to say that club membership has not increased in New-York during the last six months, and there have probably been on the whole more resignations than accessions to membership in all the leading organizations. The financial depression of the past three or four years has effectually disposed, save in the case of the Union League, Century, and University Clubs, of the waiting list, which, until the advent of the hard times, was a feature in all the larger clubs of the city. Unless things improve, there is not much likelihood of the present limited membership being raised even in the more important and stronger clubs. The truth of the matter is that there has been too much club expansion in the metropolis during the past ten years, and while during good times there were numerous men who felt it incumbent upon them to join eight or ten clubs, this number has been greatly reduced, and even men of large incomes have been resigning from some of their numerous clubs rather than joining others of late. It has come to be a custom of late years for men to confine their club membership to one large social organization, such as the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Calumet, or University, and to some one yachting, literary, or athletic organization, according to their individual tastes, in addition. The number of clubmen who are members, say of the Union, Metropolitan, and Century, or the Union, Metropolitan, and Racquet, or New-York Yacht Club, if computed, would prove the growth of this feeling. In a general way it may be said that the Calumet and Knickerbocker supply the social club needs of the younger element in New-York social and business life, that the Union and Metropolitan supply the same to middle-aged men, while the Century, Players, Lotos, and Lambs Clubs minister to the literary, theatrical, and artistic bohemian elements, the University to those who wish to keep alive their college sentiments and memories, and the Racquet, Larchmont, Seawanhaka, and New-York Yacht clubs to men of sporting and athletic tastes. The Manhattan, Union League, Democratic, and Republican clubs exist for those men interested in politics. The New-York clubs may therefore be divided into three classes—first, the purely social; second, the political, artistic, and athletic, and third, the smaller class organizations, such as the New-York Press Club, the Aldine and Authors' clubs, the numerous colleges and college fraternity clubs, and such military or naval organizations as the United Service, the Engineers', and the Seventh Regiment Veteran Clubs.

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The Lenox Club, one of the oldest and best of country-resort clubs, held its annual meeting and supper in its handsome clubhouse at Lenox a few evenings ago. This club affords to men visitors to the pretty Berkshire village a most agreeable meeting place, and under the prohibition laws which govern the town of Lenox it is the only place where liquors can be obtained except by a purchase in bulk at the drug stores. It is no reflection on the men visitors to Lenox that this fact adds largely to the club's popularity.

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The members of the Knickerbocker Club who have returned to town express themselves as much pleased with the improvements that have been made to their clubhouse during the Summer months. The interior of the house at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street has been almost entirely renovated, and several needed alterations have been made. The clubhouse, although comparatively small, is now one of the best appointed and most comfortable in the city. The recent cool weather has set the Stewards of the larger clubs to work preparing the houses for the Winter. Soft, rich carpets and heavy curtains and portières have replaced the mattings, light shades, and polished floors of the Summer, while cannel coal fires burn in the grates of the parlors, libraries, and smoking rooms. The change is generally welcomed, for it means the return of the pleasantest days of the year to the club lounger and frequenter, when in well-warmed rooms he can, with every comfort at hand, pass the afternoon and Winter evenings in quiet or with congenial fellowship.

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Active preparations are being made by the Executive Committee of the St. Nicholas Skating Club for the opening of the Winter season at its spacious and handsome rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park. The club had a short season last Spring, but the clubrooms were not then completed, and it would have been better judgment and would have given the club more éclat had the opening been deferred until this Autumn. Indoor ice skating will undoubtedly be the fashionable diversion in town as soon as Winter weather sets in and drives the golfers from the links. It is bound to take the place almost entirely of indoor bicycling, which was such a "fad" two Winters ago, but which is now decidedly on the wane. The opening night of the St. Nicholas Club will probably be made a gala affair.

CLUBMAN.

CHIT-CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

They had been talking about the chances of the several college teams in the football games this Fall. The Yalensian had come in for a lot of good-natured guying from some of his friends because of the rather unexpectedly bad showing the Yale players had made in the games they have already appeared in. "Princeton will beat you out of sight when it comes to the big game at Manhattan Field," was the prediction of The Harvard Veteran.

"Don't you worry a bit about our boys," responded The Yalensian. "It is a habit that some people have of always predicting all sorts of calamities for the Yale players before the games are played. But our fellows in New-Haven have a system. That's the whole secret of whatever we have had of success. I am free to admit that the team in its present condition is a pretty weak one, and that a good team would have little trouble in making holes through the line. But there is a heap of time. There are also a few coaches left, though about all the universities in the country are clamoring for help and for instruction in the game from Yale graduates. There is, however, such a thing as college loyalty among our fellows, and when they see that the team is really not so strong and good as it should be, there will be no trouble in getting together the men who will teach them not only how to convert themselves into something like a stone wall as against the rushes of their opponents, but also how to make battering rams of themselves that no line can resist. Oh, Yale will come out all right, and don't make any mistake about it."

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"But a first eleven that allows a scrub team to score twice against it in twenty minutes of play doesn't look like a world beater!" shouted The Old Quarter Back. "Talk of the loyalty of your graduates all you will, I notice that just now the Yale graduates are all out for the money, and that they are coaching some of the teams that will make things very warm for the Yale players if they can get up against them."

"Which is all right, my boy," merrily responded he of Yale. "You see that is a part of our system. Our coaches teach the other college teams a bit of the rudiments of the game and make them strong enough to defeat any of the teams except that from New-Haven. Why, if you fellows at Harvard wanted a coach to let you into the secret of how to play football successfully, we would let you have one. But when that coach got back to the Yale Field and began work in earnest he would still have a lot up his sleeve that he would teach only to the Yale players. Now, don't make any mistake about the loyalty of the men who have learned the game at Yale. We have coaches enough and to spare, and when they have taught the fellows at other colleges how to play the game we have brains enough left to invent ways to beat them at it. Yale coaches never teach their pupils too much. Woodruff was the only one to do that, and he had a grievance at college."

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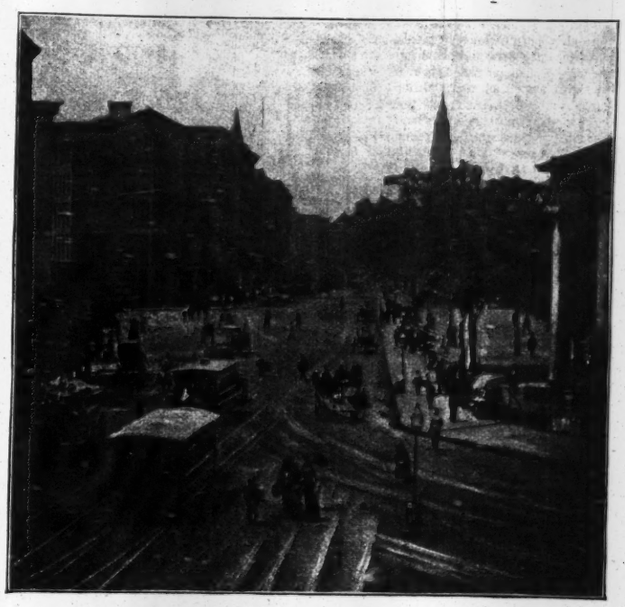
"Speaking of Woodruff, reminds me that one day last Summer you, Mr. Harvard, announced here in the club that you believed that 'Bob' Cook was going to Pennsylvania to teach the fellows there how to beat Yale at that other game that is as peculiarly their own as is scientific football."

"Only because it was then announced by Ralph Paine and a few others who went over to England with the crew that was beaten at Henley that there had been a quarrel between Cook and the members of the crew, and that Cook was reported to have said that he would never have any more to do with Yale rowing affairs," apologized the man from Cambridge.

"And if I remember correctly, I then announced that Cook would stick to Yale, or at least that he would not go to Pennsylvania, though I knew nothing about the matter in any way. Well, I met one of the fellows who is given to rowing a bit on the Harlem the other night at the Racquet and Tennis. He brought the information that Ellis Ward had gone to Philadelphia, and had already begun work with the men whom he expects to have in the crew on the Hudson next Summer. Does that look as if Cook was going to leave Yale for Pennsylvania? There are probably no two men in the country who would handle a crew or candidates for a crew so differently as Ward and Cook. I hear that Ward is going to change his stroke in some particulars, so as to conform more to the stroke rowed by Cornell at Poughkeepsie last Summer. He is going to have the men get more body swing, and pay less attention to form, in which particular there will also be a change at both Harvard and Yale, which shows that he is sensible."

"I have heard some of the boys say that Cook's so-called modification of the stroke that he insisted on in England is a new thing at Yale. It's nothing of the kind. When I was in a shell at Yale we rowed more nearly as the Cornell boys rowed at Poughkeepsie than did the Yale crew at New-London the year before. Cook has repeatedly complained of the changes that have been made in his stroke, and the habit the men have had of late years in trying to row for form in the boat instead of for speed. You can bet that the English trip was a good lesson, and that this year there will be something more of the old English-Cook stroke of twenty years ago than has been seen in the past six or eight years."



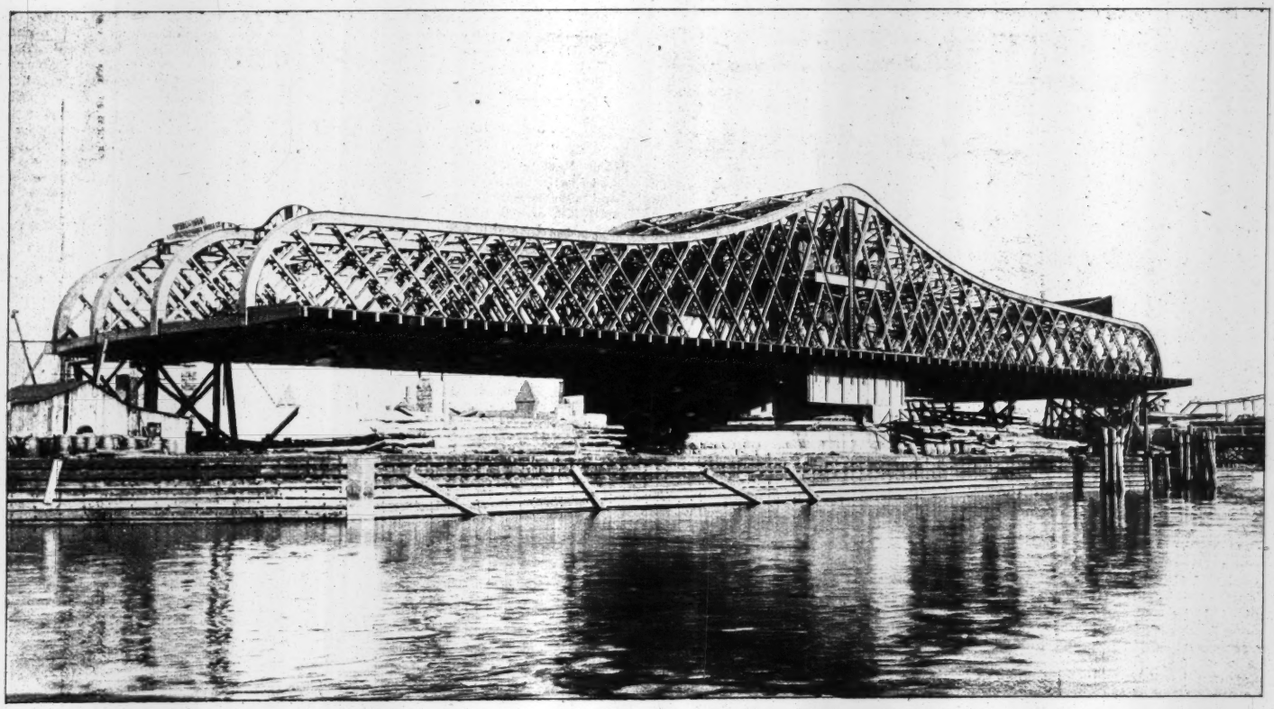
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Elsewhere in this issue is printed, with a notice of Mr. Haswell's "Reminiscences," a view of Park Row and the site of THE TIMES Building as they appeared when the Brick Church was the conspicuous feature of that neighborhood. Herewith is presented another view of the same locality, looking down Park Row from almost the same point. Its date can only be conjectured. But readers will observe that it was made before the Post Office Building was erected and before the Franklin Statue had been set up. There is evidence, however, of a date still earlier than these facts indicate. On the side wall of one of the buildings at the right, on the corner of Frankfort Street, may be dimly seen the end of a sign bearing the letters NY on the upper line and L on the lower. The full sign was Tammany Hall. As the headquarters of that organization were removed to Fourteenth Street in the Summer of 1868, when the Democratic National Convention which nominated Horatio Seymour was held there, the picture we know to be earlier than 1868.

The tide of travel in Park Row was smaller then than now, due not only to the smaller city population, but to the absence of both the elevated road station and the Brooklyn Bridge. One might think the day were Sunday except for the sign of business seen in the drayman's cart. But the time obviously was midsummer.

On the street may be seen a stage making its leisurely way northward. This obviously is one of the old Fulton Street line, which went to what was then upper Fifth Avenue via Broadway. In those days, when Fulton Street was overcrowded or a block had occurred on Broadway, drivers of these stages were accustomed to make their trips by some other streets, as through Nassau, Chatham, and Chambers, as this particular driver appears to be doing.

THE TIMES Building, which occupies the central part of the picture, was then a comparatively new building, having been built in the year 1857, and among newspaper buildings had conspicuous eminence as a marked advance over other structures devoted to the needs of journalism.



From a Photograph by Berte and Pullis, Tremont, N. Y.

THE NEW THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.

A RIVETED lattice-girder drawbridge over the Harlem River from just west of Third Avenue to North Third Avenue, to be opened to the public next Fall, is already conspicuous. The central span is in place, and the work on the two lattice-girder deck spans and the approaches has far advanced.

It is agreeable to know that this bridge will be ornamental to the neighborhood. As will be seen in the illustration, the upper outline will be undulating, and the general design is pleasing. When the work is ended, a bird's-eye view of the bridge and approaches from the north will discover a vast and well-contrived engineering feat that has cost little money.

The general plan of the bridge is that the approaches from the grade of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street shall be on a line with North Third Avenue, and the bridge proper will follow this line to a plaza which will be in front of the north wall of the building of the Third Avenue Railway Company.

At the plaza two approaches from the south side of the bridge will form a T with the line of the bridge, only the arms will have somewhat of a crescent formation. One arm will run to Lexington Avenue on the line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and cross to Third Avenue in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The other approach will go midway to Second Avenue, with the same result as to Third Avenue.

Work on the bridge, which is to cost $1,116,000, was begun in October, 1893, by building a temporary drawbridge south of what is to be the permanent one. In the Spring of 1894 the work of demolishing the old bridge was undertaken. Three caissons were sunk for the central and side piers. Practically no engineering difficulties were met in the bed of the river, and a good foundation was soon reached in each caisson.

The real difficulties were on land. It required an act of the Legislature to secure land on the north side, and land was rented on the south side. In the land work on the north side traces of old New-York were found. Twelve feet from the surface was a macadamized road, and three feet below some timber, in excellent preservation, of the Boston Plank Road, on which the other pavement was laid.

The draw, which, like the deck spans, will have three roadways and two footways, is 300 feet long, and the distance across the river between the deck-span piers is 768 feet. The draw is 86 feet wide over all and 83 feet over the sidewalks, and 24 feet above high water. The north approaches are over twelve arches, and 790 feet from the grade level of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The south approaches are on Lexington Avenue 470 feet and Second Avenue 515 feet.

Isaac A. Hopper is the contractor for the work, and the Phoenix Bridge Company built the bridge. The work is under the supervision of George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct. Charles T. Clarke is the consulting engineer.

BRIDGE BUILDING IN 1800.

Rare books and gems of art are occasionally picked up at the storage sales in this city by men who make a business of gambling on the contents of trunks and cases auctioned off to cover storage dues. Several trunks, the property of a son of a one-time prominent municipal official of this city, were bought in at a storage sale last week by Robert Fullerton, who keeps the "Old Curiosity Shop" on Third Avenue. The owner of the trunks lost a fortune in Wall Street, and is now too poor to pay even a few dollars to save his father's private papers and books and old family relics from being sold for storage charges. Among the contents of one of the trunks was a rare and interesting volume printed in this city in 1800, describing a plan of one Thomas Pope, architect, for a great arch bridge over the Hudson River near the site of the proposed structure recently described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. Fullerton has decided to present the volume to the Civil Engineers' Club of this city.

There were only a few hundred copies of the volume printed. Certain prominent citizens of the city, the Governor, Daniel D. Tompkins, and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Mayor of New-York, De Witt Clinton, having subscribed to the volume and guaranteed the expenses of publication. Architect Pope lived before his time, and all through the interesting treatise on his plan for a great bridge over the Hudson and a description of ancient bridges there appears the complaining tone of an unappreciated genius. Mr. Pope must have had enemies, for he refers to men who would have him locked up as insane for daring to suggest any such thing as a bridge across a river like the Hudson, with nothing to hold it up in the middle. But men like the Governor and Mayor and those persons who subscribed to his book listened to the architect's story and believed in him. Mayor Clinton believed the day would come when both the East River and the beautiful Hudson would be spanned by great bridges similar to the one Mr. Pope had devised. That was very nearly 100 years ago, and the Hudson will at last be spanned by a great structure as the unappreciated Pope foresaw.

In Mr. Pope's volume are descriptions of some of the then great bridges of this country and Europe. The bridge over the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, completed about 1800, was the great wonder in bridges in America at that time, according to Mr. Pope, who believed his scheme a far better one, doing away with all but the end abutments.

A bridge at Wandipoor, India, was also one of the novelties in bridges at the time Mr. Pope described it. It was composed entirely of fir, and had not the smallest piece of iron or any other metal to connect its parts. The beams and planks were both of hewn fir, pinned together by large wooden pegs. This bridge had stood for a century without sign of decay.

Still another curious-looking arrangement for a bridge Mr. Pope described as being at Chuka, India. It was operated by an endless chain, which supported the platform, and was securely imbedded in masonry at either end.

Contrasting these structures in the bridge line with some of the giants recently erected in this country, an idea can be had of the tremendous progress in bridge building. Mr. Pope, if he could now gaze on the Brooklyn Bridge or some of the great structures built on his plan without supports other than the abutments on the shores, would perhaps speak less harshly of the unappreciative people of America who could not catch his idea at the time he designed the first bridge to connect Manhattan Island with the mainland.

THE OLD FILLMORE MANSION.

The famous Fillmore house, where President Millard Fillmore and his gracious wife dispensed a lavish hospitality for many years, is on Niagara Square, one of the pleasant parts of the City of Buffalo, N. Y. This is the only house that was not draped when the body of the martyred Lincoln rested in Buffalo for a day and night en route to Springfield. It is on record that a few influential citizens notified ex-President Fillmore to drape or repent in tar and feathers, and that reluctantly its owner accepted the alternative and hung a few emblems of mourning upon its walls.

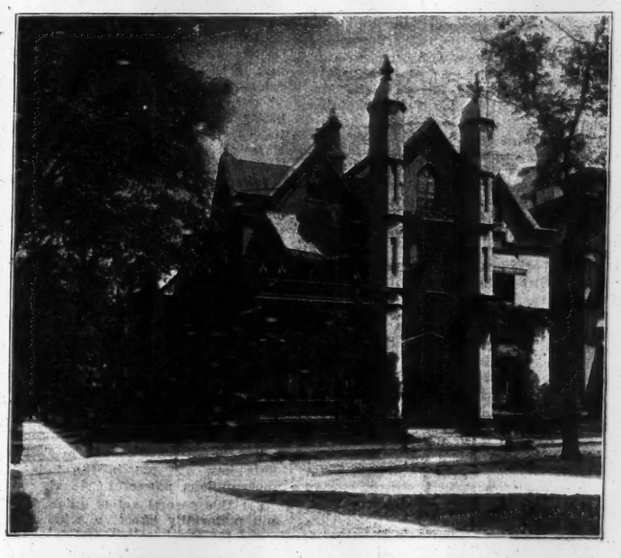
Later, during its existence as an apartment house, the old mansion touched the White House again, for to it came as a bride Mrs. Cleveland's mother, Mrs. Perrine, after several seasons with her daughter in the Executive Mansion. Though again refitted and converted now into a fashionable hotel, the original style of the house has been carefully preserved. The drawing room is just as it used to be. Here are the curious-shaped mirrors which tell no tales, although they have reflected many a distinguished company of guests; also the heavy cornices, quaint cabinets, odd-shaped pieces of rosewood furniture, and French tapestry rug. In a niche on the main stairway a white marble bust of President Fillmore looks out upon the new old scene. To the taste and generous investment of a woman Buffalo owes this careful restoration and preservation of a historic house, Miss C. B. Burtis being its present owner and manager of the new enterprise.

Knew What Was Coming.

From an Exchange.

Gentleman—Been fishing, have you? Caught anything?

Truants from School—No, Sir; we haven't been home yet.



THE FILLMORE MANSION AT BUFFALO.

THE THEATRES

Annie Russell.

A NAUSEATING mess of ill-joined words and crudely devised "situations," signed by that eminent dramatist and romancer, Archibald Clavering Gunter; a new variety farce put together for Peter Dailey by Mr. McNally; a noisy local melodrama by Clay Greene and Ben Teal, devised for the sake of Margaret Cline and seemingly suggested by Mr. Hopkinson Smith's idyll of docks and stables, called "Tom Grogan"—these are not plays that call for serious review after their production is a week old. Gunter's "Florida Enchantment" will be vaguely remembered by a few as one of the vilest things ever inflicted upon our theatrical stage, but happily its influence for evil was as nothing. Feebly written, wretchedly constructed, performed with scarcely a gleam of dramatic intelligence, it was mocked by a few at its first performance and silently endured by the others.

The one consolation to be derived from the shameless production of this thing is that it shows us the lowest depth to which the theatrical stage can be sunk by tasteless speculators. Financiers always feel relieved when "bed-rock" has been reached. That the honest and severe denunciation of Gunter and his so-called play by the newspapers will serve as an advertisement to make the venture profitable I cannot believe. I fancied that Mr. Hoyt would care enough for the reputation of the theatre bearing his name, which he has hitherto kept clean, to close the house even at the risk of a money loss and a lawsuit. The courts would surely uphold him, in the circumstances. But Gunter continues to proclaim his "comedy frolic." The frolicking in the piece is as joyless and pitiful as the ravings of Bedlamites.

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Few comic performers have secured so large a share of popularity as Peter Dailey, with so small a capital of mimetic ability. He is always in the same key. His musical and dramatic gifts are of the smallest. But his presence is cheerful and he seems always to heartily enjoy his own fun. The type he represents is the voluble, easy-going, half-educated, self-satisfied man of the crowded hotel corridors and barrooms, ready with money when he has it, not too scrupulous about fine points of honor, never at loss for a word. The particular type is familiar still, though I fancy it is already beginning to disappear. Some day the multitude will suddenly realize that a loud-talking, persistently facetious, bibulous, bragging "hustler" is rather offensive than otherwise. Meanwhile the variants of the type presented by Mr. Dailey are thought to be "good fellows," and Mr. Dailey's personal humor is a marketable article.

A manuscript copy of one of Mr. McNally's farces would be an interesting object for preservation in a museum. They are all hopelessly plotless and invertebrate, and there is surely no trace of literary ability in them, though their author has long been known as a brisk and able newspaper writer. Yet they must possess some sort of extraordinary merit in comparison with other pieces of the same kind, for they are invariably successful.

It must be as difficult to make a successful entertainment of this kind as to write a good play. Nine out of ten of the acrobatic and musical farces fail. It will not do to say that the fault lies with the performers. There were half a dozen comedians and singers in "The Gold Bug" with abilities supposed to be strong enough to save weak plays from failure. Yet it did not survive a week. Mr. Peter Dailey's present medium is called "A Good Thing."

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One turns with pleasure, in the circumstances, to a consideration of the new melodrama by the author of "Blue Jeans" and "The Still Alarm." "The Cherry Pickers" lacks the clever and original character drawing of Mr. Joseph Arthur's drama of rustic life in Indiana, and the few simple but memorable revelations of every-day human nature the author permitted himself in some of the domestic scenes of that play, but it is more compact, with less waste material, than his fire-engine drama.

Judged from any point of view possible to the critic of the stage, its workmanship is commendable. It is all as elemental and as unlike actual every-day life as one of the dear old tragedies of our forefathers; but it has "comic relief"—and that, too, of an excellent quality. The quick wit and generous impulses of the much-married, hot-tempered Irishwoman in India must remind every one who has read "Vanity Fair" of a long-cherished friend, but I am afraid that not many of the vociferous frequenters of the Fourteenth Street Theatre know Thackeray.

Mr. Arthur's Oriental background suggests in itself a romance of passion, with hate and love at war, and the quick dagger of revenge ever ready. Mr. Pitou's scene painters and costumers have bravely sustained the author. I have rarely seen melodrama so effectively mounted, even in a Broadway theatre. Arthur has in his foreground the stock personages of romantic tragedy—a hero of unexampled purity, endurance, and courage, persecuted by a powerful villain governed by jealousy; an impassioned heroine, who is an example of fidelity and singleness of purpose, quick of resource, and capable of self-sacrifice for love's sake. These, with the conventional low scoundrel, with the saving grace of humor and a late repentance; the aforementioned Milesian widow, a lively girl, a noble young English officer, and a few lay figures endowed with a little life, make the play. There is a Timarch, too, a Viceroy, who comes in to change the catastrophe to a "happy ending"—bringing pardon to the welcome strains of martial music, and he is impersonated with fine dignity by Mr. Nat Jones, who used to make himself look like George Washington in Fourth of July plays.

I confess that my enjoyment of the play was somewhat marred by the futile raving of the captive Afghan, who did not look at all like one of those awful fellows Kipling tells us about in "The Man Who Was a King," and I would have liked the heroine better if she had omitted her long set speech, in hopelessly literary language in the last act. But, after all, these are quite in the vein of the tragedy of our grandsires to which I have been likening the play. If Mr. Arthur will consult Dr. Howells, he will learn that he is suffering from a dreadful malady called atavism. I don't believe that will frighten him a bit, though, and a touch or two of atavism is welcome in a theatrical week marred by the unsavory modernity of Archibald Clavering Gunter.

The likeness of "The Cherry Pickers" to tragedy is strengthened by Mr. Arthur's dependence on the play of elemental passion and emotion for his effects. He has only one mechanical trick scene—that in the gunroom of the fort at Candahar—and the real brass gun that goes off with a bang which can be distinctly heard does not count for much, after all. Indeed, it is ignored in the next act. Nazare and Nourmallee are supposed to have been killed by Afghans.

That the second act is, technically, superfluous, and does not advance the dramatic action, its climax being practically identical with that of Act I., is a serious fault, of course, and one that may imperil the lasting success of the play. Audiences do not think and analyze in a theatre. They feel. The murder of a hitherto unknown person in the interval between Acts I. and II. is not a valuable dramatic device. The tale of the hero's escape is needful only for the dramatic representation of his recapture. The single new development Act II. brings is the conviction of the heroine of conspiracy against the Government. It would be folly to assume that a whole act is needed to explain how she got in the toils of the unscrupulous, powerful Colonel.

Yet this second act is quick, bustling, and pictorially effective, with a capital scene for the heroine; and it is judging Mr. Arthur's play by a very high standard to so judge it. Many four-act melodramas have scarcely enough real "dramatic action" for a one-act play. Their telling effects are purely pictorial. In Arthur's play the fine pictorial effects are subordinate to the action.

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The performance is creditable. William Harcourt has found something he can do well at last, and he is even flexible, now and then, as the Eurasian hero. Miss Roselle Knott sustains the heroic mood with so great dignity of utterance and plastic grace as to compel regret that her nose belongs to the domain of comedy. I should say that Miss Knott, with a little more training, would have every requisite for competent tragic acting except the right kind of a nose.

It is a pity that an actor so modern, not to say recent, as Ralph Delmore, was selected for the rôle of the chief villain. He depicts none of its qualities well, excepting the mere brutality. Mr. Delmore has won fame as the delineator of cowboys, slave overseers, and drivers of express wagons. He is not by nature romantic. Yet he is perpetually fierce. I suppose no other living actor so frequently scares timid playgoers. But I fancy that if Mr. Delmore ever did get across the footlights, you would find him meek as a lamb. Some day an enterprising farce writer will give him the rôle of henpecked husband of a slender little blonde woman; and, after that he'll take to starring.

R. V. Ferguson is acceptable to the gods as the cockney rascal, and Jennie Satterlee makes much of the Irish lady's eccentricities. A youngster in the cast upon whom the eye of expectancy may rest, in view of the present "leading men" famine, is William P. Carleton, who bears himself modestly as the young Lieutenant. He has good breeding as well as good looks, and he comes of a good stock.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

Ghosts of Famous Managers.

There is a yarn current in London that the ghost of the late Sir Augustus Harris has been seen by a veracious watchman of Drury Lane Theatre seated in a proscenium box at dead of night directing an imaginary rehearsal. The old story of the Covent Garden fireman who saw Frederic Gye's ghost is recalled by this tale, though it does not explain it. The fireman was going his rounds about 1 o'clock in the morning when he was amazed to see his old master, looking ghastly white in the half darkness, and standing at the head of the grand staircase where he had so often received noble guests. It was, of course, the Gye Statue, which now stands on its pedestal on the half landing at the Royal Italian Opera, but which, unknown to the fireman, had been brought in during the day.

Bessie Bellwood's Origin and Career.

The baptismal name of the late notorious Bessie Bellwood of the London music halls was Elizabeth Anne Catharine Ann Mahoney. She claimed "Father Prout" as one of her ancestors. Of her thirty-nine years, twenty-five were spent on the music hall and theatrical stage. She began in a small way in Winchester, having as a child left a Bermondsey factory to sing in the halls. She had little talent. Her success was due to her "personality" and her audacity. She was well known in New-York, having crossed the Atlantic half a dozen times. She was superstitious, and a Roman Catholic, professing a deep reverence for her religion. In private life she was known as Mrs. John Nicholson. Her funeral called forth an enormous and generally sympathetic crowd.

The Original Version of "Caste."

Tom Robertson's comedy called "Caste," which is still alive after thirty years, and is almost a classic, was originally written in the form of a short story. It appeared in a Christmas annual called "Rates and Taxes," edited by Tom Hood the younger. The story of the ups and downs of the Eccles family, drunken father and two daughters, was told by a poor-rate collector.

DOROTHY MORTON AS O MIMOSA SAN.

From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.

From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont.

FOUR GEISHA OF THE TEA HOUSE OF TEN THOUSAND JOYS.

THESE pretty women of "The Geisha" need no introduction now. Everybody has seen and heard them. Nor does Miss Dorothy Morton, who is the Geisha, the bright particular geisha of all the geisha, in fact, "the jewel of Asia." You must bear in mind that the word "geisha" is both singular and plural, and that it rhymes with "Asia."

One of Miss Morton's best songs in "The Geisha," which is still drawing crowds at Daly's, is "The Amorous Goldfish." Here are the words, written by Henry Greenbank:

A goldfish swam in a big glass bowl,
As dear little goldfish do—
But she loved with the whole of her heart and soul
An officer brave from the ocean wave,
And she thought that he loved her too!

Her small inside he daily fed
With crumbs of the best digestive bread—
"This kind attention proves," said she,
How exceedingly fond he is of me!"

And she thought, "It's fit-fit-fitter,
He should love my glit-glit-glitter,
Than his heart give away
To the butterflies gay
Or the birds that twit-twit-twitter!"

She flashed her frock in the sunshine bright
That officer brave to charm,
And he vowed she was quite a delightful sight,
So her spirits were gay—till he came one day
With a girl on his stalwart arm.
In whispers low they talked of love,
He begged for a rose and a worn-out glove;
But when they said a fond good-bye
The poor little goldfish longed to die!

And she sobbed "It's bit-bit-bitter,
He should love this crit-crit-critter,
When I thought he would wish
For a nice little fish
With a frock all glit-glit-glitter!"

That charming girl for a time upset
The officer brave and gay,
And his sad little pet he contrived to forget,
For with never a crumb did he chance to come,
So the goldfish pined away.
And when at last some careless soul
With a smash knocked over the big glass bowl
On a Turkey carpet—dead and cold,
Lay the poor little fish in her frock of gold.

But her fate so bit-bit-bitter
Is a story fit-fit-fitter
For a sad little sigh.

As for the four demure, charming, but subordinate geisha, in private life Misses Lila Convere, Mabel Thompson, Mabelle Gillman, and Mabel Strickland, they have a song all to themselves:

Shall we sing you while they bring you
Tea or saki, Sirs,
Dainty lyric panegyric
Of the gentlemen?
We've a solo touching polo
For the officers
And a rondo, rather fond O'
Sentimental men!
Of a hymn in praise of women
Are you fanciers?
Or a sonnet to a bonnet
Supercilious?
We've a ditty of the city
For financiers,
And a ballad of a salad
For the bilious!

Merry little Geisha we;
Come along at once and see
Ample entertainment free—
Given as you take your tea!

The principal geisha has another taking song, in which she laments the hardships of her lot:

A geisha's life imagination tints
With all the charming colors of the rose;
And people won't believe her when she hints
Its beauties are not quite what they suppose.
Because I'm rather quaint and picturesque,
They think that for a butterfly like me,
Existence is delightfully grotesque,
How very much mistaken folks may be!
Oh! dance, my little geisha gay,
And sing your pretty songs, they say,
But don't you see
It's hard on me,
Who sing and dance the livelong day.

And ever as my samisen I play,
Come lovers at my pretty feet to fall;
Who fancy—till I bid them run away—
A geisha's heart has room enough for all.
Yet Love may work his will, if so he please,
His magic can a woman's heart unlock,
As well beneath kimona Japanese
As under any smart Parisian frock.

"We love you, little geisha gay,
Oh, won't you love us too?" they say,
But, don't you see,
It's lost on me,
Who hear the same thing day by day.

Cymbeline, and Kymbeline.

A London wit asserts that at the "first night" performance of "Cymbeline" in the London Lyceum a nice girl in the stalls observed as she glanced at the playbill: "Dear me, what a pity! Ellen Terry does not play Cymbeline, after all. They have put her down for Imogen. Who is Imogen?" Labouchère is the aforesaid wit, and he thus comments: "In spite of Shakespeare readings, high-art academies, and board schools, the vast majority does not apparently know that Cymbeline was a King of Great Britain. From the mere sound, I grant that Cymbeline ought to be a woman."

But what is the sound of Cymbeline's name? The popular pronunciation, followed by Irving, is with a soft "C." But there is the best authority for the hard "C." Hollinshed writes: "Kymbeline, or Cimbeline, the sonne of Theomantius, was of the Britains King after the decease of his father in the yeare of the world 3744," &c.; and when he refers to the King subsequently he uses the spelling "Kymbeline."

LILIPUTIANS AS SKIRT DANCERS.

The droll little German comedians appear in various disguises in their new piece called "The Merry Tramps." Here they all are as "skirt dancers," and Franz Ebert is the funniest little girl of them all.

MUSIC

Col. J. H. Mapleson.

CONDUCTORS AND ORCHESTRAS.

THE LONDON SPEAKER, in its issue of Oct. 3, echoes for London a complaint that has been commonly made of New-York, that its orchestral music is not what it ought to be. Whereas the critics of New-York complain mostly of the system, the London critic specially resents the want of an English conductor. Why it is necessary that the conductor should be of a certain nationality, so long as he makes good music, our London contemporary does not point out and apparently takes for granted. "The concert placards," it says, "during the Winter and Spring offer a continuous series of dissolving views, in which the words Philharmonic, London Symphony, Richter, Mottl, &c., replace one another almost without cessation. * * * London depends for the adequate performance of orchestral music on the skill of a few gifted foreign conductors. Other concerts we have in profusion, but it is to those directed by Richter, Mottl, and other alien though welcome visitors that we have learned to look for a worthy interpretation of orchestral works.

"The truth is that before any band can become a vehicle for the highest musical expression its units must be polarized to the mood of one man, and that man the conductor. Let any one who doubts this consider the effect of a performance under Richter. His band is composed principally of men who also form the nucleus of every other first-rate London orchestra. Richter cannot secure more than the insufficient number of rehearsals usually available for a London concert, yet his results are different not merely in degree, but in kind, from those of our own organizations. Mottl, too, with the assistance of players who have been under the spell of Richter, has been able during the past season to give us readings (notably those of the Eroica and Pastoral symphonies) which must have constituted a new experience to many of those who heard them. Let it be remembered, however, that it is with our own London bands that these concerts have been given. We hasten to record our convictions that the English orchestral player is in many respects the most efficient in the world. It is not, therefore, to any incapacity on the part of our artists that we must look for an explanation of our comparative failure, but rather to the conditions as regards rehearsal and organization under which they have to do their work. The limit of what is possible on the present lines has been reached. No further progress can be hoped for until London has a permanent orchestra attending regularly for practice and paid for every attendance."

This is undoubtedly the point, both in London and in New-York. The nationality of the conductor does not matter in the least. The permanence of the orchestra matters a great deal. In New-York we have two orchestras alleged to be "permanent," but what is wanted is the ability to pay the best musicians a price that will make it worth their while to attend as many rehearsals as are necessary, and to refuse all conflicting engagements. Experience shows that this desirable result cannot be attained without a pecuniary guarantee that amounts to an endowment. Theodore Thomas left New-York because he could not get such a guarantee here and went to Chicago because he could get it there. The prospectus of the Chicago orchestra has been published for the coming season, including the list of works to be performed, and it is calculated to excite the envy of a music lover of New-York, for in extent and range of important works, new and old, we have nothing to be compared with it. A permanent orchestra means an orchestra guaranteed against loss. Boston has had such an orchestra for years, Chicago has now attained one, Cincinnati will have one unless Mr. Van der Stucken's plans for improving the orchestra are thwarted by the stupid selfishness of the local musicians. If the rich music lovers of New-York want a permanent orchestra of the first class they can have it. If they were as public spirited as Mr. Higginson in Boston, or the business men in Chicago who have guaranteed the expenses of the Chicago orchestra, they would have had it long ago.

WRITING BADLY FOR ORCHESTRA

J. F. R. in The Saturday Review.

The odd fact that it is difficult to write very badly for the orchestra has misled some critics into the erroneous belief that to write well for it is less an art than a natural gift. As a plain unromantic matter of fact it is a good deal more difficult to write well for the orchestra than it is even to write badly; though the truth remains that writing badly is not a thing to be lightly accomplished. Handel and Bach tried all their lives, without success; and Haydn and Mozart likewise struggled in vain. Beethoven succeeded in the end; Schubert left a few examples which one may point to with triumph; and if Mendelssohn was too superficial to do anything, even writing badly, really well, his friend Schumann left behind a number of specimens of wrongheaded, ineffective, ugly scoring which ought to be the envy of every professor of the present day.

The truth is, of course, that the earlier men, Handel and Bach, Haydn and Mozart, were not sufficiently attended to: each one orchestrated according to his own crude notions, regardless of the deathless canons of the art laid down by predecessors who knew nothing whatever or next to nothing about the art. Beethoven seems to have been one of the first to perceive, though very vaguely, the indescribably reckless folly of this; for my readers may remember how he was not satisfied with the faults marked in his exercises by Haydn, but must needs permit the German equivalent of an English doctor—i. e., dunce—of music to correct faults which Haydn had passed over as not being faults at all; and by continuing to walk steadily in the footsteps of earlier musicians who knew less than Haydn he finally managed to attain the astonishing ugliness which distinguishes the scoring of certain parts of the finale of the Ninth Symphony from anything which had been done before. But by no means let any one rush to the conclusion that Beethoven was the inventor of the modern method of learning to write badly for the orchestra. He anticipated that method, it is true, but only in a blundering sort of way, just as an imprisoned nobleman is reported to have watched a kettle boiling in the Tower, and thus been led to anticipate the invention of the steam engine.

The real inventor was Schumann. He would have none of your old-fashioned business of learning all about the orchestral instruments by living among them, none of your old-fashioned way of learning to write for them by writing for them. He composed piano music until he had arrived at years of indiscretion, and then decided to write a symphony. So he went out and bought a book—there is the grand secret—and having bought it, spent a few days in reading it, and having read it, spent a few days more in writing his symphony. And the supremacy of the new method was manifest at once when the first bars of his symphony were found to be quite unplayable and the proud inventor of the modern method of learning to write for the orchestra was compelled to transpose the melody a third higher, where it stands to this day, robbing the opening of the allegro of a great part of its effect, and completely destroying the unity of the whole movement. At the first rehearsal the players laughed, but nowadays we do not laugh at the more laughable dodge by which Schumann escaped the consequences of writing badly for the orchestra; rather we seriously and in all solemnity look upon that mangled form of the theme as a heaven-inspired masterstroke. And very far from laughing at Schumann's method of learning to score badly, we have unanimously agreed to adopt it, and it is in general use in our music schools; and at the present day hundreds of young men and women are receiving careful instruction in the art of writing music that cannot be listened to from eminently respectable professors who have never fallen so low as to compose a bar of music calculated to give any one a moment of genuine pleasure.

The London Musical Season.

From The London Daily News, Sept. 25.

To-morrow week the Crystal Palace concerts will start that which promises to be an extremely busy Autumn season. Already between now and Christmas something like 150 concert dates have been fixed, and numerous recital and other concert givers have doubtless yet to be heard from. We have already published details of most of the serial concert prospectuses. Herr Mottl, who, by the way, may very possibly conduct some of the Wagner performances at Covent Garden next Summer in place of Signor Mancinelli, has relinquished his Autumn dates. But even without him orchestral concerts will be very numerous. There are twelve at the Crystal Palace commencing Oct. 3, four by M. Colonne starting Oct. 12, and three by Dr. Richter Oct. 19-Nov. 2. Mr. Henschel's symphony concerts will begin Nov. 12, and the Lamoreux concerts Nov. 16, while there will likewise be orchestral and other performances by the Stock Exchange, the Strolling Players, the Royal Amateur, and the Westminster Orchestras, the Royal College and Royal Academy students. Chamber music will be represented by a dozen popular concerts beginning Nov. 9, three Sarasate and three Gompertz concerts, besides recitals by D'Albert, Borwick, Bispham, Such, Miss and Mr. Heymann, Delafosse, and others. There will be two series of ballad concerts, Sunday orchestral concerts at the Albert Hall and Queen's Hall, and the following among other choral works: "Samson et Dalila," "Israel," "Song of Miriam," "Creation," "Golden Legend," "St. Paul," "Messiah," "Elijah," "Redemption," "Last Judgment," "Stabat Mater," "Lobgesang," "Faust," "Mount of Olives," "Dream of Jubal," "Judas Maccabaeus," "Athalie," "Lauda Sion," "Rebekah," Bach's "Passion" and mass in B minor, and Haydn's "Seasons." Those who cannot find enough music in this list must be insatiable.

Opera in Washington 40 Years Ago.

From Arditi's Reminiscences.

It was during my first long stay in America, and our company was announced for one night, during a terribly cold Winter, at Washington. Shall I ever forget the bitter cold of that season? It was as though we had suddenly been transported to the arctic regions, and the theatre in which we gave our performance was as inadequate to cope with the frost as though we had fixed up a Summer tent for the purpose. "Norma" was the opera, and Grisi, instead of appearing in her traditional white robe with flowing folds, was compelled to come on the stage wearing a huge fur cloak, in which she was huddled up almost to her eyes.

The house only really rose to the occasion with loud bursts of laughter when Mario made his entrance holding a coachman's umbrella over his head—he, as Pollio, being confronted by Norma in their tragical meeting—under which prosaic safeguard both artists cowered while singing their grand duo. The roof of the theatre had given way under the weight of a heavy fall of snow, and its coating of ice, melting under the heat of the gas, was streaming down on the artists.

Reformation by Melodrama.

Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, where the unhappy Capt. Dreyfus is wearing out his existence, was the scene some five and forty years ago of a remarkable experiment in criminal pathology. M. Sarda Garriga, a pronounced Republican and an ally of Rollin, was not viewed with favor by Louis Napoleon, who, after the coup d'état of Dec. 2 found it necessary to deplete the congested prisons of France by wholesale transportation. He accordingly selected

Franz Ebert, of the Liliputians.

M. Garriga as the personal conductor of a party of convicts bound for Cayenne, a polite way of ridding himself of an awkward opponent.

Being a philanthropist, and feeling some sympathy with the poor wretches confided to his charge, M. Garriga hit upon a plan for their moral regeneration. Collecting a group of the worst characters on Devil's Island, he built a wooden theatre, organized a dramatic company, and set about producing plays of the fine old type in which virtue invariably triumphs and vice meets with its deserts.

What ethical success the experiment would have had nobody will ever know, for the Emperor regarded M. Garriga's benevolent design with disfavor, and at the end of six months closed the theatre, dismissing without pension the unhappy manager, who ended his days in want and obscurity.

Cooks Better Paid than Teachers.

From The New-York Hotel Gazette.

A good cook can earn more money than a good educator. With the majority of people the stomach ranks higher than the brain.

MME. TERESA CARRENO.
Will Return to New-York as a Concert Pianiste.

FICTION

Coulson Kernahan.

ON THE EDGE.

"BUT, my dearest child, you should think of others."

"Of others! Not myself, then, mother?"

"Others with yourself, dear."

The speakers paused. Each, in accordance with the workings of her heart, felt reproachful toward the other, and rested silent.

Mother and daughter were arranging, after the futile fashion in which we imagine we may arrange, the future of the one immediately concerned. Eva Morrisson had arrived at the hour wherein to decide the one way or the other the question that comes to almost every woman born of woman. "Here are the cross-roads of your life," says Fate. "Choose now on which path you will tread it out."

The eldest of the large family which customarily clusters within lightly endowed rectory walls, she had chanced at a neighboring tennis party to meet with an Indian Judge, whom at once she had captivated. Something about the girl's manner in its fresh frankness, about her appearance in its bonny youth and lissom grace, had charmed him as never before in his eight-and-forty years had he been charmed, and before the faintest inkling as to such intention on his part had occurred to her unconscious mind he had proposed to her. Assuredly her yea had not been yea, but, on the other hand, perhaps from sheer surprise, neither had her nay been nay; and so, warily, he had besought her to take time to consider the situation and then write to him her decision.

To Mrs. Morrisson the proposition had been joy undiluted. She embraced her child when she told her of it, and congratulated her as if acceptance were a thing already concluded, and so great was the flutter of her delightful excitement that soon she transmitted a portion of it to Eva. With the wretched advantages which were all she was able to give her girl, such a marriage exceeded her most sanguine expectations.

And yet, as the girl was writing her letter the following afternoon, only just as she was writing her letter, some counter-feeling had arisen, and even as the words were on her pen she had laid it down, and, pushing the paper from her, had sprung to her feet with "No!" sounding from the bottom of her heart. What it was she did not know; why it was she could not have told you; there had come no influence interfering with that which was all upon the one side; no word, no sound, nothing save some occult voice within, some subtle knowledge where as yet no knowledge was, some undercurrent, dim, nebulous, undefined, that had stopped her, whispering, "Not yet! not yet!"

Flushed and determined, she had gone to tell her mother her fresh and final decision, which Mrs. Morrisson had listened to aghast and discomfited, had combated and gainsaid to her utmost, and terminated by reminding her that not herself alone was included in such wanton sacrifice of the good laid before her.

"You see, dear child," she resumed at length, "it is not as if you had any dislike to Mr. Clifford. Mine would then be the last of all tongues to ask, or wish, or counsel you to marry him, for I should hold that a wrong to you and a wrong to him as well. But you have told me that already you so much like him, and that he is kind and good I can see for myself; and such being the case, the love will come; indeed, dearest, you will find it so."

True, all true, and each word as she listened sank into Eva's heart. How often had she envied other girls of her age who went up to London and mingled with the crowd, and saw men and women as they were, and knew them, who trod the world's stage and acted on it, and not merely read about its play, as she was forced to do. How often had she longed restlessly to dress and talk and bustle with the rest, instead of idly droning.

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Before the corn was garnered and the harvest festival held in the old square-towered English country church, Eva Morrisson was on her way to India with James Clifford as her husband.

And a wholly happy woman young Mrs. Clifford was; her letters were brimful of her life, and all the pleasure and sparkle therein. James was such a dear old thing, the dearest old thing; there was nothing he would not, did not, do for her. He had bought for her the handsomest pony in all the station, and she rode every morning. James did not ride, but there were always plenty who did, and she had learnt to in less than no time, and it was delightful. And there were tennis parties, and polo and band playing she went to in the cool of the afternoon, and races and ghymkhanas and lots of dances. And directly Flossie was grown up she must at once come out to her; no difficulty about the passage money, as James would settle all that; James was always so kind and good, and they often talked about it.

James Clifford at eight-and-forty was as an old man. Some there are who are young at fifty, and some are elderly at five-and-twenty, and to this latter class indisputably he belonged, so that by the time he had reached his present age he felt old, looked old, and counted as old. It seemed but natural that he should drive, not ride; watch tennis, and not play it; go through his appointed part in the official quadrille at balls, and then lapse spectator only for the remainder of the revels.

On all sides Mrs. Clifford easily won popularity. She was new, and that in itself in a circumscribed Anglo-Indian society was an attraction. She was gay and bright and good-nature personified. All her European dresses were welcome to the inspection of the other ladies to supply them with "hints" and "good ideas," and sections of her trousseau were forever on the rounds undergoing copy.

"She's most awfully nice," said the Major in command.

"Jolly little thing."

"Best little woman out."

"Gay as any skylark, and, tell you what, thorough good, too. True as steel to old Thingummy."

"Ye-es, awfully nice, so she is." This was drawled by the Major.

"Passionless little doll, though," remarked a Lieutenant.

"Well, Norton, old chapple," cried out the youngest sub., "give us your word. Why so silent, oh, connoisseur among the fair? What's your opinion, eh?"

"That the lady in question is too good to be under your discussion," and the speaker turned on his heel and walked out of the room.

"Great rot Norton taking it up like that!" grumbled the youth; "only just among ourselves."

"The greatest," agreed the Major.

So far as he personally was concerned, Mrs. Clifford had already been tried, and according to his standard, found wanting. His was the rôle of laying siege to every young married woman who happened to come within his ken, and he had therefore exerted himself to be especially agreeable to her on her first arrival, being pleased to feel how success was promising to crown his efforts, until she herself all unconsciously had dispelled the illusion. He was fixing his day for going to visit her, and her unconcealed pleasure had been quite delightful to observe.

"Did you not say," he asked, bending to her and speaking low, "that Thursday is the day your husband sits in court?"

"Thursday, yes."

"That, then," in a yet lower key, "shall be my day of call."

"But no," she had exclaimed in her clear girl's voice, that all the country might hear, totally misunderstanding her man. "It would be a pity he should miss you," and the most accomplished mistress of finesse could no more effectually have undeceived him.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Clifford rather liked Capt. Norton. Honestly, for some time unconsciousness reigned alike on his side, though, of course, he first discovered the inklings of what was to be. He marked her eyes, that went seeking him at parties before he had joined her, while she was all unaware they did so. He noted the first fleeting touches of embarrassment before she had felt their transitory inconvenience. He learned it in dancing and in sitting and in talking when she was yet ignorant of it, and he loved her all the deeper for it, acknowledged so boldly to himself, and willfully persisted in it, shutting his eyes recklessly to its consequences. And then—then were hers opened, but only after she had deeper drifted, for this was how it came to pass. They were out for an early morning ride, in highest spirits both. The charm of the sun as yet without its scorch, and the air, and the flowers, and the subtler, still more stimulating one of their own companionship, had laid their spells upon them; their laughter bubbled forth constantly; talk came easily, small silences that intervened no less pleasantly, to judge by features soft with smiles; then he discovered that something about her saddle had gone wrong.

"Your syce must, I think, have put it on a bit crooked from the first," he said.

"Oh, bother my syce! Then I must get off, I suppose."

"You had better, and let me settle it properly. You would not fancy going over the Khud, would you?"

"No, indeed!" she cried, shuddering away from mere thought of the deep ravine beneath, darkness and death, and up here above life so radiantly bright. "Never, never!"

Lightly down she sprang, and having rearranged her saddle to his satisfaction, he put her up again.

"My strap!" she said, bending to her foot; and somehow her head brushed against his. As he raised his face, their glances met and staid. What was it? In his eyes some strange glow, in hers a new wild light—before they could be torn asunder, lips had joined. * * *

"You would not fancy going over the Khud," but so few minutes before he had said to her, and "No, never, never!" she had shudderingly replied, but alas and alas for the moral descent and the deep ravine of guilt that she had plunged herself headlong toward!

From that day began for her misery and mad enjoyment, despair and delight, months of living happy to intoxication when with Capt. Norton, wretched to desolation if apart from him. About equal hung the balance of the scale, and then every one was talking, he told her, and their meetings must consequently become more sub rosa, and then the wretchedness began predominating for her, hating herself for hypocrisy to her husband, but unable to keep herself from her lover. Could she but gain strength enough to tear herself altogether from him, she thought, and go home on some pretext! while all the time she but framed her days so as to keep with him, and he could not, did not, see half enough of her, he said.

Then came the end to it all. Her husband was to be away for two whole days, leaving early one morning, returning late the following night, and she was to be alone. Consequently, Capt. Norton said he would not go to her bungalow, but would she meet him in the evening out in the semi-darkness of the budding moon, among the trees, when there would be nobody about to spy?

She was going, but she never before had taken any step so bold as this. She felt it keenly; her heart kept throbbing so, almost it hurt her; her whole frame trembled; she could see nothing clearly before her eyes. In place of the compound and the palms and mango trees kept ever rising up in front of them the old ivy-covered rectory walls and its little lawn and flower-beds, with the road running by them, and beyond the quiet graveyard where so many slept peacefully. How she had despised it all, yet how much better for her feet never to have taken her beyond those narrow precincts, thence to the silent grave, than have brought her to the ways whither they now were straying.

Again she heard her mother's words uttered long ago, and never since recalled, now all at once sound distinctly in her ears: "But, my child, you should think of others, others with yourself." Clearly now she remembered them; clearly now they seemed again to point upon her acts. As if in a dream slowly along the verandah she went, starting for her tryst, out into the compound, past the bananas tall and the bamboos flickering in the moonlight, when suddenly she found herself confronted by the doctor of the station, evidently agitated.

"Oh, Mrs. Clifford, I beg your pardon for startling you, but my business is urgent. Your husband—"

"My husband!" she urged him as he paused confusedly, screamed at him almost, from the tension of her high-strung nerves. "What of him? Has—"

"Nothing wrong with him; no, no, my dear lady! Your husband must be told something, I was about to say, if he is not too far to send to. I grieve to have alarmed you. My news is, happily, not of him, but"—good soul, he never did know anything of any one save in professional manner, and hastened to reassure her—"that poor Capt. Norton—he knew him well, I think, and I should like him to be told—there are some little matters—"

"Told what?" came the husky whisper.

"He is dead, poor fellow. Very sad, very sad! Died an hour ago—cholera—bad case—well and hearty at tiffin, and now dead. Heaven bless my soul!" as young Mrs. Clifford tumbled in a heap at his feet.

* * * * * * * *

Some years afterward Judge Clifford retired with a fine pension and a full purse. He bought as handsome a house as South Kensington contains, and therein he dwelt most happily with his still youthful wife, a quiet, gentle, rather sad-eyed young hostess, but very charming, as pronounced all the guests to whom she did the honors at his handsome dinner parties, not over-strong, as she had never quite recovered the effects of a most severe fever contracted when out in India. Older friends noted how, though she had seemed so much too young for him when they married, she had now quite grown up to him, and what a successful match it had turned out, and all the younger Morrissons got a helping hand in the world, and, girls and boys, according to their lights, had their separate reasons for being grateful to the Summer that had made James Clifford acquainted with their Eva.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Charles Frohman, though one of the most conspicuous men in this country, and well known in England and France, will never sit for his photograph nowadays. There is an old picture of him, taken years ago, which occasionally appears in illustrated newspapers, but it does not look much like him.

—Mary Jerrold, the grave little university girl of "Mary Pennington, Spinster," is a granddaughter of Douglas Jerrold. Walkes, the author of the play, is her cousin. This is the only prominent part she has ever acted. Her real name is Mary Jerrold Allen.

—Cricket is the hobby of Dr. A. Conan Doyle. He recently played for the Authors' Club, scoring 101 runs, thirteen more than the score of the opposing team from the Press Club. J. M. Barrie, "Ian Maclaren," played with Dr. Doyle in that game.

—Under the will of the late Peter Whitcomb of Boxborough, Mass., the town of Boxborough receives $5,000, the income of which is to be used for the care and rebuilding of roads and bridges in the town.

—A ranch in Texas of several thousand acres is the place to which J. W. Rogers, the famous horseman, will retire. He trained Sam S. Brown, Stuyvesant, and Blue Wing, and so made himself known to racing men all over the world.

—Mme. Modjeska's hobby is bee raising. She has 600 hives on her California ranch. The honey, made from the white sage flowers, the Madame thinks, is the finest and sweetest in the world. She makes it a profitable hobby.

—His great success as a singer has not made Jean de Reszke forget that he is a practical horseman. He bred, broke, and trained the colt that recently won the Warsaw Derby for him.

—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton will deliver the eulogy upon the late ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, at the memorial meeting to be held next month at Harvard University.

—A rusty black suit, an old-fashioned Kossuth hat of the same color, and a very red nose, distinguish "Lucky" Baldwin at a race track. He looks little like a millionaire.

—Much of the wealth which Paderewski has taken from this country has been used to secure the best medical attendance for his son, who is afflicted with spinal complaint.

—Though he looks like a preacher, W. J. Anderson, private secretary to Gov. Upham of Wisconsin, was a wild cowboy in his younger days.

—The first authentic account of Dr. Nansen's arctic voyage will be given by him before the Royal Geographical Society, at London.

—The Czar of Russia is fond of exercising on the bicycle, and is said to be a good wheelman.

WOMANKIND

Mrs. E. S. Mead.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

THE first convention of the Western New-York Federation of Women's Clubs, which was in session in Buffalo several days of the past week, was as live and interesting as the strong springing into life of the association last June foretold. As has been before noted in these columns the State body does not view with favor this stalwart youngster who is not content to blossom as a brilliant slip upon the parent stem, but roots itself at once as a rival tree that promises vigorous growth. A Buffalo woman in the city a few days ago undoubtedly voices the spirit of the new federation when she says:

"If we live we shall have demonstrated our cause of being. Some of the objectors to our existence offer in excuse that we are superfluous; that we can get all we need in the way of inter club communion from the State body to which we may go every year. That is all very well for the few women of means and leisure who can devote the time and money to the yearly meetings of the State body, which to accommodate all interested must be held in turn in all parts of the State. Except when it meets in Buffalo, as this year, we Western New-Yorkers are not likely to be benefited, and there is a brilliant colony of clubs in the western tier of towns which wants closer and more frequent intercourse than that afforded by the State association. It was this feeling which developed the State bodies in preference to the general federation. And, as I say, the enthusiasm and interest already aroused in the Western Federation are the best proofs that it was wanted."

The brilliant Scribblers' Club of Buffalo, while it did not originate the new federation, took the initiative when it found that such an organization was desired, and by its indorsement and cooperation has contributed much to its flourishing start and growth.

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The question of Sunday meals is once more prominent. A recent article in The Medical Record arguing against the want of dietary wisdom which prompts us to upturn the meal routine once in seven days has been widely copied and much commented upon. The writer in The Record assumes that in most families Sunday breakfast is about 10 and dinner between 2 and 3 o'clock, which he characterizes as "a vicious system of late rising and abstinence followed by gluttony." He urges that the stomach, accustomed to regular work at regular intervals for six days out of every seven, becomes used to it and is ready at the same times and for the same work on the seventh day. Failing to receive it, the digestive secretions are absorbed, and when the meal comes its healthful assimilation is wanting.

Even more prevalent than the routine inveighed against by the medical authority is the one followed in most country homes, and in many city households as well. This is a late and unusually hearty breakfast, followed by the dinner of the week in quantity and quality at 1 or 1:30. At 6, when, on the other days of the week, a substantial meal is the rule, on Sundays cold meat, salad, cake, and sweetmeats are proffered to the stomach already outraged by the preceding routine of the day.

Of course the result is disastrous. The gentle melancholy of Sunday afternoon is usually an emotion engendered by the noon overfeeding, and "blue Monday" means only the indigestion following Sunday's reversal of routine. By Tuesday or Monday night the normal is again assumed, and gastric peace reigns till the following Sunday.

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Many housekeepers will read and admit all this, and then fall back on the plea that Sunday is the maids' day of relaxation, and they object to preparing and, worse, clearing away a dinner at 6 o'clock. This is a side of the question not to be ignored, for Sunday is a very refreshing and valuable relief to the monotonous drudgery of the kitchen, and should not be unreasonably interfered with. Where a second maid is kept, however, there should be no argument of this sort, as, taken in turn, the extra work on the Sunday night at home is more than compensated for by the earlier and easier getting away on the Sunday out. It is the one-servant establishment where the Sunday dinner at the usual weekly time becomes more of a problem. On the maid's day out the mistress must manage the meal, and she naturally prefers the lighter one. The health of the family, however, is worth one of two things, either the services of a regular supply to take the maid's place on her holidays, or the effort of a little extra planning to secure at such times a better dietetic formula of meals.

In this connection the testimony of a housekeeper whose home is in a neighboring city is of value: "I was convinced several years ago," says she, "that the invariable recurrence in my family of Monday indigestion was the result of Sunday's irregularity. But I was confronted, as are many other women, with the necessity of considering the inclination of the one general housework maid who serves in my establishment. I have, however, made a compromise that works very satisfactorily. We really don't have any dinner at all on Sunday—that is, a regulation one. Our luncheon is enriched by the soup that usually is served at dinner, and the main dish which follows that is hearty, like corn-fritter oysters now, escalloped oysters later, with salad, a pitcher of chocolate, and wafers and fruit. I take pains to provide something that everybody likes, and a tasty relish goes with it. The evening meal is a supper that is practically a dinner. Only the round of vegetables, gravy, and soup are left out; it is these which make the dinner getting difficult and the clearing away a long operation. Last Sunday, for example, we had a broiled steak, a dish of baked hominy prepared with grated cheese, of which we are inordinately fond; raw tomatoes served whole, with French dressing; hot crackers, cheese, and black coffee. All that I had to do, for it was Sarah's Sunday out, was to broil the steak. She set the table, peeled the tomatoes and left them in the ice box, and got the dish of hominy ready to put in the oven. Five minutes by the clock after the steak was broiled saw the meal on the table. The crackers were heated in a minute by one of the children just before the Edam cheese, which is always ready, was brought in, and our little drip coffee pot made our café noir on the table. Often we have a roast fowl, veal loaf, with a dish like escalloped tomatoes or baked macaroni to go with it. The meat is prepared in the morning or the day before, if it can be; a little care and experiment develop the faculty of judicious selection. We live well on Sundays, but we live regularly, and enjoy the same degree of health on that day and on Monday that we do the rest of the week."

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These are the days that try not men's souls so much as housekeepers' table linen. The luscious fruits linger with us to the delight of the appetite and the destruction of napery unless great care is taken. All table linen should be carefully looked over before being laundered; a stain which is easily removable before the soaping process becomes as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians afterward. Most fruit stains will yield to boiling water if promptly applied. Stretch the linen over a bowl and direct the stream from the teakettle full upon the spot. For those obstinate discolorations—peach stains—it is prudent to rub in alcohol before using water. The rich, dark-colored chocolate leaves a not easily rubbed out trace on napkins; such should be soaked in cold water before washing by the ordinary process.

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Some of the English papers are indulging in romantic speculations over those two imperial babies, the little Russian Grand Duchess Olga and the two-year-old Prince Edward of York. Poor little infants! The national matchmakers might at least let the innocents put aside their nursing bottles and rattles before they marry them off.

M. H. W.

MOUNT HOLYOKE'S DISASTER.

The recent burning of the main building of Mount Holyoke College just as its students had reassembled for its sixty-first year has not yet ceased to thrill the land with regret and sympathy, and the following extract which THE TIMES is permitted to make from a private letter, together with the picturesque but mournful ruins whose picture accompanies it, will be received with interest:

"There was never a minute," runs the letter, "from the time the fire began that we were not brave and calm and hopeful. There was never a moment of panic. The statement in some of the New-York newspapers that the President was overcome and guarded by the teachers was absolutely unfounded. As soon as Mrs. Mead had done what she could at the building, she went into Mrs. Cook's—the little house adjoining us at the south, where she had her headquarters for two or three days. Mrs. Cook is a good deal of an invalid, to whom quiet is indispensable, but there were no invalid homes the night of the fire in South Hadley. Every one was open to the students; farmers came from the adjoining towns, begging to be allowed to help by taking the girls and their roofless belongings home. As soon as it was evident I could not stay longer in the house, (Mrs. Mead had sent me to guard the attic and upper story to see that none were left and that none ventured too late into their rooms,) I went out and, with pencil and paper, Miss H. and I stationed ourselves at South Gate to take the names of students and assign them places for the night. By 10 o'clock every student had a comfortable home, and we knew where she was. Though we were so sure there was a great burden lifted next morning, when, at chapel roll call, the last girl answered to her name. The 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow' that followed had a volume in it very possible to those who had praise in their hearts."

The letter continues with a graphic description of that inspiring morning scene in the chapel when the girls cheered and encouraged the burdened Faculty with their "Holyoke, Holyoke, tried and true!" It was feared that many girls, notably the members of the freshman class, would feel like leaving, but only three have gone away. Miss McKinley, a niece of the Republican Presidential candidate, received a telegram advising that, as Holyoke was burned, she go to some other college, naming one. She replied, "Go to * * *. Not much!" and the word came back over the wire, "Stay at Holyoke, by all means. William A. McKinley." This is the spirit of the girls all through the college. Letters and telegrams of sympathy were received from Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Cornell, the Western, with $100 toward rebuilding; Rainesville, and other schools.

"When people come and ask us," to quote the letter again, "when will you start up again? How soon will work go on? we are proud to say that work is going on. Work has never stopped. We have thought it better to keep the classes organized and meet them at stated times. Of course we have not expected lessons, but we have kept the girls interested, and now real work is really in progress, though we are only a week away from what staggered us, and what most thought would disband us.

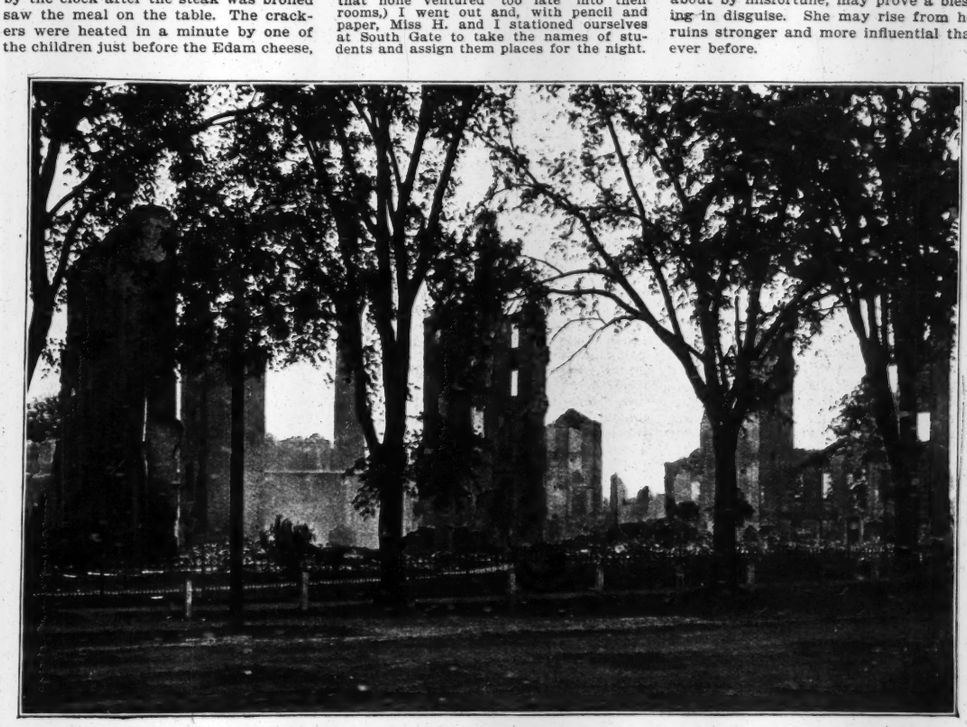
"I hope any one who has opportunity will tell Mr. Rockefeller what a boon our skating rink has been to us. He must have built it for this occasion. All the goods of the college and students were within twenty-four hours housed there, and a drizzling the next day would have ruined everything but for that. It is so large and roomy, it has been ample for everything saved. Some of us did not need to look for things saved there. Most of the teachers have lost heavily."

The girls are now all re-housed, either in the other buildings or in private homes in the town, the college assuming all expenses of board and transportation to and from the college.

The New-York Alumnae Association is responding nobly in this emergency.

It has pledged itself to raise the $3,500 needed to complete the Mary Brigham Building Fund. This is for $30,000, of which Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the generous Western giver, will give $10,000 when $20,000 is raised. Already $16,500 has been pledged, and now the remainder is guaranteed by the New-York Alumnae. At the meeting of the Executive Committee good progress was reported. Contribution may be sent to the President, Mrs. Edwin Atwell, 1,088 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Pearson's gifts to Holyoke are munificent. He has contributed $40,000 to the building fund and a contingent $50,000 to an endowment fund of $200,000 when the remainder shall be raised. Such gifts spur all friends of Holyoke, the "mother of colleges," to extra endeavor. Her great present need, too, brought about by misfortune, may prove a blessing in disguise. She may rise from her ruins stronger and more influential than ever before.



RUINS OF MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Surprised Laugh.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

THERE is a funny little story connected with the laughing boy whose face is just above these words. He is an up-town boy, who is as jolly and full of fun as most boys, except when company is around, when he grows very solemn, and cannot be made to smile. A gentleman who comes to his papa's house very often used to tease him about his serious looks, and every time would ask him if he were not ready to laugh. Alfred, for that is the boy's name, took these questions very seriously, and would not smile. One day, however, the gentleman happened to come in while Alfred and his brother were out in the yard at play. They were laughing and screaming, and the visitor, looking out of the parlor window, for once caught Alfred with his face stretched in something even more than a smile. Quick as a wink, he slipped out a little pocket camera which he happened to have with him, and, without Alfred's suspecting him, took a snap shot of his broad grin. The next time he came he brought this picture, developed and printed, and Alfred was so surprised and amused when he saw how he looked, and heard how he had been caught, that he could not help laughing again. Since then the two have been the best of friends, and the boy no longer eyes him solemnly and without a smile when he makes his appearance.

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A little New-York girl, who has some relatives in Paris, has gone over there to spend the Winter and to go to school. She has been very much interested to know what her schooldays would be like, and the French gentleman under whose care she has traveled to the French capital was able to tell her something about it. At the school which she will attend she will be taught sewing and dressmaking and fine embroidery, as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic. She will have Thursday for a half holiday, and she will go to school on Saturday, which will seem very odd to her. She will find very many of the French children's games like those she has played in this country—hide-and-seek, blind man's buff, and battledore and shuttlecock. When it comes Christmas time, how very funny it will seem to set out her shoe for her Christmas gifts instead of hanging up her stocking, but that is what she will do if she follows the example of her little French neighbors.

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Little three-year-old Nellie watched the pussy eating her breakfast the other morning, lapping the milk from the saucer with her tongue, as cats will, for a minute or two, then she climbed down from her high chair and brought her own pretty little silver spoon, and, laying it down on the edge of the saucer, said: "There, pussy, that's for you." She seemed much surprised when pussy took no notice of the gentle hint, but went on lapping as before, without even a glance at the dainty little spoon.

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These bright Autumn nights are the time to watch for falling stars, as they are called, as at this season of the year they are most frequently seen. Many of you have probably seen in some museum a piece of meteorite, which is the proper name for them, as they are often picked up, and specimens are quite common. We have just been interested in the return of Lieut. Peary, who went to Greenland last Summer on purpose to bring back the huge meteorite, weighing tons, which he found there on one of his trips. He was not successful, however, as the apparatus he took for moving the great mass proved unequal to the task, and he or some one else will have to try again. These meteorites are black and glittering, and are composed mostly of iron and stone. They are brittle and easily broken. They appear in the daytime as well as in the night, passing swiftly through the air and disappearing, usually with a loud explosion. In the late Autumn, in the month of November, the most meteorites are to be seen, and the astronomers have discovered that once in thirty-three years the earth seems to pass through a cloud of them, as at such intervals unusually large numbers are noticed. The most famous display of meteors that we know about of late years was that of sixty-three years ago, in 1833. It was like a shower of stones and lasted almost all of one night. This frightened many persons, particularly ignorant persons, who were sure the end of the world had come. But there is nothing to fear from them, except that it would not be pleasant to be struck by one, as they weigh all the way from 25 to 100 pounds.

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The question agitating the college boys who have entered those places of learning this Fall is, "What shall we call ourselves?" The freshmen of '96 will be graduated in 1900, and, following a long-honored custom of dropping the first two integers of the year, they should call themselves the class of '00. But that is naught-naught, and means nothing. It is not to be thought of, they say spiritedly. Yet the long "1900" has a very odd sound, and, besides, will be very hard to contrive a yell for. Even the girls' colleges are fretting over the question, but can see no way out of the dilemma except the use of the full date—1900. At least it will be a compensation for the awkward designation to be graduated in so remarkable a year as is 1900, when the century date is to be altered, and the "18" that has been in use for a hundred years must yield to "19." We shall all make some odd slips of the pen before we can readily write off that new date when it comes.

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A Virginia teacher has a boy of ten years in her school who recently prepared this very original composition:

WINTER.

Winter is the coldest season of the year because it comes in winter mostly. In some countries winter comes in summer and then it is very pleasant. I wish winter came in Summer in this country for then we could go skating barefooted and we could snowball without gitting our fingers cold.

It snows more in winter than any other season. A wickit boy took my skates and ran off with them and I couldn't ketch him. Mother says judgment will overtake him well if judgment dose he will halve to be pretty lively in his legs for that boy can run buly. Now I will stop.

***

The Chinese are said to be very skillful in telling the time of day by looking into a cat's eyes. When they want to know what o'clock it is, they will run to the nearest cat, open her eyes, and at once tell what time it is. This they do by observing the size of the aperture of the pupil of the eye, which they have discovered is of varying size at different hours of the day, being affected by the position of the sun and the character of light, even when the day is cloudy.

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Ned, who is seven, is a great tease, and his small brother of four bears the brunt of his tormenting disposition. The other day his mother reproved him, when, as usual, the little brother had been brought to the crying pitch by his badgering senior. "Dick ought not to cry, I don't hurt him," was Ned's excuse. "You hurt his feelings," said mamma, and Ned looked up with a roguish twinkle: "Well, can't you tie a rag around them?" and even the sad little Dick had to laugh at the idea of having his feelings tied up as if they were a sore finger.

A CURIOUS LIFE-SAVING STATION

Those of you who have been at the seashore this Summer have probably visited the nearest life-saving station, for they are so scattered along the North Atlantic coast that one is quite sure not to be very far away from one of them. The surfboats, life-cars, apparatus for shooting lines aboard a ship in distress, and the other tools of the noble trade in which these professional life savers are engaged are always of special interest to children. The gale which swept the coast early this week kept the men at these houses very busy, and, as October is regarded as a particularly boisterous month, it is probable they will get little rest while it lasts.

But this is not to tell you what you already know, but about a new sort of life-saving station recently established. If any of you are ever near it, you will certainly want to visit it. It is a floating station for Boston Bay, and its great value lies in the fact that it can be anchored outside the surf line. As you have often read, it is the booming breakers that prevent the quick service of the life savers. Their boats, built especially for battling with them, are yet often unable to override the tremendous combers that break on the bar of a dangerous coast, and precious time is lost while the attempt to launch the boat is made over and over again. The new floating station is outside of all this, and is a big, low boat, looking something like a house-boat. It measures 100 feet in length, and is heavily and safely anchored beyond the surf. At one end the men have their living cabins and a pilot house built high to serve as a lookout. The most novel part of the station boat is a perfect harbor in one end of it. It is like a big swimming tank cut right out of the main deck, in which may safely lie moored and ready for quick use the surf-boats of the crew. This harbor is covered by the upper deck, which extends over it, and protected on all sides by stout bulkheads.

A test is to be made of this one floating station, and if it proves the success expected more will be built and placed.

THE WISEST PLAN.

Suppose, my little lady,
Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying,
Till your eyes and nose were red?
And wouldn't it be pleasanter
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas dolly's
And not your head that broke?

Suppose you're dressed for walking
And the rain comes pouring down,
Will it clear off any sooner
Because you scold and frown?
And wouldn't it be nicer
For you to smile than pout,
And so make sunshine in the house
When there is none without?

Suppose your task, my little man,
Is very hard to get,
Will it make it any easier
For you to sit and fret?
And wouldn't it be wiser
Than waiting, like a dunce,
To go to work in earnest
And learn the thing at once?

Suppose that some boys have a horse
And some a coach and pair,
Will it tire you less while walking
To say, "It isn't fair"?
And wouldn't it be nobler
To keep your temper sweet
And in your heart be thankful
You can walk upon your feet?

Suppose the world doesn't please you,
Nor the way some people do,
Do you think the whole creation
Will be altered just for you?
And isn't it, my boy or girl,
The wisest, bravest plan,
Whatsoever comes or doesn't come,
To do the best you can?

PHOEBE CARY.

Needn't Be Prayed For.

A little four-year-old girl was saying her prayers the other night, and after her "Now I lay me" asked God to bless her papa, mamma, each one of her brothers and sisters, and Mr. and Mrs. Black, mentioning a lady and gentleman of whom the little daughter was very fond, and who had dined with the family that night. Her wise older sister of six years listened critically to the prayer, and when it was done, said severely: "It isn't necessary to pray for any one outside your own family. You shouldn't have prayed for Mr. and Mrs. Black. God might get so many names mixed up."

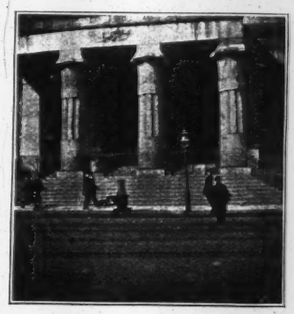
Read Like Dictated Opinions.

An interesting experiment of a kind novel on the Continent has just been made by the woman editor of a girls' paper published in Paris. The readers of La Revue des Jeunes Filles were invited to state on postcards, appending their ages, the kind of reading they would prefer to find in the periodical, and the authors of their choice. The answers published show a very general disinclination for stories—at least, after the age of fifteen—and a distinct preference for solid matter, historical, biographical, or political.

One young lady asks for "an account of the origin and organization of the various branches of public instruction in France." Others wish to know something about the army and navy, perhaps for more mundane ends. One modestly says, "Please put in enough about politics to enable me to understand Papa." Another reminds the editor that "before we preside over our own establishments, we exercise a powerful influence over our excellent parents. I should like, therefore," she proceeds, "biographies of famous women."

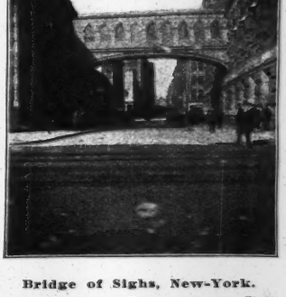
A BRIDGE OF SIGHS IN NEW-YORK

Did you know that New-York has a Bridge of Sighs as well as Venice? Young folks learn very promptly about the Venetian Bridge of Sighs, for there are many pictures of it, and the stories told of it are of the sort to make children remember about it. As so many New-York boys and girls go abroad too, nowadays, it is probably that more than a few of you have seen it, as it stands stretched across the canal in Venice, from the



Entrance to the Tombs.

Ducal Palace to the city prison. It is called the Bridge of Sighs because in the early days of its existence many hopeless and innocent victims of Venetian injustice crossed it and undoubtedly breathed despairing sighs as they did so. Men who once entered the prison to which it leads were not apt to come out again in those days. Our "Bridge of Sighs" leads from the new Criminal Court House to the Tombs Prison, and you will understand when you compare the two pictures how easily it came to



Bridge of Sighs, New-York.

be called after the European one. It certainly looks a good deal like it, but the sighing done on the New-York bridge is not hopeless, for the justice of an American court in the nineteenth century is more to be relied upon than were the decisions of the mysterious Council of Ten and Cabinet of Three of the sixteenth century in Venice.

The picture of the entrance of the Tombs Prison is also shown that you may admire the beauty of its architecture. It is to be torn down soon and replaced by a larger structure, which is

Bridge of Sighs, Venice.

another reason for fixing it in your memories by a picture. It is still the finest example of Egyptian architecture we have in America, its design being taken from a tomb of one of the old Egyptian Kings.

From London Punch.

A DRY CALLING.

"Th' ole squire stop an' spoke to me this marnin', an' Oi ast 'im 'ow Master Philip was gettin' on in Lunnon. 'Oh,' says 'e, ''e's bin called to the bar.' Oi dunno wot 'e meant, so Oi didn' say nothin'; but Oi says to meself, 'Ah,' Oi says, 'from what Oi remember of 'im 'e didn' want no callin'!'"

The Envious Poet.

"It would be nice to be a gas meter," sighed the poet when his wife handed him the grocer's account and the bill for rent that had just been presented.

"Which doesn't seem to have any particular bearing on the payment of those bills," remarked the wife as she turned to tell the collectors as sweetly as possible to call on the day after to-morrow.

"But it does, you know," said he, not minding the interruption. "Now, if I was a gas meter instead of a poet, I should be steadily at work and get paid for all the 'feet' I turn out. The meter, you see, has the best of it."

Slightly Muddled.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Who is that fine-looking woman next to your wife?"

"That isn't my wife."

"Which one do you mean?"

"Why, the one next to the fine-looking woman."

"I didn't ask you anything about her."

"No, but you alluded to her as my wife."

"Any harm in that?"

"There might be if the fine-looking woman heard you."

"What has she got to do with it?"

"She's my wife."

"Heavens! I don't believe you know which one I mean."

"All right, let's go back to the punch bowl."

Looked Like Beardsley's Latest.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss Doter—Oh, what a lovely poster! Where in the world did you get it?

Mrs. Homes—Poster? Oh, I see. Ned tried to fling an egg out of the window, but he never was much of a marksman, and it went smash against the wall.

From The Harlem Life.

REASON FOR DELAY.

Guest (at country hotel)—What kept you so long. Were you waiting for the hen to lay the egg?

Waiter—This was the only egg in the place, and the hen had been sitting on it for a week or more, and we had an awful time to get it away from her.

Indefinitely Postponed.

From The New-York Dispatch.

"Why, old man, I didn't think she would utterly refuse you."

"Well, it was about the same thing."

"How so?"

"Well, she said she was willing to wait for me until I could support her."

Knew His Weakness.

From The Boston Budget.

Now, the Saunterer dreamed a dream, the scene whereof was heaven, even beside the portal. And how long he had been in heaven he knew not, for there was no time; nothing but an endless symphony; a soul perception as of ethereal song.

Now, the portal was of dull gold, and near it, making a little color harmony, stood Saint Peter and Saint John, clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful, and between them a certain cherub, that messenger who precedes the coming of a soul. But on the faces of the saints was a perplexity, in which the cherub seemed to take a childish interest.

"Well," said Saint Peter, finally, "you'll have to look after the details, you know,"

"Bless you," said Saint John, "I haven't the least notion how to do it."

"You'll have to look it up," said Saint Peter.

The Saunterer became curious and asked: "What's the matter?"

"We've got to stop the music and get up a banquet," said Saint Peter.

"Chauncey Depew's coming," added Saint John.

Floating Debts That Pay.

"Strange fellow, that Jenkins."

"In what particular?"

"Well, his income is mostly derived from his floating debts."

"How do you make that out?"

"Easy enough. From mortgages he holds for advances to owners of sailing vessels."

Mistook His Calling.

"That man has no business here as a conductor!" exclaimed the old lady just after the up-town elevated train passed Fourteenth Street.

"What is the matter, auntie?" asked her companion.

"He just called out 'Next station is Twenty-third Street!' and every one in the car knows it isn't, and that it's Eighteenth Street. Such carelessness is reprehensible in the extreme."

"Yes; an evidence that the man has missed his calling."

Just What He Meant.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Murray—Did the wedding come off all right?

Hill—Not exactly. Travers got mixed up, and said he'd protect the bride in sickness and in wealth.

But He Saved Fifty Cents.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Fannie," said Demetrius Hungerford, as he deposited his overcoat upon the centre table in the parlor, "I have decided to take down the awnings myself. I need exercise, and I may as well save a couple of dollars while getting it as not. The idea of wanting 50 cents apiece for taking down awnings. I'll bet I can take down every awning we've got inside of half an hour."

Then he went to work. The step ladder wasn't high enough, so he tried to hang to a post while removing the screws and hooks that supported the porch awnings. While he was hanging there working and sweating, his fair young wife came out to see how he was getting along.

"Why, Demetrius Hungerford!" she exclaimed. "Do you know what kind of a spectacle you are making of yourself with your legs wrapped around that post! Your trousers are pushed up nearly to your knees, and you look perfectly scandalous. What'll the neighbors think?"

"Let 'em think what they please!"

He didn't say it just that way, but no matter. As he finished speaking, his screwdriver slipped, and he knocked about four square inches of skin off the back of his right hand. Slipping down the post until he reached the floor, he stood and glared at his wife a moment, and then said:

"Say, what do you want to come around here bothering a person for? If it hadn't been for your senseless clack about what the neighbors 'll think, I'd have had this awning down now."

After she had retreated, he resumed operations on the same old post, and finally succeeded in removing the last hook, when the end of the awning went down with a crash, warping the frame and tearing the canvas up through the middle.

Mr. Demetrius Hungerford drew one of his sleeves across his brow and panted a lot of heart-felt pants, at the same time thinking things totally unfit for publication.

After a brief rest, he went to the other end of the porch, climbed up the post, and resumed work. By this time his tongue was hanging out a considerable distance, and several large sections of his clothes were gone, not to mention the buttons and the raw material that he had lost.

Talking to himself and the world in general, he said, after pegging in vain for five minutes at one of the hooks:

"I guess the fool" (it is always to be remembered that we are publishing an expurgated edition of the gentleman's remarks) "I guess the fool who put this awning up thought it would never have to be taken down again."

"Hello! Taking a little exercise?" said one of Mr. Hungerford's neighbors, who happened to be passing at that minute.

"Yep; trying to," said the gentleman on the post, as he endeavored to shift his position and get a tighter grip with his legs.

"Ain't you afraid you'll fix your awnings so you'll have to get new ones next year?"

"Oh," replied Demetrius Hungerford, with a tinge of bitterness in his tone, "if I do, I guess nobody else will have to pay for them."

The neighbor went on, and Mr. Hungerford, having become impatient, took hold of the iron awning frame and gave it a savage jerk, more for the purpose of affording vent to his feelings than anything else. But the screw that held the frame broke, and the whole contrivance went down in a chaotic heap, with the hero of this sketch mixed up in it somewhere near the bottom. The noise that he made when the side of his head struck the porch railing, and the harsh things that he said after recovering consciousness, together with the screams uttered by his wife, served to bring all but one or two persons within a radius of half a mile to the scene.

Carefully the kind people gathered up what was left of him and the awning and put them away—the awning into the cellar and Demetrius Hungerford into his bed. He protested against their ministrations, declaring that he was all right, and that he would take down the rest of those awnings or break his "blamed neck," but they would not listen to him. They told him that there were laws in this country to prevent self-destruction, and they closed their ears against the passionate things that he said about them.

After he had taken a stimulant and had begun to rest easy his loving wife telephoned to the awning people, and they finished the job that her husband had so nobly begun, throwing off 50 cents in consideration of his effort.

That Fatal Habit.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Can you lend me $10?" asked the two-headed girl of the fat lady.

"Guess I can," said the fat lady, "but you don't mean to tell me you have spent all your salary already?"

"I—I didn't mean to," replied the two-headed girl, almost in tears, "but there was such a lovely vase put up at auction and I got to bidding against myself before I thought."

From The Bicycle World.

WITH A CAMERA.

And now that crisp Autumnal winds blow over hill and plain,
The omnipresent camera fiend takes up his work again;
And like a hungry dog he prowls; he's ever on the wing.
"The world is mine," he mutters, as he "snaps" at everything.
And she he loves who posed for him on nature's grassy banks,
Returns his "proof" of loving thought without a word of thanks!

Their First Anniversary.

It was the evening of the first anniversary of their wedding day.

"I suppose, my dear, that a year ago to-day was the happiest of your life, as it was of mine," cooed she as she nestled up alongside her husband.

"Y-e-e-s-s, my darling, I presume it was," he responded, hesitatingly.

"Presume it was, indeed! I like that. Now, don't you know that it was, dearest?"

"Oh, yes, yes; of course, of course. But there were drawbacks, you know, and I felt a bit more comfortable a year ago to-morrow, say. No offense at all, you know, darling, but I can't think of our wedding anniversary without recalling what a guy I must have appeared that day riding down to the station with an old shoe wound with white ribbons on top of the cab and how uncomfortable I was when picking the grains of rice out of my ears and whiskers."

'Twas Hot Enough for Him.

"Oh, I'm 'hot stuff,'" said the slangy printer as he displayed a big roll of bills on his way back from the race track. "They can't beat me."

"How hot?" asked the mild man, who did not like slang because he had had a losing day.

"Regular tobasco sauce," was the reply, "and you can't find anything much hotter than that, I reckon."

Looks L'ke a Bad Case.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That man Blinkum is dreadfully cross-eyed, isn't he?"

"I should say he was. Why, when he goes to vote they always give him two of the blanket ballots."

"What for?"

"So that he can look at one and mark the other."

The Debutante's Trouble.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The débutante is all upset,
Her heart is full of woe,
Because her neck is bony and
Her dress is cut so low.

From Leslie's Weekly.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

Old Farmer—Wa-al, by gosh! thet must be one o' the livin' pictur's I've heerd tell abaout!